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EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS.

HEADLEY BROTHERS,

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LONDON ; AND ASHFORD, KENT.

[JOURNAL SUPPLEMENT, No. 8.]

EXTRACTS

FROM

STATE PAPERS

RELATING TO FRIENDS.

FIRST SERIES, 1654 to 1658.

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Note.

The first series of Extracts from the State Papers preserved in the Public Record Office in London, relating to Friends, now presented to the reader, covers the period 1654 to 1658, from the first mention of Quakers to the death of Oliver Cromwell. These Extracts demonstrate the considerable amount of suffering inflicted on Friends by local authority during the Interregnum, and they also exhibit the desire of Cromwell's Council of State to mitigate and prevent such sufferings, so far as possible.

Charlotte Fell Smith, who has transcribed these Extracts from the original MSS., is engaged on the preparation of a further series, and it is hoped that the result of her work may be published in due course.

The Society is much indebted to R. A. Roberts, an Assistant Keeper of the Records, and Secretary to the Historical Manuscripts Commission, for his Introduction.

I am responsible for the Index.

NORMAN PENNEY.

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Principal Sections.

	PAGE.
Introduction	vii.
First Reference to Friends	1
A Petition from Mansfield	2
Prison Doors Closed and Opened	3
Justices of the Peace	6
A Quaker Master Gunner	14
Sussex	14
Ann Blaykling	20
James Nayler	21
Quakers in the Navy	27
Fifth Monarchy Men	29
Somerset	29
A Successful Remonstrance	31
Cumberland	35
Prisoners in 1658	37
Index	95

Abbreviations Used.

F.P.T.="*The First Publishers of Truth*," published by the Friends' Historical Society, 1907.

c̃, ç=a soft c, as petiċon=petition.

p̱=p succeeded by a vowel and r, p̱ills=perills.

p̊=p succeeded by r and a vowel, p̊ceed=proceed.

Introduction.

The " Public Record Office," in its present building and fulfilling its present functions, is the creation of an Act of Parliament passed in 1838, the second year of the reign of the late Queen Victoria. But the " Public Records " which it contains stretch over a period beginning nearly eight hundred years before the date of this Act. They have been gathered into the one building from many sources, sources alike, however, in this, that they have all been concerned with the various branches of the business of the King and his kingdom. The Public Records, in short, comprise documents of every description that belong to the Sovereign in right of his crown.

Until this Act came into operation, the ancient records were widely separated in different places, many of which were, in every respect, unfit. They were also under the control of different persons. Now they have been brought into a single central building and are in the charge and superintendence of one high official, the Master of the Rolls for the time being. The Public Record Office itself is a fine and extensive building, erected from the designs of the late Sir John Pennethorne, and is situated on what was known as the " Rolls Estate," between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane, with frontages to both these old and famous highways of London, and is in close proximity to the new Law Courts in the Strand.

Of the value of the contents of this capacious and imposing building, there is no question. An oft-quoted remark with regard to them is that they excel all others

in " age, beauty, correctness and authority," so that even though there have been in the past many losses and much damage (such as there is reason to believe will henceforth be avoided), enough remains to yield information with regard to almost every department of life throughout the empire from generation to generation, and undoubtedly to be the proud possession of the British people. The bulk is enormous; year by year it is being added to, while the character of the records is multifarious, both as regards form and subject.

Going a little more into detail, they include, first, the records of the Chancery and the Exchequer. To particularise as regards one example only, belonging to the division of the " Receipt of the Exchequer " are the two volumes of supreme antiquity, interest and value, known collectively as " Domesday Book." But this is only one of many noble possessions to be found in this division. Then come the records of the Superior Courts of Law, formerly separated into the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, and of the High Court of Admiralty, all now united with the Court of Probate, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and the London Court of Bankruptcy, into the one " Supreme Court of Judicature in England." The records of the three last-mentioned Courts are not, however, in the Public Record Office, but deposited elsewhere.

Then there are the records of special and abolished jurisdictions such as the Marshalsea Court with its prison (known to the readers of Dickens's stories), the Palace Court (brought to an end through the satire of Thackeray), the Court of Requests (which has lately yielded a new signature of Shakespeare), the Court of Star Chamber (established by King Henry VII. in order to secure " good governance," but utilised later in a manner that brought about its abolition by an indignant people), and the " Court of Wards and Liveries " (also in course of time enlarged in its powers so as to be oppressive, and finally

abolished in the first year of Charles II.'s Restoration). The mere mention of these titles is sufficient to indicate what treasures of legal, historical, and social information they are capable of yielding.

To the list must be added the records of the Palatinates of Durham and Lancaster, and of the Principality of Wales and the Duchy of Lancaster, more local in their character than those previously referred to, but still of the greatest value and interest.

And, omitting some others of comparatively minor character, two more classes remain to be specially noticed, because from the first of them are drawn the contents of the pages of the volume to which these remarks form a slight introduction. They may be conveniently described as two, though in effect the second is a modern development of the first.

In the year 1578, by which time paper, as distinguished from parchment, had long been brought into common use for writing purposes, an office for keeping papers and records concerning matters of State was established. Early in the reign of James I., these papers, which had hitherto been kept in chests, were reduced into the form of a library, and the King appointed two Keepers of the State Papers, and assigned apartments in the Palace of Whitehall in which the papers should be kept. From that time onwards there was always a "Keeper of the State Papers," until in the year 1854, on the death of the last holder, the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, the office was abolished and the papers, which in the intervening centuries had been moved about and escaped some great perils, were transferred to the custody and the record habitation of the Master of the Rolls. These are what are now known as "State Papers,"—"Domestic," "Ireland," "Borders," "Foreign," "Colonial," and they correspond essentially to the class to be mentioned last, *viz.*, the "Records of the Departments of State"—Home Office, Foreign Office, Colonial Office, Admiralty, etc., etc.

The records of these departments are already deposited in the Public Record Office to a comparatively modern date, and occupy a very large space and are added to in great quantity from time to time.

These are the main divisions of the Public Records in the Public Record Office. There are others, of an analogous kind, relating to Scotland in the General Register House at Edinburgh; to Ireland, in the Public Record Office of Ireland in the Four Courts, Dublin.

The separation of the old State Papers into the different series in which they are now found was not the work of contemporary hands, for, until the latter part of the eighteenth century, there were no separate Secretaries of State dealing respectively with Domestic, Foreign, and Colonial affairs. Nor, on the other hand, has this arrangement of the papers been made in quite modern times. It is of some standing. It will be seen that the documents published in this little volume are almost entirely taken from the "Domestic" series. To this series, Calendars have been published from the reign of King Henry VIII. down to near the end of the reign of Charles II., and also for parts of the reigns of subsequent sovereigns. There are Calendars also of portions of other series. These form excellent guides to the contents of the Papers, and sometimes serve the purpose of the historical student equally well with the originals. There are also printed lists of the various series, showing what volumes exist for the different reigns and the periods they respectively cover.

For access to the Public Records in England, generous provision is made in the case of all legitimately entitled to it. There are two large Public Search Rooms and a third restricted to such persons as have permits to examine documents not open except by special permission of the Head of the Department of the Government concerned. To students pursuing historical, antiquarian and genealogical purposes, a student's ticket, obtained without

difficulty by persons of respectability, gives free admission to and accommodation in the Search Rooms. Others are charged moderate fees. And to those thus admitted every facility possible is given by the officials in charge.

Mention of the Museum must not be omitted. In a fine hall, occupying the site and area of the Rolls Chapel, now pulled down, are arranged a certain number of interesting specimens of records, beginning with Domesday Book and including such documents as letters of the Sovereigns, statesmen, warriors and other men and women famous in the story of the English people. This is open freely to the public on all week-days except Saturdays and holidays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. A catalogue, sold at sixpence, gives adequate information and guidance to the interested visitor.

R. A. ROBERTS.

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Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

Extracts from State Papers.

For a long time it has been felt that a thorough and exhaustive search should be made of the documents stored in the Record Office, for the sake of discovering what contributions towards the early history of the Society could be levied upon these unique and original sources.

The investigation has at length been commenced, and has resulted in many remarkable discoveries. The following pages contain the results, which consist mainly of accurate transcriptions of the documents themselves, supplemented only by such few notes and explanations as may be essential to connect the thread of history. The chronological order in which the papers are printed seems, on the whole, best, though involving a somewhat fragmentary effect.

First Reference to Friends.

The earliest mention of Quakers that has been traced occurs in the proceedings of the Council of State of Wednesday, 14th June, 1654, when an order was issued to four members of the Council to consider how the meetings of Quakers, which were becoming so numerous, might be best suppressed. The order was the third for the day.

"That it be referred to Sr Charles Wolseley, Major Gen^ll^ Lambert, Mr. Rous, Maior Gen^ll^ Skippon, and Mr Maijor or any two of them to consider of the most convenient way to prevent and suppress all tumultuous meetings of persons, on pretence of Quakers or otherwise and to report their opinion to the Councell." [1]

On the same day, the President of the Council, Henry Lawrence, signed and sent the following letter to Colonel Saunders in Derbyshire, with instructions to break up the meetings of Quakers in that county:—

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 75, p. 368. *Cal.* 1654, p. 210.

"To Colonel Saunders in Derbyshire.

S^r. The Councell have received Information this day that tumultuous and numerous meetings have beene lately had in Derbyshire, by persons goeing under the Name of Quakers, whose assembling together (though upon other pretences) may countenance and give oportunity to disaffected to the good and peace of this Comonwealth, to attempt and prosequate designes tending to a publique prejudice. The Councell have therefore thought fit to recomend it to yor Care that all such meetings in yor parts may be scattered, and for the tyme to come (soe farr as in you shall lye) prevented. And that if you shall finde amongst them any persons whose notorious disaffection to the present government, or former adherence to the Enemyes of the Parlament shall render justly suspitious, you cause such persons to be apprehended and secured till further order, which the Councell have ordered me to signifie to you, and to desire yor speedy and effectuall execution of the premises, and in order thereunto to make use of any the forces under you, as you shall finde most conduceing to this service.

Signed in ye Name & by Order of the Councell,

HE. LAWRENCE, Pres^t.

Whitehall, 14th June, 1654."[1]

The result of this letter is seen by the record given for this year by Joseph Besse: "Several Meetings in this County were broken up, and the People forcibly haled out of them by Soldiers commanded by a Colonel, who said he had Authority from the Protector to disturb all Meetings."[2] He adds that when a Friend asked to see the authority, rough usage was the answer. We can now fix the date of the disturbed meetings as June or July, 1654.

A Petition from Mansfield.

About a month later, the people of Mansfield, being much exercised in their minds at the spread of Quakerism, sent a petition to the Protector for the appointment of Mr. John Firth as their minister. The petition was received on 12th July, 1654. It has twenty-two signatures.

"To his Highnes Oliver Lord Protector of ye Comon-wealth of England &c.

The humble petiçon of divers of ye well-affected Inhabitants of Mannsfeild in the Countie of Nottingham, sheweth

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 75, p. 373. *Cal.* 1654, p. 211.

[2] *Sufferings*, i. 137.

That ye said towne is a considerable Markett through fare (and for its proporc̄on very populus) But the Rectory is Impropriate, and soe the maintenance for a Minister very small & incompetent, not exceeding to xx^li^ pound, their vicarage being formerly in ye donac̄on of ye deane of Lincolne, for which reasons (amongst others) it hath now by the Space of five yeares & vpwards bene destitute of an able Godly & orthodox Minister to dispence the Misteries of the Gospell & the minde of Christ, for their edification, although it hath bene the earnest desires of yor pet^rs^ to find out a man of Gospell principles and Spirite of good affection to yor highnes & this Com̄on-wealth to preach the Gospell there: And the Comon Enemy of Mankinde takeing occasion thereby hath poysoned the spirits of very many, wth that erronious Spirit of Quaking whereby ye interest of Sathan hath increased more & more in the Said towne.

Now at last an extraordinarie hand of providence and goodnes of God (not without some labo^r^ and struggling on their parts) hath vouchsafed them one Mr. John ffirth, a man of very gratious abillities & experiences, of an Evangelicall Spirite, vnblameable and Gospell Conversac̄on, as by many of the hands of the most pious & able Ministers of the Citty of Yorke, and other places, will testify;

And forasmuch as they of the said towne for their parts, have found the Lord setting a Seall to his Ministerie amongst them by bringing over the Spiritts of Some (and that of those that were the most repugnant to the wayes of God), soe that they now Concurr and agree in their desires with others for his Setlement and Continuance there; And it is much hoped that others y^t^ are gone astray into by pathes, and fallen from the wayes of truth into error, wilbe reduced and brought into the fould of Jesus Christ by his Ministery in the said towne.

Therefore doe humbly pray that the said Mr John ffirth may by yor Highnes order be settled in the same place as their Minister to preach the Gospell there, And the Soules of many shall have cause to blesse yor Highnes."[1]

Prison Doors Closed and Opened.

We come next to a letter from Captain Henry Hatsell, a Navy Commissioner stationed at Plymouth, to Robert Blackborne, Secretary to the Admiralty Commissioners in London, in which he reports the arrival of three Quakers from Bristol. We give only an extract from the letter, but sufficient to shew how entirely the mission of these three preachers was misunderstood.

[1] S.P.D. lxxiii. 25, 26. *Cal.* 1654, p. 250.

"25 May, 1655. Plymouth.

. . . here came to this place About five Dayes since, 3 quakers ffrom Bristoll,[1] & ye last Lords Day they gathered people together in A house at ye out skirte of this Corporation, & there made Discoveries of new Lights: and two Dayes since they heard that ye Mayo^r^ would send for them. Came to him to knowe his pleasure, with A salute, what wilte thou haue of vs? & wth their hats on, wch much Amazed ye people: one of them when they Came to be Examined was somewhat Ingeneous & Acknowledged ye Cause of his Comming into these parts, & ßmised to Returne into his owne home: the other two stood stiffe in their hardned ffolly. ye first is att Liberty, the other two are Committed, where they have been two Dayes, & as an honest man told me Just now, that since they have been in the prison they have neither sought god by prayer, nor Craved A blessinge on what they have Receyved, nor Returned thanks,[2] the More I behold ye workings of Satan in this Manner, the More Cause I have to Acknowledge the mercie of ye Most high. . ."[3]

On 28th May, Hatsell wrote again to the Admiralty Secretary and shewed himself no hard man after all. He alluded with much sympathy to "the unheard of cruelties practised against the professors of the Truths of Christ, whose blood the Lord will no doubt avenge," meaning the Waldenses, and added as postscript:—

"The Quakers are still in prison, being very stiffe & are Like to be sent to ye Common Gaole, our quiet west country people doe judge them to be men of A strange humo^r^." [4]

Many Friends were now in prison in different counties, and various petitions were sent up by them to the Council of State. On 6th February, 1655/6, Wolsley, Mulgrave, Jones, Rous,

[1] We know from the tract, *The Wounds of an Enemie*, 1656, that two of the travellers were Thomas Salthouse, from Lancashire, and Miles Halhead, from Westmorland. The other is described as "a friend of Bristoll, born at Exeter, who spake not to the people," and so "was set free, with charge to be gone home."

The First-day meeting was held at the house of John Harris, and among those present was "George Brooks, then Priest of the Nightingale Friggot," a man of notoriously bad character, to whom some plain questions were put, and who was the cause of the commitment of Salthouse and Halhead. These two Friends suffered imprisonment for more than a year in Plymouth and Exeter. See also *F.P.T.*; *Besse*.

[2] The same complaint is made in *The Character of a Quaker*, 1671, p. 10. But when Friends were moved to express a few words before a meal, they were, at times, apprehended for preaching at a Conventicle! See *Journal of George Fox*, ii. 133; Besse's *Sufferings*, i. 764; *F.P.T.* 240.

[3] S.P.D. xcvii. 83. *Cal.* 1655, p. 183.

[4] S.P.D. xcvii. 87. *Cal.* 1655, p. 184.

Lisle, the Lord Deputy Fleetwood, and Lambert were appointed "to consider what is to be done on two papers delivered from the Quakers and whether it be fitt to make any recommendation thereon to the Majors-General."[1]

The arrests went on, and on 25th February, Capt. Francis Willoughby wrote from Portsmouth to the Admiralty Commissioners that he had received as prisoners from the southern parts of Sussex, "a tinker, a quaker, two glass-carriers . . . thus many a poor man [is] brought from his home to travel 100 miles or more without a penny in his purse."[2]

By the autumn, it was decided either by Cromwell or the Council, or by both in unison, that severity against the Quakers should be abated. They were not only to be released from prison, but the fines imposed were to be discharged. On 2nd October orders in Council were made, and approved by the Protector in person, that the Quakers now in prison in Exeter be forthwith released and set at liberty. Major Gen. Desborough (Western Counties) to take order the same be done; he to consider the most convenient way to take off and discharge the Fines sett upon any of them, he to take care upon discharging them that they be sent to their respective homes.

Quakers imprisoned at Dorchester also are to be forthwith released & sett at liberty, Desborough to see that the order concerning Exeter be pursued also at Dorchester. Quakers imprisoned at Colchester and Bury St. Edmunds be forthwith released, their fines discharged, and they be sent to their respective homes. Major Gen. Hezekiah Heynes to see this carried out.[3]

On 16th October an order was made for the release of Quakers imprisoned at Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich. Sir Francis Russell was ordered to see it done, consider how the fines set on them, if any, might best be discharged, and send them to their respective homes. This order was approved on 17th October.[4]

On 11th December, 1656, there is an order made for payment to Edward Birkhead, Sergeant-at-arms, of the sum of

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 76, pp. 524, 525. *Cal.* 1655-6, p. 164.
[2] S.P.D. cxxxv. 69. *Cal.* 1655-6, p. 489.
[3] S.P.D., *I.* 77, p. 422. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 122.
[4] S.P.D., *I.* 77, pp. 441, 447. *Cal.* 1656-7, pp. 133, 135.

£26 18s. 8d., the charge "for bringing up the Quakers from Bristol,"[1] presumably James Nayler and his companions.

In the following February, 1656/7, a most important and special order was made for the discharge of fines levied upon twenty-two Friends. Slightly abbreviated from the Order Book, it runs as under :—

1656-7. Feb. 3.—Whereas at the Assizes at Launceston 24 March, 1655, Edward Pyott, George Fox & William Salt were indicted & convicted before justices for severall Contempts & misdemeanours by them Committed in the County, and fined; & at Dorchester assizes 24 July, 1656, Richard Faireman & George Bayly likewise indicted & fined; also at Exeter Castle 2 August, 1656, Thomas Boylstone, Henry Godman, Thomas Powell, William Bayly, John James, Humphry Smith, John Boulton, James Nayler,[2] Thomas Hawkins, Samuell Cater, Robert Crabb, Nicholas Gannycliffe, & Priscilla Cotton were convicted of misdemeanours & fined; & whereas at Launceston Assizes 9th August, 1656, John Ellis, James Godfrey, James Myer & Joseph Cole were indicted & fined, it is ordered that the Clerk of Assize, Western Circute, do forbeare to estreate any of the said fynes, seuerally sett on any or either of these aforesaid until he receive further order from His Highness or the Councell in this behalfe.

Approved by the Protector, 7 February.[3]

Justices of the Peace.

It is well known and understood that the hardships suffered by Friends often resulted from the whim, fancy, or even the personal dislike of the magistrates before whom Friends were brought. It is not so well understood, and indeed it has come as a surprise to those best acquainted with the history of Quakerism, that Friends exerted themselves eagerly to obtain the appointment, as Justices, of persons whom they knew to be inclined to fairness and good ruling. They even went so far as to send up to the Council lists for various counties of those whom they thought suitable for the post. The earliest list of this character to be found is from Northamptonshire, and is signed by nineteen Friends. It was presented to the Council of State, 19 December, 1655.

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 77, p. 566. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 192.
[2] Nayler had been brought up to London for trial.
[3] S.P.D., *I.* 77, pp. 673, 674. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 262.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ffreindes Names that have estates in this County and Judged to be fitting men to Rule for god.

Thomas Allen, of Dingley, a man of about one hundred pound A yeare, one that were one of the first that owned truth 4 yeares agoe[1] and hath beene seruisable for truth ever since.

John Makernes of Thingdon [Finedon], A man of About pound a yeare, reseiued truth at the first 4 yeares agoe[1] and hath beene much seruissable for truth to this day.

William Louill of Hardingston, his free land worth 30 pound a yeare, owned truth at first 4 yeares agoe,[1] suffered A long time of Imprissonment 3 seuerall times for truth sake and a man of A Noble bould spirit.

The names of such men in this county that have estates & that are free from persecution and louing towards friendes.

Adam Baines, of Holmbey, one of this last plament and stood firm to the Common wealth pty, one in Commiçion allready as Justice, a grate estate, hath publickly declared himselfe to owne freindes. Chose one to be ouerseer of all his estate assoone as he hard he owned truth.

Thomas Bletsoe, of Addington, one in Commission as Justice, a sober, Modderate man would never have anie hand against freindes.

Francis Coock, of Kingstroop [Kingsthorp], a man of A grate estate, A sober Modderate man really Conuinced of truth, owneth freindes, his hand against tythes, A man Judged fitt for the place of A justice.

One Knightley[2] in this last Parlament stood ferme to the Common-wealth spoke bouldly in ther behalfe in the howse one of the long parlament modderate & free from psecution.

Willyam Raynsborrow, his Brother y[t] were murthered a grate estate living in Higham Parke much against persecution and Modderate.

Henry Benson, Shreife of this County, A Modderate man and free from, against[3] persecution.

Thomas Nottingam, a Man of about 80 pound p ann, and a modderate man hath seuen Children and his wife reall freindes.

[1] That is, about the end of 1651; *F.P.T.* states that "the Publication of Truth" in this county was "as near as can be remembred, in ye year 1654," p. 194.

[2] Knightley of Fawsley.

[3] This word was afterwards erased.

The Names of such that are in Commission in this County who haue all allong giuen ther power vnto the beast and haue fought with the Lambe and to this day thinke they doe god good seruise in Imprissoning of his seruantes and abussing them Contrary to the righteous law of God, and Contrary to the law of the Nation.

1. First. William Butler of Oundle,[1] a Mayor he ware late in the Army, a man whom prid hath ouer come, one that at one time Cast 16 into the Common Goale and neuer one of them were brought before him or anie in Commiçion first, nor neuer knew why he Cast them into prisson, nor neuer would suffer one of them to be brought to A publick tryall, but kept some of them neare a whole yeare in prisson, most of them a quarter of a yeare, Cast some others into prisson after the Judges had releaçed them according to law for their factes, Came with armed souldyers violently into freindes Meeting as they were waiting vpon the Lord in Isham vpon a first day and drew them forth of the howse and stroke them and much thretned them y^t^ he would brake vp ther meetings, and sent one freind to the howse of Correction Thomas Stubs and gaue a Command to the Goaler to soundly whip him which he did to the sheading of Inocent blood, he toock our freind Willyam Louill aforesaid from his outward being by two souldyers and Carryed him to Oundle 20 miles from his outward being and there prissoned him in an Aylhowse 16 dayes and would neuer shew anie Cause why, and said that he would be his accuser and Judge, help himselfe how he Could, he gave a Charg in the publick sessiones to the Goaler that noe freindes shoulde be suffered to Come into prisson to vissitt their freindes there, which the wicked Goaler put in execution and for 16 weekes would not suffer their acquaintance to Come into them, their being 10 freindes at that time in prisson, who never were proued transgressers of anie law. their might be A grate vollome writt of the wicked tyrannicall Actions of this man in the last 4 yeares. A shame to the Nation.

2. John Browne of Kettering, hath Committed 18 freindes to prisson and not one of them were proued transgressers of the law of the Nation, and would not release some of them when there time were out, hath Joyned with Butler in pulling freindes forth of ther Meeting, beating and abussing them, and said that he

[1] Afterwards Major General for the Counties of Northampton, Bedford, Rutland, and Huntingdon, and frequently mentioned in the State Papers and histories of the period. See also *Besse*, i. 529; *F.P.T.* Of the other persecutors mentioned under this heading, Browne, Benson, Mansill, Harvey, and Ward appear in *Besse*. See also *The Discovery of the Great Enmity*, 1655, *A True Discoverie*, 1655, *A True Testimony*, 1655, and other tracts recording sufferings in this county

hoped to haue A place At gods right hand in heauen for his punishing the quakers, and wished he had more power in his hand. A proud man and a bloodye persecutor. A shame to true Magistracie.

3. John ffarmer of Daventry, Committed Thomas Stubs to prisson for declareing the word of the lord to the people in the streetes at Dauentry, and said in the Open sessiones when two wicked men had falsly swore against a freind ffrancis Ellington that they should haue his hand to take away his life, when there law for whot were swore against him if it had beene truth had beene but 6 monthes Imprissonment, let us be deliuered from bloodthirsty men.

4. Gorg Benson of Tossiter [Towcester], a man that hath much abussed freindes sett them in the stockes for Coming to Meetinges, taking away ther horsses from them, Imprissoning men for speaking to A priest after he had dunn, one that hath Cast the law of God behind his back.

5, 6. John Mansill of Tharpe & his son Mansill, both liuing in one house & both in Commission and both Joyning together to persecute, sent A warrant this last weeke for a freind Willyam Unicell in his owne name without either parlament protector king or states name or in their names, much seruissable for the wicked preistes for whot ever they will say that there tythes are worth he and his son will giue them there warrant for treble damages, and give them allsoe good Cost of sute besides, mett 2 freindes one A first day as they were goeing to a meeting and he himselfe were goeing from his owne parish to a Meeting, allsoe, he Commanded the Cunstable to keep ther horses all night & the next day and after sent his warrant to destraine 10^{s} a peece of them, which were dunn, for noe other fackt then whot he himselfe were guilty of, hath Committed 2 since & three before Contrary to all law, let us be deliuered from such vnreasonable men.

7. Francis Haruey, of Weston, a Counseller, one of the last parlament, last Ester sessione passed Centence against 2 freindes for exorting people after the preist had dunn, and the preist swore that he ware not desturbed and yet he fined them 5^{li} apeece and to lye in prisson vntill they payd it allsoe he fined the afforesaid Willyam Lovill 30 pound for saying that the scripture were not the word of god but god was the word. Wooe will be the portion of such wicked Lawyeres.

8. William Ward, of Hoton,[1] one that hath allwayes Joyned with the rest that have dun euill in persecuting the people of god.

9. John Norton of Cotterstock a bitter man and hath said that none were fitt to liue in the Common wealth that dessented from the preistes of England.

[1] Houghton.

10. John Thornton, one that haue allwayes Joyned with the Rest at the bench against the people of god as bitter as anie of them.

11. Robert Guy, Clarke of the peace, one of the same spirit with the worst of thes, hath from the beginning allways Incenced them and stirred them up to persecute, Came with Butler & Browne to pull freindes out of their meeting, hath drawen up wicked false Inditementes against freindes, hath partaked with them in ther sin, and is fitt to Receiue with them of ther plauges.

ROBERT LOUE
RICHARD WRIGHT
THOMAS WRIGHT
JOHN ROGERS
WILLIAM BURNELL
THOMAS [?] CRAPPON
RICHARD SMITH
SAMUELL ROBARTS
WILLIAM WARREN
NICHOLAS DAY
JOHN BALY
FRANCIS ELLINGTON
WILLIAM VINCENT
WILLIAM RICHARDSON
ROBERD COXX
WILLIAM GAGE
RICHARD PEIL
RICHARD BROWNE
EDWARD ABBATT[1]

An order in Council was made on the same day, 19 December, 1655, that Sir Gilbert Pickering "signify to Major General Butler His Highness's pleasure to release some imprisoned Quakers according to a letter this day read."

DORSETSHIRE.

The document that follows was sent up to the Council, in October, 1656, by the Friends of Dorsetshire as a protest against the injustice to which they were subjected. It contains not only names of suitable Justices, but a very remarkable suggestion, *viz.*, that the officers commanding the troop of Militia for the county, being in the Friends' opinion unfit for the office, should be replaced by two of their nomination.

A List of ye names of such men in Comission for Justices of the Peace in Dorsetshiere as have persecuted friendes.[2]

First. John Fitzjames, who is a great enemy to truth, and haue been continually a great persecutor of friends, in laying violent hands on friends and casting them into prisson, some because they would not put of their hatts before him, saying to some friends that as longe as hee had power, hee would send friends to prison if ever they did come before him. There being once a

[1] S.P.D. cii. 50. *Cal.* 1655-6, pp. 64, 65.

[2] All the following names, except Fulford, Grove, and Edmund Butler, appear in *Lamentable Sufferings . . in Dorsetshire*, 1659. Edmund Butler is mentioned by Besse.

meeting of friends in a Towne called Shirborne in Dorset shiere, where many rude people being generally caueliers rose vpon friends & crually abused them, knocking them downe with stones in ye street, & John Fitzjames afterwards in the presents of som friends told ye rude people that if the Quakers did come to there towne againe y^t^ ye Counstable should desire them to depart ye towne, & if they did not depart ye towne then they should raise ye towne vpon them, but ye people answered that ye Counstables should have no need, they would rise soon enough themselues. Att ye same time hee sent two friends to prison for not putting of their hatts who came then before him to lay ye wicked actions of ye rude people before him; but hee sent ye two friends to prisson for not putting of their hatts to him, & encouraged ye rude people. Also hee sent some to prisson & some hee sett in ye stocks for not coming to ye priests worship; more may bee said of John Fitzjames his actions, but this is as short a relation as wee can give of him.

Second. Walter Foy, of Milberry Bubb, who is a great enemy to truth and a great persecutor, who haue wickedly and enuiously cast many friends into prison & sent a broad wicked warrants, to take up friends at meeting for rogues & vagabonds & Idle psons & strangers, & caused them to bee whipt & sent a way with passes; also hee comanded one tything man to whip a friend, but ye tything man beinge somthing tender could not, but carried him away to the next tything man; so ye next tything man lett him goe for that. Walter Foy made him pay him ten shillings & thretned him that it should cost him ten pounds. Here is also a testimony Inclosed, of what Nathaniell Harris have given concerning Walter ffoy, under his hand.

Third. Francis Hollis, of Martins Towne, a great enemy to ye truth and a passecutor of friends: John Fitzjames, Walter ffoy and Francis Hollis at a sitting at broad Saran sent for two friends (poore men haueing many small Children each of them), & when they came before them, they tendered them ye oath of abiuration to sware haueing nothing to accuse them of, but ye people of ye towne said to them that they did know that they were not popishly affected; then they questioned them for not coming to ye church as they called it [*two or three words illegible*] vn manerly fellows & then whispered together & made them a mittimus & sent them to prisson, who continued prissoners more then a whole yeare.

Fourth. George Fulford, of litle Toller,[1] who is an enemy to truth & psecutor of friends & knowne to be a caueliere; hee tooke a way a friends Horse for comeing eight miles to a

[1] Toller Fratrum.

meeting, & sent home ye friend with a pass from tything to tything, & ordered him to bee whipt & said to him now you shalbee whipt, & sent home with a pass. If you come to ye meeting againe you shalbe sent to prisson, & said if ye Quakers did keep meetings so neare his nose hee would fill ye prisson with them.

Fifth. Edward Chicke, of Gabrills, who is a great enemy to friends & a bloudy persecutor, caused a woman friend (for going to a steeple house) to be cruelly whipped till ye blood ran, & her brests were raw with whipping.

Sixth. John Whiteway, of Dorchester, a great enemy to friends, & a passecutor, who caused a friend of ye same County to bee whipt & sent home with a pass from tything to tything for coming to a meeting in that towne, & sent an other to prisson for going to ye steeple house to declare against there wickedness.

Seventh. Roger Clauill, of Winefruit,[1] who is an enemy to truth & a passecutor of friends, who haue sent many friends to prisson, one taken vpon ye highway as hee was trauilling toward his outward dwelling, & when hee was brought before him, haveing nothing to accuse him of, hee tendered to him ye oath of abiuration as a snare, & sent him to prisson, others were hulled out of a meeting, & by him sent to prisson.

Eighth. William Hussey, of Shasberry, Judge of ye sessions, an enemy to friends & a persecutor, who haue passed sentance against many friends, & fined them and sent them to prisson.

Ninth. James Dewey, of Ockford, an Enemy to truth & a passecutõ^r^ (& an enemy to all appearances of good & a louer of none but ye Priest & y^t^ pty), a friend being taken vp in Blandford for speaking ye word of ye Lord in Blandford Street, was by ye said Dewey sent to prison.

Tenth. Edward Butler, an Enemy to truth & a persecutor, by a warrant given forth by him a friend was taken vp and hulled out of a meeting; & carryed before Thomas Groue, who caused him crually to bee whipt, so y^t^ this doth manifest that Grove and Butler are both psecutors.

Eleuenth. Thomas Groue, who haue a commission for ye place of a Justice both in Dorsett shire & Wiltshiere. Hee is a pestilent fellow against friends, an Enemy to truth and a grand persecutor.

Twelfth. Edmond Butler, of Amor, an enemy to truth & a passecutor, who thretned a woman to send her to prison, because shee did not come to ye Priests worship, to ye Mass house, & made her a Mittemus, & tooke it to ye tything man to carry her to prisson, and affrighted ye Woman that shee was sicke; where vpon the tything man did not then carry her. Then Butler thretned ye tything man, who Answered that y^e^

[1] Winfrith parish and hundred.

woman was sicke. Then Edmond Butler caused ye tything man to bring a Cart to ye womans doore, to hall her out of her house & to hall her to prisson, shee being sicke; ye woman being by it affrighted did promise Butler to come to ye priests worship, to ye Mass house, where vpon hee lett her alone.

Here followes the Names of such in Comission as are Priest ridden men & of ye same Spirit its like as ye former, but haue not had such accon to manifest themselues as ye other haue :—

William Constantine, Richard Bury,
Walter Earle, John Squibb,
John Still, Thomas Gollop.

John Strood, high Sheriff of the County, a Caueleer;

James Dewey, Comander of ye Melitia troop, a very bad man & a psecuto^r^; John Lea, cornett of ye same troop, a priest-ridden man, neither of them fitt for that comand. Wee Judge Richard Chaning, of Cadstocke to bee fitt to comand that troop, & John Pitman, of Shirborne, a fitt man for ye Cornetts place; they are men well affected to ye Common welth. Richard Chaning hath beene an approued Captaine, as is well knowne, and John Pitman hath been a stout & faithfull Liftenant in ye States Seruice already.

A List of the names of such men as are moderate & against persecution :—

John Warr, of Yetminster,
Richard Channing, of Catstoke,
John Chafin, of Shirborne, ye elder,
James Baker, of Shaston,
Henry Waltham, of Waymouth,
James Gaich, of Lyme,
Edward Tayler, of Poole,
Thomas Downton, of Chattenhole,
John Sweet, of Bradpole,
John Sampson, of Blanford,
John Galler, of Sturmister Newton,
John Newberry, of Wooth,
Richard Lawrance, of Steepletone,
Edward Kennell, of Hasleberry briant,
Joseph Chaning, of Simonsberry.

Here followeth the names of such friends as are Capeable of ye place of Justices :—

John Frey, of Bursise,
Nathaniell Harris, of Ryme,
Roger Coward (ye elder), of Pidle Trenthed,
Edward Tucker, of Waymouth and Melcombe Regis.[1]

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 77, p. 426. *Cal.* 1656-7, pp. 123, 124. (1656 Oct. 2.?)

A Quaker Master Gunner.

A graphic picture is drawn in a letter from a sea captain, in October, 1656, of a nameless gunner converted to peace principles, and wishful to be released from his warlike occupation. The sympathetic insight of his superior officer is in striking contrast with the harsh and superficial view of the Quaker principle which was the general rule of the time.

Captain Peter Foote, of the *Mermaid*, wrote from Portsmouth on 22nd October, 1656, to Robert Blackborne, the Secretary to the Admiralty Commissioners, a

"request y^u^ to signifie to ye right honourable Commiss^rs^ that our m^r^ gunnor willed me to accquaint ther hon^rs^ that hee doth intend to quit his imployment in ye service, for hee haue not acted this two months, but have altogeather confined himselfe to his cabbinne and have given out to our m^r^ Carpenter that noe powre shall command him to ffire a gunn as that fr^m^ thence blood might be spilt, his tenits obliginge him there vnto: ye wch my selfe with others doe ffind to come neerest to those wch are called quakers, ffor his caraige towards me and others is without any outward respect and ffrom a spirit of delusion, as to ye deniing of ordinansies, and vissible authority; is at present by a hand of providence under a troubled spirit, ye wch have occasioned some bodyly weakness in him. S^r^, I earnestly desire that hee may have his will as that I may discharge him withall speed, and for present supply of his place have thought fitt to intrust one Christopher Taylor, a midshipman wch have bine in this ffrig^tt^ this ffoure yeare, who is by report a man wch have bine very ffaithfull in many things committed to his trust: and one very fitt to mannadge a gunnors place and is one that have for this 8 monthes observation of mine: behaved himselfe Civell and valient: and doubt not but that he will as he theretofore have done, stand ffast in his affections to ye goverment," &c., &c. [1]

Sussex.

The next group of documents relates to Sussex, and may be thus classified:—

1. Appeal by seven Quakers to the Protector, 23rd November, 1656.
2. Order from him to three persons to examine case.
3. Information of another Quaker, beaten, etc.
4. Punishment of kind and friendly gaoler.
5. Reference of all the papers to five other persons.

[1] S.P.D. cxlvi. 144. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 441.

6. Their Report.

7. Reference in Council of all papers to the Lord Deputy and others.

8. Order in Council to this effect.

9. Report and reference to Major General Goff.

The first document is interesting as bearing Cromwell's autograph signature and an order from him that three persons (named) shall examine the case.

1. To Olliuer Cromwell, Protector, And Gouernor ouer this Nation vnder whose Gouernment wee whose Names are heere vnder written doe Lye in Prisson for Concience Sake, whom, Sume of vs haue suffered Aboue A yeare And noe Breach of Law found Against vs, neither Towards God nor the Law of this Nation and still doth suffer by men of Preiudiced Spirites whoe ꝑtende by vertue of Thy Authority to doe what they doe Against us, And soe for Concience sake wee lye in Prisson Though formerly wee suffered with thee to the hassarding of our liues And estates in the behalfe of this nation, Against the Enimyes thereof, whom God hath Cute of for their Tiranye Iniustice And opression. And soe wee Lay downe the vnJuste Causses of our imprissonmentes before thee, ꝑticularly and Truly And according to our seuerall Commitments.

Wee three, namly, Thom̃ : Patching, Briante Wilkinson, & John Fursby, Lye Commited And haue soe laine this fowre & twenty weekes as our mittimuses will make Apeere, being Committed by Will : Freeman, Edward Michell, Rich : Yeats ; whoe goe vnder the name of Justices in the County of Sussex ; in which County Common Goale, wee for Concience Sake now lye, for noe Cause at all : but for owning sume books which were sett out by them whoe goe vnder the name of Quakers, which books were Publickly sowld, wherin is nothing Contained but what of Nessesity euery one must owne And Pase through if euer they Come to know the state of regeneration for the which wee are Groundlessly Charged to bee seditious ꝑsones, although all of vs haue beene Alwaies faith full to our vtmost to the Common welth and still is to this daye.

Another whose name is Ninian Brocket, who Lyes Committed because hee Could not sweare at the County sessiones, and soe goe out of the doctrine of Christ and his Apostle, it being all hee is Charged with, sauing the offence they took at his not dofing his hate.

Allsoe Nicho : Rickman, who Lyes Committed, by one Thomas Souton,[1] Maiore of Aroundell, into the County Goalle, but only

[1] Sutton.

for writting of A Coppie of A paper, which hee the said Nicho : Rick[n] owned before him the writting therof, not knowing in the Least why hee might not honestly doe it ther being nothing in it Contained Contrary to the Peace of the ꝑsent Gouernment, or to godlynesse or to sound doctrine, as the paper it selfe, before Any but them whoe Are our Cruell ꝓcecutors will make Apeere.

And Alsoe Margarett Wilkinson, wife of Briant Wilkinson, And Frances Rickman, wife of Nicho : Rickman, lying their Committed Also, wee being all together regardlesly by them Called Justices befor mentioned taken from our howses and familyes, w[ch] Consists of Children And saruants, as fare as in them lyes to vtterlye Ruen & destroy vs all together, by being forced to leaue all into the hands of straingers, their offences being only for spaking as they were moued of the Lord, A word to two preists, and soe made offenders for A word, which Lying vppon their Conciences to bee done, Could not otherwise Chuse but bee done, though for their Conciences sake they And wee suffer nere soe much.

And therefor for Concience sake doe wee Laye the Causses of thes our Sufferings befor thee, for the scriptures wee owne to bee true, and wee Looking into them, wee find Daved who was A man Chossen of god to bee A Ruler ouer his people, and in his dayes vnder his Gouernment there were diuers who suffered then Contrary to his Mind & knowledg, by his officers and those in Authority vnder him, as wee supose, wee doe now vnder thee, vnjustly, but hee not being Priuie there-vnto was Inocente in the thinge, soe wee heering that thou declaredst vnto the People that there was none thou knewest of did suffer vnjustly for Concience sake, in this nation, now if it bee soe wee Cannot blame Thee, but now wee Lett thee know, that for Concience sake wee heere mentioned doe suffer and for Concience sake Lye in Prisson, And therfor if wee suffer, still thou arte from hence forth left without excuses, since all that wee Cane doe is but to ꝑsent this our Casses befor thee, Committing our Cause to him who knoweth the secrets of all harts, who neuer failled to Judg the Cause of the Inocente.

ffrom the Common Goale at Horsham in Sussex this 23 day of the Ninth Mounth, 1656, By vs who are in scorne Called Quakers who suffer as Afforsaid.

Nicho : Rickman	Thomas Patching
Frances Rickman	Ninian Brockett
Bryante Wilkinson	John Fursby[1]
Margaret Wilkinson	

Upon the back of this appeal is the Protector's autograph signature, and below is written :—

[1] S.P.D. cliii. 11. *Cal.* 1656-7, pp. 229, 230.

2. We doe referr these Pap^rs to Co^ll: George ffenwick, Maio^r ffenwick & Thomas Moor Esqrs, to examine whither the psons menc̃oned therein were comitted to Prison according to Law & to Certifie their opinion to Vs.

White Hall, Decemb^r 2^d, 1656.

3. A true Information of the Imprisonment & Suffering of Tho: Laycoke, one who hath ingaged his life for ye iust freedome & Lyberty in the Common wealthes Seruice, hath Contrary there unto, bene by the will of Tho: Sutton, May^r of Arendall, taken out of ye house of his ffriend Nicolas Rickman, one alsoe that hath bene faithfull to ye Common wealth, and A sufficient Inhabitant there, vpon the second day of ye weeke, being the 10th day of ye 9th month, ye said Mayo^r did then Issue forth A warrant to the fecthing out of the said Tho: Laycoke, haueing noe iust thing to lay to his charge, but asked him these questions, whether he had A passe for his trauell, he Answering nay, then ye May^r asked him where his Dwelling was; His Answer was at ye lodge in Shedwicke parke,[1] which is in ye same County, to which the Mayo^r replyed, you are a Vagabond Rogue & I will haue your back slashed, & forthwith withdrew himselfe and made A mittimus, sent him to the Bridewell House, where they forth with put on A Cheine & A Locke vpon one of his Leggs, thus lyeing in a dampy room 10 dayes & 10 nightes w^thout fire or Candall in the couldest of this weather, & some dayes keepeinge of him darke And on ye 9th day they violently rent of his Cloathes & vnhumanly did slash him according to the threatenings of the May^r, where he still remaines A Causeless sufferer, haueing only A little strow to lye on, the keeper reffusseing ffriendes to bring him any other Lodging, & Seuerall tymes not suffering ffriendes to uissitt him; the Mayo^r & ye cheife keeper denying him A Coppy of his Mittimus.

On the other side, erased by pen, is the following:—

White Hall, Decemb^r 2, 1656. His Highnesse pleaseth to refer these two annexed papers to the Consideracon of Major Gen^ll Goff and Major Gen^ll Kelsey, and Tho: Moore in the County of Surrey, Esq. to make in quiry into the particulers therein conteined and thereof to make Certificate to his Highness with theire opinion with speede convenient.

NATH^LL BAIN.[2]

The next paper shows how a gaoler, for shewing some tenderness to the above-named, his prisoners, was thrown into prison by

[1] According to *F.P.T.*, Sidgwick Lodge was the residence of Bryan Wilkinson, where T. Laycock was being entertained.

[2] S.P.D. cliii. 12. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 230.

the Sussex Justices for six or eight weeks. He seems to have permitted several of the Quakers to visit his prisoners and to distribute books or pamphlets.

4. Also Rich. Luckin, Jaylor of the s[d] Com[o] Gaole in the s[d] pap[rs] menc̃oned, was Comited to the house of Correc̃on in the affores[d] County of Sussex by some of the s[d] Justices for that the s[d] Rich Luckins was tender of the s[d] prisoners & gaue them sometimes a little lib̃tie. the s[d] Luckins beinge now upon his poll [parole] & haueinge lane so Comited in the s[d] howse of Correc̃on to his very great damage about six or eight weekes.[1]

5. Oliver P

We doe referr the pap[rs] annexed to the Considerac̃on of L[t] Collonell ffenton, Methusalah Turner, M[r] Richard Egglestone, M[r] Richard Smith & Thomas Moore Esq[r], or any three of them, to examine whither the psons menc̃oned in those pap[s] were comitted to prison and so continewed according to Law & to Certifie their opinion to Vs.

5th of Decemb: 1656.

6. To His Highnes Oliuer Lord Protector of the Common Wealth of England, &c.

Accordinge to an order of referrence graunted by yo[r] Highnes, dated the 5th of decemb[r], 1656, for y[e] examininge y[e] case of some prison[rs] in y[e] County of Sussex whether their Comittment and continuance therein bee accordinge to Lawe, & to certifye our opinion thereof; now doe humbly certify.

That wee did y[e] 15th, & 16th, & 17th instant sitt vpon y[e] examinac̃on thereof and in order thereto Sent to y[e] Justices of peace concerned in y[e] said comitm[ts] giuinge them to vnderstand y[t] in pursuance of yo[r] Highnes said order of referrence to vs & others directed, wee did desire they would meet vs at Horsham in y[e] said County. Wee alsoe sent to y[e] Jaylor at Horsham and the keeper of y[e] house of correc̃on at Arundell, to bringe before vs y[e] prison[rs] & to produce their respectiue Mittimusses whereby they were comitted, Some of y[e] Justices mett vs, the Jaylour & keeper alsoe came wth their prison[rs], and vpon examinac̃on of y[e] Mittimusses then produced wee find as followeth:—

ffirst. Thomas Patchinge, com̃itted y[e] 21th of May, 1656, to y[e] Gaole at Horsham for not giuinge suretys for his appearance touchinge his publishinge certaine seditious bookes & for his good behaviour.

2nd John ffursby and } both comitted 9th of June, 1656,
3[d] Bryan Wilkinson } to y[e] Gaole at Horsham for indeavouringe to publish diuers scandalous books tendinge

[1] S.P.D. cliii. 13. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 230. See *Besse*, i. 709.

to ye breach of ye publique peace & refusinge to giue suretys for their appearance & good behaviour.

4th Thomas Laycocke comitted ye 10th Novemb^r^, 1656, to ye house of correc̃on at Arundell as an Idle disorderly & wanderinge person.

5th Nicholas Rickman com̃itted ye 10th Novemb^r^, 1656, to ye Gaole at Horsham for not finding suretys for his good behaviour.

6th Frances Rickman com̃itted ye same day for matter of misbehavio^r^ and refusinge to find suretys for her good behaviour.

7^ly^ Margarett Wilkinson com̃itted 16th Novemb^r^, 1656, to ye Gaole at Horsham for disturbinge Mr John Chatfield in his sermon.

8^ly^ Ninion Brockett com̃itted by order of Sessions to ye Gaole at Horsham 6th of Octob^r^, 1656, for refusinge to plead to an Inditem^t^ against him.

9^ly^ Richard Luckens, Jaylour of Horsham, com̃itted to ye house of correc̃on in ye Cliffe neere Lewis, ye 11th of Octob^r^, 1656, as a daingerous person for sufferinge great assemblies of people to have accesse to a discourse wth ye said prison^rs^ & to disperse amonge ye people daingerous books tendinge to sedic̃on and disturbance, & settinge them at liberty w^th^out any warrant.

Wee therefore humbly offer as our opinion y^t^ ye said comittm^ts^ and continuance therein are not accordinge to Lawe.

ffirst. Because of ye insufficiency of ye crymes inserted in ye said Mittimusses as ye ground or cause of their comittm^t^.

2^ly^ Because noe Legall conclusion is contayned in ye said Mittimusses for their deliuery by due course of Lawe.

3^ly^ Because they haue not beene brought to tryall ye next Sessions after ther comit^t^.

4^ly^ Because ye whole proces seemeth to bee a p̃judice receiued for matt^rs^ of opinion in worship.

All wch wee humbly tender to yor Highnes considerac̃on togeather with the declared willingness of ye Justices for ye said p̃son^rs^ inlargm^t^.

METHUSELAH TURNER JOHN FFENTON
RICH: ECCLESTON THO: MOORE.

December 24th, 1656.

(endorsed) đđ [delivered] by his Highness 25 Dec., 1656.
ref[erred] 6 Jan. 1656[7].
preparative ord^r^ 12 ffeb. 1656[7].[1]

[1] S.P.D. cliii. 14, 15. *Cal.* 1656-7, pp. 230, 231.

7. Tuesday, 6th January, 1656[7]
At the Councell at Whitehall.

A Certificate to his Highness the Lord Protector from Thomas Moore Esqr, Lt Colonell ffenton, Methuselah Turner, and others, was this day read, the same being made in Pursuance of His Highness reference, upon a Paper from seuerall persons (under the name of Quakers) imprisoned in the County of Sussex.

Ordered that it be referred to Sr Gilbert Pickering; Gen^ll^ Disbrowe; the Lord Deputy; the Lord Lambert; the Lord Vis^ct^ Lisle; the Lord Com^r^ ffiennes, or any two of them, to consider of the said certificate, and to speake with the certifiers, and any others as they shall thinke fitt, and to informe themselves of the matter of fact, and how the said Referees have Pursued the said Reference, and thereupon to make report to the Councell.

W. Jessop
cl^k^ of ye Counsel.

8. An order of the Council to this effect was made on 6th Jan., 1656/7, and

9. 12 Feb., 1656/7, on the Committees report it is ordered that Pickering and Disbrow are to speak with Maj. Gen. Goff about that business.[1]

Ann Blaykling.

A warrant issued by Sir Thomas Barnardiston for the committal of Ann Blaykling, the well-known Quaker Minister, to Bury St. Edmunds gaol, follows. She was apprehended at Haverhill for disturbing the minister while preaching in the church. The name is spelt variously—Blackly, Blackling, Blakelin, Blaykling, etc.

"Suffõ ss. I send yo^e^ heere w^th^all in the Custody of the Constable of Haverill, the Bodye of Anne Blacklyn, late of Ladbridge[2] in the Countie of Yorke, for that shee was this day brought before me & charged wth the enteringe into the Church of Haverill & there Affronted the Minister in the Pulpit, callinge him Priest hirelinge & deceiuer, greadie dume dogge wth manie more words of the same nature All wch the said Ann Blacklyn haue this daye confessed before me & still doe continue to

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 77, pp. 612, 704. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 231.

[2] This should probably be Sadbridge, near Sedbergh, Yorks.

Aver the same, And for that she refuseth to find sureties for her apperance, These are therefore in the name of his Highnesse the Lord Protector of England, &c., to charge & comand yo^e vpon sighte heereof to take & receiue into yor Gaole the Bodye of the s^d Ann Blacklyn, & her safely to keepe vntill she shall be from thence deliu^red by due Order of lawe And heerof faile not at yor pille.

Dated this 16th of December, 1656.

THOMAS BARNARDISTON, KT.

To the keep of the Gaole at Bury St. Edmds or to his deputy."

After nearly three months waiting for the assizes the sentence was delivered as under, with the result that Ann Blaykling remained still in Bury gaol.

"Suffo ss. Att the geñall Gaole deliu^ry holden at Bury St. Edmds for the Com aforesaid on ffryday the Sixt of March, 1656, Ann Blacklyn beinge convict for A disturbance of A Minister in the pishe Churche of Haverill is to remayne in gaole vntill she shall paye A ffine of xx Nobles.

[addressed] These To the honorable Henry Scobell, Esqr, at his house in the old pallace yard, present, in Westminster."[1]

James Nayler.

Passing on to the end of the year 1656 and the beginning of 1657, the subject of James Nayler's trial and his barbarous sentence is several times commented on by outside correspondents. The trial took place before a Committee of the House of Commons in November and December, 1656. See *A True Narrative of the Examination, Tryall, and Sufferings of James Nayler*, etc., 1657.

Petition concerning James Nayl^er

(endorsed) "Left in lo. ch. [lower Chamber] by his Highnes 25 Dec. 1656."

"To his Highnes Oliver Lord Protector of the Comon wealth of England, Scotland & Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble Petition of Divers peaceable & well-affected Persons in & about the Cityes of London & Westminster in behalfe of themselves and many others

[1] S.P.D. cliv. 13. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 305.

Humbly sheweth

That yor Pet^rs haveing out of tendernes to the good Cause of o^r Spiritual & Civil libertyes Consern'd in Some late Proceedings of the House of Parliam^t and to the Good of these Nations & the Governm^t therof appeard in a Petition to the Parliam^t (the Coppy wherof is hereunto annexed) for the Remitting the remaining punishm^t of James Nayler wch Petition is received into the House and resteth there. We humbly conceive it o^r duty also in Consideration of the joynct interest yor Highnes hath with the Parliam^t (by the Instrument of Governm^t) in the Legislative power to make our humble addresse and Request to yor Highnes

That you will be pleased according to former Declarations and the experience we have had of your Highnes Care of this tender Interest of Liberty of Conscience to weigh the Consequence of these late Proceedings and according to the 37th Article of the said Instrum^t and one of the Grounds you declare vpon in yor Warr with Spaine, yor Highnes will stand vp for the poore people of God in this day, in doeing whereof yor Highnes will not doe more right to yor Pet^rs then to yor selfe and these Nations.

And we shall pray, &c.

Ff Scrope	Richard Kingston
Nath James	Theop Greene
Thomas Zachary	J Andrews
Edw Stokes	John Griggs
Will Maskelyne	Thomas Rutty
Lewis Meax	Woodward Abraham
John Warr	John Mann
Fra Stokes	William Smiler
Joshua Sprigge	Nath Bonnick
Robt Bacon	John Bennington
[Tho Bowden, erased]	John Perrott
Tho Moore	Richard Somes J^R
Methusaleh Turner	Edmond Rozer
John Web	Samuell Hanmer
Ri Watson s^R	John Weekes
Valentine Williams	Richard Carter
George Elton	John Matrauars
Giles fforsraston	John Stowe
John Lawson	John Stokes
William Smith	Siluest^R Waight
Edward Smith	Will: Wormell
Richard Nicolson	Humpfrey Jameson
Willm Ligon	W^M Phips
Edw Bushell	Will: Harding
W^M Pott	Thomas Empson

AQUILA TANFEILD	GEORGE BACKLER
GYLES WARREN	EDWARD SKALES
THO ROBINSON	FFRAN: LYGON
FF. VAN [?] GELDEN	JOHN OSGOOD
ABRAHAM ANDREWES	RICHARD PIPER
WILL^{M} CURRER	JOSHUA SAYER
JOHN SMYTH	THOMAS FFAIERCLOUGH
JOHN SPENCER	EDWARD GOULDNEY
W^{M} TRAVERS	ALEX: AKEHURST
WILL^{M} SEDGWICK	JOHN CROSON
WILLIAM RUTLIDGE	HENRY ROBINSON
ROBT BOWCHER	THOMAS SHARPE
W^{M} SMITH	NICHOLAS WILLIAMS
JOHN SHORT	W^{M} DENISON
THO SLOUGH	GILES CALUERT
JAMES GRUNWICK	JO COK
RICHARD YORCKE	JOHN MORGAN
PHILLIP EADES	MATH WHITE
W^{M} SALTER	JO^{S} QUASH

To the Parliam^{t} of ye Comonwealth of England Scotland & Ireland. The humble Petition of Divers peaceable & well-affected Persons in & about London in behalfe of themselues & many others

Sheweth

That yor Moderation & Clemency in respiting the punishm^{t} of James Nayler hath refreshed the hearts of Thousands (persons not at all Concern'd in his judgment or Practise) & hath opend their eyes to see something besides the terro^{r} of Mount Sinai to dwell vpon this Hon^{le} house withall giveing vs hopes to see y^{u} Come forth in the Spirit of o^{r} Lord Jesus yet more & more to the Convincem^{t} of them that err and are out of the way.

Wherefore we must humbly begg yor pardon that we are Constrayned to appeare before you in Such a Suite (not dareing to doe other) That ye would remitt the remayneing part of the punishm^{t} of the said James Nayler leaveing him to the Lord & such Gospell Remedyes as he hath sanctifyed and we are persuaded y^{u} will find such a Course of Love & forbearance most effectual to reclayme him, & you will assuredly leave a Seale of yor Compassion & tendernes on the Spirits of yor Pet^{rs}

Who will pray &c."[1]

A letter from Humphrey Robinson to Secretary Williamson in Paris with a mention of the Protector's plea for moderation

[1] S.P.D. cxxxi. 45. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 206. See *Commons' Journals*, vol. vii., p. 471.

in the sentence is interesting. Robinson kept a shop at the Three Pigeons in St. Paul's Churchyard. He sold cloth, gloves, stockings, and made suits. He also dealt in second-hand books, especially Bibles and French Testaments, and he seems to have acted as Williamson's agent in London, receiving and forwarding his letters and transacting his business in bills of exchange, &c. He writes on 15th January, 1656/7 :—

"That Naylor at last was sentenced by the Parl^{t}; whipt and bored through the tonnge heare, and now sent to Bristow, where his blasph were comitted, to ride to the horses tale through the Citty and after to be whipt. the Prot^{r} writt a letter for some moderation but the house would not harken to it." [1]

A letter from Charles Perrott, in Paris, to Secretary Williamson, is dated 7th (17th) Jan., 1656/7, and gives an account of two quaker Missionaries in Paris.

"Honest Joseph.

. . . . I suppose 'tis noe newes to you, that of one Nayler, a Quaker in England y^{t} pretended to be ye Messiah, & carry^{d} about wth him 12 Apostles & two sinfull Magdalens, but that fancy is (I suppose) well jerkt out of him by this; according to his sentence. I wish his Apostles ye same persecution, & perchance some of them may find worse. Two of ye sect past lately by Paris, they were found in ye streetes soe starued wth cold & hunger, y^{t} one would have thought ye Spirit had beene dead in them; ye charity of some English gentleman relieued them, not knowing att the p̄sent y^{r} [their] Religion; but ye fire & a supper reviued itt, & would you know their buisenes, they were Ambassado^{rs} from ye Ld to ye Duke of Sauoy, w^{t} y^{r} message was is unknowne, but they despayrd not of ye gift of tongues & ye Lord had told y^{m} they should haue successe. You see I want newes to write to you, howe I am forcd to fill up my letter wth such bad subjects." [2]

A petition from Anne Nayler, wife of James Nayler, presented on 24th February, 1656/7, follows:—

"To His Highness (of Engl)[3] and the Councill. The Representation & Petic̄on of Anne Nayler wife of James Nayler Sheweth

That not wthstanding all ye extreame sufferings of my Husband, when his body stood neede of refreshing for his recovery,

[1] S.P.D. cliii. 41. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 243.

[2] S.P.D. cliii. 33. *Cal.* 1656-7, pp. 236, 237.

[3] The letters within the parenthesis are erased in the original.

yet he is cast into y^t^ calld ye Hole, in Bridwell, a cold, dampish unsavoury place, where ye damp strikes upp his leggs like water, where he wants Aire & fire; kept under 3 keyes put in three severall mens hands, y^t^ when one is p̄sent another is absent; & is not allowed so much as a candle, being in ye hands of cruel and unmercifull men, who neither will suffer mee his wife to come at him except four Governors be p̄sent nor suffer w^t^ I carry him to come to him. Who much increase his misery beyond all Orders of Parliam^t^. Their perverting of yor owne Order may be sufficient proofe to you w^t^ cruel mindes are in them, for though you ordered his wifes coming to him & y^t^ they should see y^t^ he be accomodated wth convenient necessaries, yet neither of these is don, because (say they) it is referred to them. Whereas ye Order saies expresly, To see y^t^ he be accomodated wth convenient necessaries.

His Keepers are as cruel also, one especially, Win by name, who when my husband desired a little fair conduit water, because one had put a little sugar in it, he poured it into y^e^Kennel. Another time he turned back a poor dish of Turnips, & would not let y^m^ go in, besides divers other things wch I would have carryed him to preserve his life.

And this is not all, but they have raised a false report of my husband to harden yo^rs^ & all mens hearts ag^t^ him, saying That he starves himselfe & will not eate w^ts^ carryed him, when as his body is so weake y^t^ he cannot eate y^t^ wch is strong. He told ye Governo^rs^ in my hearing y^t^ he did but eate a bitt of flesh meate wch they brought him, & he was very ill after it, but said also That he did not refuse such things as he could eate.

And truly I cannot otherwise thinke, but y^t^ his Keepers & others have a designe to starve him, for they have kept his condition from mee as much as they could, & having brought him so weake for want of convenient food (y^t^ now they may have a cover for themselves), they have sent to ye Doctor one Dr Nurse wth his urine, unknowne to mee, wch Dr finding him so weake hath prescribed him milke wth sugar of Roses to take, whereby you may understand that this is not feigned.

My humble Request therefore is y^t^ you would be pleased (if he must continue longer in Prison) y^t^ he may be where he may have Aire, & fire, & be allowed candle-light and ye attendance & company of his owne wife, or one whom she shall appoint to supply him wth convenient necessaries out of his owne estate, & be but under one lock.

But rather that you would be pleased wholly to release him, for his ffamilies sake, who have not offended you (he having suffered all ye parts of yor Sentence, and lying onely a Prisoner during

pleasure) y^t his body may be refreshed by Aire & comfortable looking to, & so preserved from perishing if it may be.

ANNE NAYLER" [1]

endorsed "Or^d 24 Feb. 1656[7]."

This is followed by an abstract of the above:

"James Naylers present Case.

1. He is in ye Hole at Bridewell, a Cold dampish place wth a house of Office in it.
2. He wants Aire, hath not so much as a ladder to step up on to ye little window it hath to get a mouthfull of aire.
3. He can have noe fire, there being no chimney in it.
4. His Wife is not permitted to come to him or get him things convenient in this his weaknes or any to make his bed.
5. He is under three locks, ye keyes being in 3 severall mens hands.
6. He hath not so much as Candle light allowed him." [2]

The Council's heart melted somewhat at this piteous appeal, and on

"24 Feb. Ordered that the governor of Bridewell suffer James Naylers wife to come to him, and see that he have necessaries according to the order of Parliament."

This was approved in person by the Protector himself, and is so noted in the Council Minute Book.[3] Five months later, Nayler was still in prison and very ill.

1657, July 16. Order in Council.

"That it be referred to Dr Wright, Dr Cox & Dr Bates to visitt James Nayler prisoner at Brydwell and to consider of his condition as to the state both of his mynde and body, that Mr Scobell doe gett ready for the Council orders of Parliament relating to James Nayler." [4]

The following relates to some of Nayler's followers:—

Minutes of the Council, Tuesday, 26 May, 1657.

"3. Upon consideracon of a Resolve of Parliament Dated the 14th February last recomending it to ye Counsell to take some order for satisfying the charge of the Serg^t at Armes attending the Parliament in keepeing John Strangers and Hannah his wife, Martha Symonds and Dorcas Erbury, and also of a

[1] This petition is printed in Barclay's *Inner Life*, see page 426.

[2] S.P.D. clii. 128. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 289.

[3] S.P.D., *I.* 77, p. 733. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 290.

[4] S.P.D., *I.* 78, p. 22. *Cal.* 1657-8, p. 29.

Bill of the said Charge vnder ye hand of ye said Serg^t^ at Armes, and annexed to ye said Resolve, whereby the said Charge is expressed to be lxxiiii^li^ xiii^s^ iiii^d^. Ordered, that it be offered to his Highness, as the advise of the Counsell, that His Highness be pleased to issue his Warr^t^, authorizeing and requireing the Com^rs^ of his Highness, Thr'y, out of such moneys as are or shall come into ye Receipt of his Highness Exchequ^r^ to satisfy and pay vnto Edward Birkhead Esq. the said Serj^t^ at Armes attending the Parliament, ye said Sum of Seaventy fower poundes thirteen shillings and Fower pence, in discharge of ye said sume and that it bee inserted into the privy seal ordered for other moneys to him."[1]

Quakers in the Navy.

"Capt. Marryott to Admiralty Comissioners, Limehouse, April 23, 1657.

Mr. Thomas Shewel, late boatswain of the *Discovery*, has turned quaker & will not sweare but will affirme that he saw ten barrells of powder carried aboard at Bristoll; he lys at the 3 Cups in bred street [London]."[2]

Thomas Shewell was apparently a well-known character in Bristol, acting as agent and correspondent for the Navy Commissioners, negotiating bills of exchange, and purchasing powder and cannon balls on their behalf, sometimes despatching these missives of war to the Tower on the *Friendship*, of Bristol.

This spread of Quaker principles among the Navy is further illustrated by a letter, written by Richard Knowlman, gunner on board the *Assistance*, lying in the Downs, to an Admiralty Commissioner, not named, on 4th April, 1657.

" ffrind: I sullute Thee in the Lord: wishing thy Eternall wellfare Thou being now in place of Athoritie in this nation which I owne soe fare forth as thou dost doe that which is Just, & if the lord beare rull in thee in neuer soe litle measure, thou wilt not be ofended with mee because I doe not giue thee flateringe Titells of honor as most men doe though in thare hartes they are Ennimises. frind I haue Served this Commonwealth by Sea & land very faithfully to the losse of my limbes euer since the yeere forty one & am willing to Continew in this Commonwealthes searvice soe fare forth as I may be profitable vnto it vpon sume other acount then I am att present, not that I desire to be in a hier place, but that I may be free to acte a gainst all

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 77, p. 825. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 384.

[2] S.P.D. clxv. 49. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 548.

decete in howe soe euer it raynes, for I see most men, & espechally those in the nauie of most ranckes & quallities, how they are Corrupted, & still they will remaine soe till there be a seed of god springing vp in them: till that appeereth they Cannot deell Justly with god or man: the reson that I send these lines vnto thee & not vnto Any other of the Commishoners because I haue heard that thee dost Contienance those that haue a desire vnto righteousnes therefor I shall desire thee as sune as it may be that thou wilt thincke of sume other Implyment for mee: for I am not very free to stay much Longer in thus: for I desire but a liuelyhood for I & my wife & Chilldren, though it be but a meane one: soe the lord almighty be thy derecter & preserver & that thou mayest once Come to feed of the true bread of life which will be a Continuall sattisefaction vnto thee when all the pompe & glory of the world will pase away.

RICHARD KNOWLMAN
Guner of the *Assistance* frigott.

ffrom a bord of the *Assistance*
frigott the 4th of Aprill 1657,
in the Downes" [1]

With these naval matters may be coupled a letter of 23rd April, 1657, from Captain William Whitehorne on board the *Essex* in the Downs to the Admiralty Commissioners, in which he mentions that two Quakers calling each other John[2] and George[3] went on board ship the *Oxford* at Dover, bound for Dieppe. They were provided with passes from the clerk of the port. They had not been long on board before they began to speak to the seamen "according to their judgments." This created disturbance and Captain Algate examined them as to their reasons for going over to France. "They answered that they were led over by the Spirit for the conversion of souls, and in order thereto they carried over the English and French booke here inclosed. They were willing to lose their lives for their religion. The Captain, upon mature deliberation, not knowing what might be the effect if he should land them on the French shoare, returned them again to England." [4]

[1] S.P.D. cliv. 58. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 326.

[2] Probably John Harwood, who was a prisoner in the Bastile about this date.

[3] Probably George Bayly, of London. He finally succeeded in reaching France, for he was imprisoned in that country and died in prison. See *F.P.T.* 157; Besse, *Sufferings*, ii. 397.

[4] S.P.D. cliv. 102. *Cal.* 1656-7, pp. 351, 352.

Fifth Monarchy Men.

On the 23rd April, 1657, "P.W." wrote to an unnamed correspondent of Venner and other persons arrested "on discovery of the late plot against his Highness," and added, "Its sayed the Anabaptists and Quakers were chiefly active in the conspiracy."[1]

Somerset.

The next document, dated 6th April, 1657, refers to the arrest and imprisonment of Friends of Ilminster.

"Somrsett.

ffor as much as James Stronge of the Parishe of Elmester[2] in the said County Came before me and hath required suerties of the peace to be granted against Elizebath Tucker Joane Giles and Ann Willmott the wife of Humphrey Willmot, all of the Parishe of Elmester, and with all hath taken his Corporall oath this day before me that hee requireth the same not for any priuat Malice hattred or euill will Neither for vexation or trouble but simply for the ꝑservation of his life, body or goods. These are therefore in the name of his highnes the Protectoʳ to will and require you that forth with on sight hereof you Cause the said Elizebath Tucker Joane Giles and Ann Wilmott the wife of Humphrey Willmott to Come before me to find sufficient suerties of the peace as well for theire Personall appearance at the next genarall asizeses to be held for this County as also that they shall in the meane time keepe the peace towards all people of this Coṁon wealth and especialy towards the said James Stronge and in Case they shall refuse so to doe That then Imediatly without Expectinge any further Warrant you doe convay them to the Coṁon Goale at Iuelchester there held for the said County and there to remaine vntill they shall willingly doe the same and on sight hereof the keeper of the said Goale is hereby required to receiue them And see that you Certifie yoʳ doeings in the ꝑmises at the next Generall asizes held for this County aforesaid bringinge then and there this warrant with you and hereof faile you not at yoʳ ꝑille.

Giuen vnder my hand and seale the sixt day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand six hundred fifty and seauen.

HENRY BONNER.

To the Constables of the Town of Elmester
and to either of them these.

[1] S.P.D. Foreign Correspondence, France, 113, 157. *Cal.* 1656-7, p. 351.

[2] Ilminster.

Elizabeth Tucker fined Twenty pounds
Ann Wilmott and Joane Giles fined Twenty markes apeece and to remaine in the Goale vntill they pay theire seu[r]all fines. } By the Kallender of the asizes held at Taunton 1657

A true Coppie and Examined by me
RICHARD BROWNE
Keeper of y[e] pryson
in the other syde more"

"Some[r]sett.

John Dogett detained by vertue of an attachment yssueinge out of his highnes Court of Exchequer at Westm[r] to answere the said Protecto[r] of diuers trespasses Contempts and offences retur[d] from the day of Easter in 15 dayes.

George Tayler detained &c. [same as above].

Henry Clothier, Thomas Lokier and Samuell Clothier detained &c. . . . offences retur[d] in 8 dayes of St. Hillary.

William Sariant detained by vertue of a Cap yssueing out of the Court of the comon bench at Westm to answere Phillipp Elis in a plea of trespasse and retur[d] from the morrow of St. Martin.

The same William Sariant [as above].

The aforesaid Samuell Clothier [as above] to answer Margareat Kirton Widdow in a plea of trespasse and retur on the morrow of the purification of the Virgine Mary.

Thomas Loscome, to answer Henry Androse.

Edmond Beakes was detained by vertue of a Cap yssueinge out of the Court of the Comon bench at West[mr] to answere Thomas Edwards in a plea of trespasse but hee beinge dead the said Edmond Beakes was discharged out of prison.

Henry Gundrey to answer Josiah Primott, but by agreemt with the said Josiah the said Henry was discharged out of prison.

A true coppie and examined by me
RICHARD BROWNE,
Keeper of y[e] Prison."[1]

[1] S.P.D. clv. 80. *Cal.* 1657-8, p. 21.

A Successful Remonstrance.

In November, a Remonstrance was presented to the Council by the Quakers, as under:—

"Wee the seruants and chillren of the Lord who are this day a suffering people vnder the Cruelty of men in Authority which dothe neither regard the Lawe of God to walke by, nor the due execution of the Law of the Land, but doth Imprison & release at their wills and pleasure; and what their minds & Malice leads them too without any Conscience, but inflicts Cruell things vpon the people of God, through all these Nations; and wee cannot bee vnmindful of our Breethren, but are fellow sufferrers with them being members of one head; and hereby wee doe present vnto you the Chiefe Councell of this Nation, the State in Short, of some of our Breethren and freinds in seuerall Goales, that if there be pitty in your hearts, you may be stirred vp to relieue the oppressed which groanes vnder many heauy Burdens (God knowes) to the greife of Gods spirrit, and to the oppression of the Creature, and many beinge fined by Cruell men, and committed to prison, except you open your bowells of Compassion towards them, there cann be freedome noe other way to them, but by Losse of Life, according to outward appearance.

Att Exon in Deuonshiere foure. { Captain Thomas Curtis of Reddinge wollen draper hauing beene in the west about much busines, and making his returne homewards: one John Martindale merchant, of Plymouth did come along with him 17 miles, where they tooke their Lodginge, to stay all night, purposinge the next morninge to part, each towards their owne homes, about the 12th howre, was taken in their bedds, by a Constable and about ten men, who abused them with many filthy expressions and reuilinge Language, and Carried them to two Commissioners for the peace in that County who Committed them to prison as vagrants, though noe man accused them of any euill: But on the Contrary: Thomas Curtis shewed them Bills of Accoumpt and Letters of Goods bought, to the vallew of some hundreds of pounds, yet notwithstandinge were these true and just men sent to Exon Goale, this was the second day of the fourth month this present yeare 1657.

Againe, beinge keept vnjustly in bonds ouer the Generall sessions, till the Generall Assize, and sufferinge vnjust things in the meane tyme, the 30th of the 5th month the said two men were called to before Judge Nicholas who sate Cheife Judge, and noe man appeared against them to lay any euill whatsoeuer to their Charge, yet the said Nicholas because for Conscience sake they

could not put of their hatts, fined them forty pounds a peice, and recommitted them to the Goale in Exon where they remaine vnjust sufferrers because of the Cruelty of men in Authority.

One Ellin Roberts, a poore sickly maide, and liuinge in the Suburbs of the Cittye, for comminge to a meetinge of our freinds was sent to Bridewell, and was Cruelly used, and for some Nights was not suffered to have straw to Lie vpon, and her freinds was not suffered to vissit her, and she was Cruelly whipped in the said prison of Bridewell of Exon, and there Doth remaine with most Cruell threatnings from the keeper of the prison:

There is alsoe another woman, on of our freinds in the same Bridewell, which hath suffered about seauen months hard Labour, and many stripes.

These aforesaid beinge thus vnjustly Committed and recommitted, now remaynes in the Common Goale. But this is not all the vnjustice and Cruellty which hath beene acted, in the said County of late, many others haue beene Committed to prison, and put forth againe, at the pleasure of their enimies, and some hath beene stockt and whipt for noe other thing but for trauellinge two or three miles to a meetinge of the people of God, on the first dayes. Soe that it is admired, what heauye yoakes and vnjust burdens haue beene laid vpon the innocent: euen such as hath beene knowne honest men in the Countrey: And these things Cheifly haue beene by John Beare, William Bastard, John Hale, with some others, as the Mayor of Exon, who are in Commission to doe Justice, but Justice is peruerted and true Judgment is turned Backward:

Likewise two lately Committed at Bury in Suffolke and indited because they did not come to their parrish Church (as they call it).

GER. ROBERTS
WILLIAM MARKEY
RICHARD DAUIS
AMOR STODDARD
HUMPHREY BACHE

(endorsed) r^d 10 Nov. 1657
Copie incl to Justices of Devon 8 Dec. 57."

Order in Council. 10 Nov. 1657.

"On reading a pap^r pnted to ye Counsell on behalfe of Capt Thomas Curtis of Redding, and one John Martindale march^t of Plym^o who being in the West about their private occasions, as is alleadged, were apprehended and Comitted to Exeter Gaole, as Vagrants and at the gen^rll Assizes were fined in 40^li apeice, because they would nott of their hattes, and were thereupon sent back to prison, where they still remayne.

Ordered that the Clerke of the Assize for the County of Devon doe certifye this boord what fines were imposed vpon the said psons, or either of them and for what cause.

That in Case it shall appear vpon his Certificate that the Cause of their fyneing was noe other then what is alleadged in the said pap^s^ it be offered to his Highnes as the advice of the Counsell, that his Highness will please pdon ye s^d^ Fines.

And whereas it is further alleadged in the s^d^ pap that one Ellen Roberts for comeing to a meeting of the Subscribers friends was sent to Bridewell at Exon, and their wipped and Contynued under hard usage As also y^t^ another woman, one of their friends, is in ye same Bridewell, haueing suffered about 7 moneths hard labo^r^ and many stripes; and that some haue been Stockt and whipt for no other thing but for travaileing 2 or three miles, to a meeting of the people of God, upon the Lordes Day, and that theis things haue been Chiefely done by Mr John Beere, Wm Bastard, John Hale, the Mayor of Exon, and others, in Com̃ for the peace of that County, and that two were lately comitted at Bury in Suffolke, and indited because they came not to their pish Church.

Ordered that Letters be written to the respective Justices of the peace to know ye groundes of ye respectiue Comittm^ts^ of ye s^d^ psons."[1]

The outcome of this Remonstrance was the following noteworthy letter :—

"President Lawrence to the Justices of Peace, (draft).

Gentlemen .

His Highnes and the Councell haue receiued seu^r^all addresses on the behalfe of diu^r^se psons com̃only called Quakers who are imprisoned in seuerall places, some of them for not putting off their hatts, others for not finding sureties for the good behauio^r^ or for their retorne to their owne homes, and some of them haue layne long in prison and not likely to get out by Conforming to what might be expected from them and becomes them to doe, his Highnes & the Councell though they are farre from giving any Countenance to the ²mistaken principles² or practizes of such men especially in their disturbance of godly Ministers or in any affronts put vppon Magestrates whose dignity ought to be maintained, yet finding that the same doth for the most part p̃ceed rathe^r^ from a spirit of erro^r^ wch hath seduced them then from a malicious opposition to authority in wch case they (especially such among them as are otherwise of sober Conuersaçon) are to

[1] S.P.D., *I.* 78, pp. 259, 260. *Cal.* 1657-8, p. 156.

² . . . ² These words take the place of others written, or partly written, and crossed through—*euil fooli opinions.*

be pittied and dealt wth as ꝑsons vnd^r^ a strong delusion who chuse rather to suffer and ꝑish then to doe any thing contrary to their though ungrounded and Corrupt principles. therefore his highnes and the Councell haue thought fitt to recemend their Condiçon vnto yor prudence to take such Course for the discharge of such of them as are in prisons within yor County as (having put a discountenance on their miscarriages) their liues may be preserved, diu^r^se of them hauing died in their imprisonments. And that out of a tendernes towards such poore deluded persons you would as much as in you lyes endeauo^r^ to prevent their running into such Contempts for not giving that Civill respect wch they owe to you as Magestrates when they are brought before you, by Causing their hatts to be pulled off before hand, or that for such Contemptes such punishment may be inflicted as may rather discountenance their folly then endang^r^ their Liues. His Highnes & the Councell judging it safer, in dealing wth persons whose miscarriages arise rather from defects in their vnderstanding then from malice in their wills, to exercise too much levity then too much severity."[1]

Orders in Council.

"President Lawrence to Justices of Devon.

Gentlemen.

A Paper hath been ꝑsented to this boord a Copie whereof is here inclosed And supposeing that in some of the Cases therein mençoned there may be some pressure on them And to the intent the Councell may have a right vnderstanding of the truth of ffact in some other of the Cases which assigne no other reason for ꝑceeding against the persons but their goeing to some meeting place for wopp on the Lords day or the not yeilding that due respect vnto persons in authoritie that becomes them to doe The Councell have thought fitt to transmitt to you the said Persons with their desire that you will enforme your selues of the seuerall Cases from those who were principally concerned in the Comitment and proceedinges therein Specified and to Certifie to this Boord the true grounds thereof with yor first oppertunity.

Whitehall 10 Nov. 1657.

Signed in the name & by order of his Highnes & ye Councell

HE LAWRANCE Presd^t^

For Arthur Upton, Wm Fry, John Wollacombe Esq^rs^ and the rest of his Highnes Justices of Peace for the County of Devon or any of them to be Comunicated to the rest."[2]

[1] S.P.D. clvii. 88. *Cal.* 1657-8, p. 156. See *F.P.T.* 351.

[2] S.P.D., *I.* 78, pp. 840, 841. *Cal.* 1657-8, p. 157.

Cumberland.

The papers that follow consist of copies of the mittimuses for the arrest of Matthew Robinson, Richard Robinson, Joseph Nicholson, and John Askew, committed to prison in the spring of 1658 for disturbing the services in the churches of Brigham, Corney, Drigg, and Muncaster.

"Cunbraland

Lancelot ffletcher Esqr one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Cumberland to the Keeper of the Comon Goale att Carlile for the said County & his Dup^ty^ Greetinge: I send you heire withall by the Constables of Brigham And soe from Constable to Constable the derect way to you att Carlill a fowre said the Body of Mathew Robinson wth in the said County yeo: Brought before me this p̄sent day. And by Oathes of sufficent wittnesses Charged wth the wilfull & Malicious Disturbing & Molesting of Mr Thomas Denton, Minister att Briggham w^th^in the said County vpon the seuententh day of this Instant Janiary being the Lords day in the forenoune of the same day in the Church att Briggham of his Exercise, to the grett hindrance of the Gosspell, Molestation & disturbance of the said Mr Denton, and the whole congregaçion theere assembled. These are theirefore in the name of his Highnes the Lord Protector of England to Require you that vpon sight heireof you Resceaue and take the Body of the said Mathew and in your safe custody Kepp in the said Goale safely keepe theire untill the next Generall Quarter Sessions of the pece to be houlden for the said County w^th^outt Baile or Maneprise, then & theire to be furder p̄ceeded against according to the late Act of Parlement in that Case p̄ceeded, heere of faile not att your pelles [perils].

Giuen under my hand and Seale att Tallentyre w^th^in the said County the 18th day of Janiery 1657 [8].

LANCELOT FFLETCHER."

"Cumbr^l^

William Thomson of Thorneslet, one of the Justices of the pece w^th^in the County of Cumberland To the keper of the Com̄^n^ Gaole att Carlile for the said County or his deputy theire being: I send you heire wth all the constables of Mancester the Bodyes of Richard Robinson & Joseph Nicholson lat of Boutle who you are to kepp in your said Goale till the next Quarter Sessions of the peace to be houlden for the said County, That they may be then & theire p̄sent to doe and Receeiue that which by the Court shall be Enioyned them, for that they haue both bene lawfully convicted before me that they have wilfully and Malitiously

disturbed two publick Ministers of this Nation contrary to the late Acte of Parlement in that case ꝑvided, That his to say the said Richard Robinson for disturbing of Mr James Thompson in his pish church of Corney wthin the said County vpon 30th day of May last past being the lord day, And also for that the sd Richard Robinson & Joseph Nicholson did vpon the 11th day of the moneth of June in the Church of Drigg in the said County disturbe Mr Andre Thomson & vpon the 13th day of the same Mounth of June being Lordes day did againe disturbe the said Mr Andre Thomson in the Chirch of Munkester And heire of you are not to faile att your pills.

Giuen vnder my hand and Seale the 14th day of June in the yeare of our lord God 1658.

WILLIAM THOMSON."

"Cumbrld

Sr George ffletcher Bart high Sheriffe of the sd County to William Salkeld Baliff of Allendale ward belowe Deruen greeting whereas be fore I Comand you by vertue of a writt to me directed from his highnes furth of the Court of Excheqr 3 weeks from the day of Eastr, against John Askow att the sute of Richard Hutton clarke. These are theirefore to Comand you to attach the sd John Askew and him safly Conuay to his Highnes gaole att Carlill and that george Marton my Gaoler theire doe Receiue and take in to his Costody the sd pte [party] and him safly keepe untill such time as he shall be enlarged by due course of law: faile not heire of att your perells.

Giuen under the Seale of my office the 22th day of March, 1657.

By the Sd Sheriff.

By ROBERT CARR
Clarke.

[Endorsed]
The true Coppy of
Mathew Robinson mitim
Joseph Nicholson mitimus
& Richard Robinson,
John Askowe: Mittimus."[1]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxii. 136. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 147.

Prisoners in 1658.

From a Quaker to [the Protector ?]

A List of Prisoners now in England for Conciens sake.

In			
Aplbey prison	01	Norwich prison	14
Carlisle prison	04	Winchister prison	07
Yorke prison	04	Durham prison	03
Pontefract prisõ	01	Gloster prison	11
Lancaster prison.....	01	Geathous Westmĩ	01
Northamton prison.....	04	Lewes prison	01
Huntington prison	01	Horsham prison	05
Cambridg prison.....	04	hartford prison	04
Canterbury prison	01	Kendall prison	01
fflett London prison	09	Warwicke prison	02
Suffolke prisons	06	Bristoll prison	02
Collchester prison	07	Dorsett prisons	06
Iuellchester prison	11	Hull prison	01
taunton prison	01	Newgatt Loñ prison	01
Bodman prison	01	Dyed in all prisons	09
	56		68

Maney of thees prisoners haue bine in About two years and sume for (it may bee) for biding the priest repent, and wishing the people to feare god, and sume for not swaring and others for not doffing their hatts to A proud man, but all for Consciens sake doe they now lye in prisons and for the truth suffer and not one of them for Euell doeing, and this is but A tenth of the servants of the Lord suffering in the nation sume are hulled out of their meettings and whipt and sume are allmost killed goeing to meettings and Latly a house plucked downe, and many Indited for not Coming to the steple house All though they keepe Constant Christian meetting. therefore Consider thees thinges now they are Come bee fore thee, and Apeare for them, then wilt thou Answere that of god in thy Consciens which crys for justice, and Remember the goodnes off the Lord how hee hath Covered thy head in the warrs and consider to what purpose hee gaue thee thy life and forgett not his mercys, I haue some desiers to see thee Afore I Leve this nation.

[Endorsed] A Note of Quakers in prison
Ref. 30 Sept. 1658.[1]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxii. 137. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 147.

Under the same date appears an individual protest addressed by Gilbert Latey to Henry Scobell, Clerk of the Council.

Gilbert Latey to Henry Scobell, Clerk of the Council, 30 September, 1658.

To all you who sitt in Counsell to Judge and determine the Cause of the people see that you have the Spirit of Sound Judgment to deserne and Judge withall that to the principle of god in every mans Conscience yee may be manifest in the sight of the Lord, whereby the Innosent may be unburthened, and the opressed eased of their heauie burthens, which by unjust Lawes you suffer to be inflicted upon them, as evill doers because thay cannot breake the Comand of Christ nor disowne the Apostls Doctrine, which forbids to swere but keepes to yee, and nay, in their Comunication, for what is more cometh of evill, and this was not any evill to obay Christ, and the Apostles Doctrine, Though many now for the same thing hath Long Layne in prison, for not disobaying Christ and the Apostles Doctrine which saith above all things swear not Least yee fall into condemnation as doth all swearers, that are out of Christ and the Apostles Doctrine which was in the spirit, that could nott swear att all, soe all the swearers are out off the spirit, and out of the power, that they were in that could not swear, to which power every soule must be subiect that is a follower of Christ and the Apostles, by whom all swearing and swearers are excluded and shut out by the Life, power and Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, which denies to swear att all, and therfore take heed how you Cause any to swear and sin against Christ, and the Apostles Doctrine, which forbids any to swear to breake the comands and denie the power which the Saints are subiect to that keepes to yee and nay, and out of condemnation which all the Swearers enter into who denies Christ, that forbids to swear, soe all you must waite to know the Spirit, to receiue the Saints testimony, in which you will see that non should swear att all.

And this is sent to thee Henry Scobell to be red to the Counsel that they noe Longer cause any to suffer because thay cannot swear att all.

And this is from one of the children
of the Lord whose testimony in the truth
is that thos that are in Christ cannot swear at all

GILBERT LAYTE.

[Endorsed] ffor the hands off Henry Scobell.[1]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxii. 136. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 146.

The following address, which accompanied the list of prisoners, is an interesting and valuable document :—

To the Protector and his Councell.

Freinds

It may seeme strange unto yo^{u} as it doth vnto others to heare y^{t} so many of o^{r} freinds should be cast into prisons, there being few goales or howses of Correction in England, to wch some of them haue not been comitted, & yo^{u} partly know how many of them are this day in bonds ; And it is noe lesse strange to vs that such frequent & heauy sufferings for matters of Conscience should come vpon us & our brethren, who, for ye most part, haue been instrum^{ts} with yo^{u} & others for casting off that yoke of oppression wch att ye begining of ye late warres lay vpon ye honest people of this land, wch made many fly into strange Nations, & to seeke habitations in ye deserts ; But we wonder ye more that they should come from those we counted o^{r} freinds, that so much haue ꝑtended ye liberty of conscience, & many of themselues practised ye same things for wch we now suffer.

May we not aske what hath been done by o^{r} freinds ; what lawes are those wch they have broken ? whose persons or possessions haue they wronged ? what force or violence to any man haue they vsed ? haue yo^{u} found them in plotts or guilty of sedition ? or making resistance against authority ? have they not patiently borne ye greatest sufferings y^{t} any people of this Nation euer lay under since Queen Maryes dayes, without murmuring or discontent ? & when haue they sought to revenge themselues ? or troubled yo^{u} or others to be repaired for those many injuries & false imprisonments wch they haue endured ? how have they been counted as sheepe for the slaughter, persecuted & despised, beaten, stoned, wounded, stocked, whipped, haled out of yor sinagogues & cast in dungeons & noysome vaults, where many of them have dyed in bonds, shutt upp from their freinds, denyed needfull sustenance for severall dayes together, not suffered to haue penn, inke or paper, & when they have layd there many moneths, & some of them yeares, denyed a legall tryall ; continued from sessions to assizes, & from one assizes to another, & noe Equity to be found from Judge or Justice ?

If it be answered to vs, they are comon disturbers of Ministers, they will not pay tithes, they will not sweare, they will not putt off their hatts, they travaile vpp & downe from one Country to another without a Magistrates passe, & on ye first dayes to meetinges att great distance ; they will not pay fees when they are brought into Courts, nor plead in ye formes there vsed, nor giue security to keepe ye peace, or to be of ye good behavio^{r}

when ye Justices of peace require it, & we haue lawes or Customes that require these things should be done:

Is it forgotten what was one of ye great causes of o^r^ late warres? ye sufferings that then were imposed & lay upon many for matters of Conscience; & was it not a cheife p̄tence of o^r^ fighting y^t^ we might enjoy the freedome of Conscience, as well as outward rights? not only in ye inner man, for that ye B^ppes^ or high Com̄ission Court could not hinder, but ye free exercise in all acts of piety & religion, of what ye Lord should make manifest to us; But whether this was then intended, or is now perverted, it is that wch is o^r^ right, wch we must clayme & noe man may take from vs; ffor this we know, y^t^ Christ Jesus alone hath right to rule ouer ye Consciences of men, vnto whom Euery one must giue an accompt of himselfe according to ye just, pfect & vnchangeable law of god, wch is revealed wth that alone of god wch is made manifest in man, wch he hath shewed vnto him, by wch Euery one shall be judged att ye last day when ye booke of Conscience shall be opened; & therefore all vnequall, imperfect, & changeable lawes of men, we doe deny, & by them or for their transgression we shall not be judged of ye lord; And all lawes made in their wills, by their wisdomes in ye thinges of God, wch concernes religion, & the free exercise of a good Conscience towards God & man, against them all we do beare wittnesse; & knoweing ye Com̄andem^ts^ of the lord, & what he requires of vs, & haueing tasted his tender loue to those y^t^ keepe them, & felt his terrors against all disobedience, we are made willing to beare ye greatest sufferings, rather then sin ag^t^ God; And in this ground we stand not carefull what man can doe vnto vs, or sayes of us, nor to giue him an answer in this matter; ffor whether is it better to obey god, or man, lett him judge.

Yett here, to p̄vent mistake, we doe with ye like clearnesse declare o^r^ free & willing subjection in ye things of this world, to euery ordinance of man that is just according to ye righteous law of god; and o^r^ worke is not to weaken, but to strengthen ye hand of ye Magistrate, by labouring to bring all to owne that of God wch should exercise their Consciences, to doe in all thinges as they would be done vnto, in wch is fullfilled ye law & ye prophets, wch takes away ye occasion it selfe of ye law, & brings to liue in peace & loue, wherein should be ye magistrates joy & glory.

And doe but looke backe to ye Crimes charged against vs, & all ye sufferings we lye vnder, & yo^u^ may clearly see y^t^ not for any Euill done, or just law broken, that Concernes man, are we thus punished, but for things wch concernes o^r^ God. And cheifly for bearing o^r^ wittnesse, as we are moued of the Lord, against ye false prophetts, & hirelings of these dayes, who by their fruites are made manifest, not only vnto us, but to many thousands

besides, yea ye greatest pt of all ye sober people of ye Nation, their owne hearers, will confesse it, and we see and know that they and all Ministeryes and worshipps in the world, sett vpp & standing in ye will of man, shall perish and come to nothing; and ye rise of these men, their grouth and end we comϸhend; & sees their downefall hasten greatly; and all ye powers of ye earth shall not be able to support them. And with them shall fall their titles, their temples, their glebe lands, & offerings, their sett dayes of worshipp in their wills, & all lawes limitting ye holy one, made to vphold their craft; and blessed are they who through ye day of tryall shall stand in their wittnesse faithfull vnto God, not fearing what man can doe unto them.

Doe not yo^u^ approve Christ Jesus his goeing into ye temple, & doe not yo^u^ owne the Apostles who went into ye Jews sinagogues Euery Saboth day, & into ye markett places to testify of Christ Jesus, & reason with ye people; And doe not yo^u^ Comend Luther, and Calvin, John Wicliffe & others as famous for their zeale in publishing abroad what then was manifest vnto them; & those persons wch in Queen Maryes dayes went into ye popish steeple howses to beare wittnesse ag^t^ their superstitions, wch caused her to make a law against them, by wch many of them then suffered, & by wch ye preists of England, till ye last Parliam^t^ were guarded, And is it now become an offence to practise ye same thing? & is y^t^ a just law made by ye late parliam^t^ by wch many haue suffered; Are not ye preists sprung from ye old root of Episcopacy, & it from ye Pope, & are they not forced to fly thither for their ordination? & is not that spirit ye same, wch makes these lawes to support them? how shall ye kingdomes of ye Earth, ye Papists, turkes, infidells, heathens be converted? yo^u^ priests sitt downe in their ease & will not goe, though they call themselues Ministers of ye reformed Church; and haue not yo^u^ taught other Nations how to make Law^es^ to restraine ye testimony of those whom ye lord sends, & is sending into all ye Corners of ye Earth?

Did ye Comand of god wch gaue tithes to ye Jewish preisthood concerne ye Gentiles? Or was not ye Comandem^t^ to ye Jews themselues disannulled, when ye priesthood was changed? did Euer any of ye beleiveing Jews pay tithes to ye Apostles, or any of ye Gentiles either? Did not ye papists bring in this doctrine & oppression? and did not many of ye Martyrs in Q. Maryes dayes, wittnesse against tithes, & was not that an article for wch some of them suffered, and doe not yo^u^ owne, & Comend those Martyrs, or doe yo^u^ judge them for holding an Error? has not all or most of those Countryes y^t^ turned from ye Pope, & are called reformed, cast off tithes wth ye Pope, & were ashamed of them? And is it ye glory of England who ϸtendes to ye highest reformation to keepe upp tithes, ye popish preistes maintenance,

and first fruites & tenths, ye wages of ye very pope himselfe, & to hale before Courts, cast into prisons, & spoyle ye goodes of all those who for Conscience sake cannot pay them ? Lett that of God answer.

And how many haue, & att this day doe, suffer because they cannot sweare, wch Christ Jesus & his Apostles aboue all thinges forbidds ? how are ye Comands of Christ made voyd by ye Customes & traditions of men ? were it not easy, by turneing ye law against lyers, & false wittnessers, wch ye law of god is against, to find out that wch ye law ag^t^ false swearing neuer did or could discover ?

Doe yo^u^ owne Christ Jesus, of whom ye Jews y^t^ putt him to death gaue this wittnesse, that he respected noe mans person ? doe y^u^ comend Moredcai who could not giue ye outward hono^rs^ to Haman ? & doe yo^u^ regard his words who said I know not to giue flattering titles unto men for in soe doeing my maker would soone take me away ? hath not god made of one Mould and one blood, all Nations to dwell upo^n^ ye face of ye Earth ? & doth not he y^t^ respects psons Comitt sin & is convinced of ye law as a transgresso^r^ ? & must it now be an offence not to putt off ye hatt ? or giue respect to ye pson of him that hath a gold ring, & fine apparell ? hath not all ye earthly Lordshipp, tyranny, & oppression, sprung from this ground, by wch Creatures haue been exalted & sett vpp one aboue another, trampleing vnder foot, & despiseing ye poor ? & is it not easy to see, that power & authority without contempt, may be ꝑserved, the power hono^r^ed, obeyed, & submitted vnto & ye pson not respected ?

Has not ye great & heavy oppressions of ye law been long felt & Cryed out against, ye long delayes in Courts & ye great fees of officers, wch raiseth many to be Excessively rich, out of the ruines of the poor, wch hath brought an odium vpon ye law it selfe ; for to ye poor, ye remedy is frequently worse than ye disease, & while people are free to feed this deceipt there is little hope to haue it amended ? And how full of lyes, deceipt, ꝑtences, & needlesse Circumstances are all yor pleadinges & proceedinges, to ye burthen of many mens Consciences, & ruine of their Estates, & how vile & wicked are ye greatest pt of Lawyers, y^t^ will plead any thing for money, & by their subtilty doe most Comonly hide & Cover ye truth, & when doe ye Judges reprove it ? & how treacherous & deceiptfull are the sollicito^rs^ & attourneys, y^t^ truth or honesty can scarce be found amongst them, & how doe those eat upp ye people as it were bread, & grow great & rich by raiseing & increasing suites, troubles, strife & debate amongst their neighbo^rs^ ? And wee seeing these oppressions are made to beare o^r^ wittnesses ag^t^ them & cannot vphold them, & o^r^ testimony shall not be invayne.

And how is the power giuen to Justices & Judges to bind to ye peace & good behavio^r^, being left to their discretion, turned against ye most peaceable & best behaved ꝑsons amongst men, meerly because they cannot bow to their wills, & hold their tongues, when ye Lord God requires them to speake.

Doe yo^u^ Comend Christ Jesus, his Apostles & Saints who were sent to preach ye Gospell & travayled from Citty to Citty, from Nation to Nation, from Country to Country, y^t^ ye ends of ye Earth might heare ye glad tydeings of saluation ? & doe yo^u^ Comend those they called Puritans for goeing many miles to worshipp ye Lord ? & doe y^u^ now condemne those that practise y same thing ? would not yo^u^ law ag^t^ vagabonds have taken hold of Christ & his Ministers, & hindered their worke ; by it haue many honest & good people suffered most shamefull whippings & imprisonm^ts^ who were travaileing in their owne Country, about their outward & lawful occasions, y^t^ were of considerable estates, & could not be counted vagabonds ; & what use is made of this law, throughout ye Nation yo^u^ cannot but heare.

Are not these things like ye sayinges of those who sayd had they liued in ye dayes of ye prophetts, they would not have ꝑsecuted & putt them to death, & yett they crucified Christ, & so ye Cry att this day is ag^t^ the Jews for their Cruelty, when themselues are found exerciseing ye same things ag^t^ his saints & members.

Long has ye beast reigned who vsurped power in these thinges, & ye false prophetts who have overspread ye earth, & ye great whore, who have made all Nations drunke with their abominations, & ye wine of their fornication, with whom ye kinges of ye Earth haue Comitted adultery, whom Christ said should come, & before ye Apostles decease did come, who went out from ye Apostles, & putt on their cloathing but inwardly were destroyers, ravening wolfes wch ye wholl world went after, who turned against ye Saintes who kept to ye spirit, ye life wch they went from, & made warr wth ye saintes till they ouercame & their power reached ouer ye wholl earth. But now is ye life risen, & is againe made manifest, wch they went from wch giues to see before ye apostacy was ; Now is ye lambe risen & riseing to make warr with ye great dragon, ye beast, & false prophetts, & now shall ye great whore be taken, & her flesh shall be burnt with fire, & the saintes shall have ye victory.

Therefore lett all Kings, Princes, Rulers, Magistrates be warned not to take pt with the beast, nor to vphold with their power ye false ꝑphetts who haue long deceived ye Nations, But in their place stand to keepe ye outward peace, that none may offer violence, or destroy another, wch hath been ye way of ye beast & false prophetts & the propp and support of their king-

dome; But leaue Christ Jesus in his saintes to manage ye warre, whose warrfarr is not carnall, whose weapons are not carnall, yett are they mighty through God to the pulling downe of strongholds, & ouerturneing ye foundation of Sathans kingdome; and they shall soone see what is truth & what is error, for great is ye truth & will p̄vayle; They shall not need to cry out for want of Ministers, or that Christ Jesus is not able to send forth labourers, nor will those he sends forth trouble them for maintenance, And here is ye Magistrates true place to keepe peace amongst all men, to punish him that doth Euill, & to encourage him y^t^ doth well, to rule ye kingdomes of ye earth in righteousnesse, y^t^ justice & equity may be exalted, that way may be made for ye lord Jesus Christ, who is comeing to reigne & to take ye dominion to himselfe; and we are wittnesses in o^r^ measures, of his comeing, & of the workeing of his mighty power by wch he is able to subdue all thinges to himselfe, and this is ye testimony vnto wch we are called, & many thousands with us, in ye verity of ye same spirit.

And wittnesses we stand against preistes, tithes, temples, swearing, and all ye Carnall way of worshipp, sett upp & vpholden by outward lawes, & powers, wch would limitt & restraine ye spirit of ye lord, which is greived, & dayly cryes out against these abhominations.

Wittnesses we stand against Parliam^ts^, Councells, Judges, Justices, who make or execute lawes in their wills ouer ye consciences of men, or punish for Conscience sake, & to such lawes, Customes, Courts, or arbitrary vsurped dominion, we cannot yeild our obedience.

Yett doe we declare as it is testifyed in all Countyes, Cittyes, Goales & prisons, to Judges, Justices, & others, that as we preach Christ Jesus alone in y^e^ [*illegible, crease*] to be o^r^ Lawgiuer; so doe we owne him to be o^r^ King (& owne Magistrates in thinges Civill), not resisting ye Evill but following his Example, who was made p̄fect through suffering, & for his salvation we waite, till he alone shall plead o^r^ cause; And therefore for Conscience sake, haue we joyfully borne & doe beare so many & great sufferings —since ye day we were Convinced of ye Everlasting truth.

> These things we haue declared, not to obrayd yo^u^ with ye injustice of others, nor to revile ye Governem^t^ itselfe, nor as a Complaint ag^t^ o^r^ oppresso^rs^ but that y^u^ may see ye ground & true cause of all o^r^ sufferings, & of ye sufferings of ye saints in all ages & generaçons, & in all Nations of ye world this day; And we leaue it to that of god in yo^u^ all to weigh & Consider, whether it be not tyme to reforme both Lawes Courts & officers.

ffrom yor freinds who are louers of peace & truth, who waite for ye comeinge of ye Lord to Establish justice & righteousnesse in y[e] Earth, whom he hath raised vpp as wittnesses of his appeareing & of y[e] dawneing of y[e] mighty & dreadfull day of god in light, life & power, who are hated of men and reproached vnd[r] y[e] name of QUAKERS.

Ger Roberts	John ffiellder
Edw. Byllynge	Tho Moore
Thomas Curtis	Nich Bond
Amor Stoddart	John Crook
Tho : Harte	Ant. Pearson
John Smyth	Will Osburne
Gebert Sikes	Walter Clement
Richard Dauies	William Woodcocke
Samuel ffisher	John Askew
Tho Courney (Coveney)	Samuell Vause.[1]

The list of Friends in prison, prepared by those active on their behalf outside, appears in duplicate among the State Papers.[2] There are numerous variations, especially in the spelling of surnames, and persons studying the names of prisoners from either historical or genealogical interest should not neglect to make a careful comparison of the two originals. It is only thought necessary to print one here, but references are given in footnotes to the other, described as B. The annotations running down the left side are written in other hands, and the endorsement "Returned from seuerall Goalers the names of Prisoners," shews that the information when received from the gaolers was added to the original document. A form of the circular letter sent down by Henry Scobell, on 16th October, to each of the thirty-four Prisons where Friends lay, appears on page 55. It demanded information as to the cause of commitment and detention of those whose names were given. Replies from gaolers were at once received, some with astonishing celerity, as from York on the 20th, Ilchester, on the 21st.

A list off ffriends who are now prisoners In the seueall goals of this nation for Conscience sake, that thos in Author[ity] may see what is done in the nation and

[1] S.P.D. clxxxii. 138. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 147, 148.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxii. 139; clxxxiii. 15. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 148-150, 156.

what worke is Commetted by Euell men Against the servants of the lord to the Ruen of maney ffamily if Not speedyly preuented.

[Endorsed]

Returned from seuerell Goalers the names of Prisoners.

WINCHISTER PRISON—7.

[Annotated in other hands as under]

For high misdemenors comited By the Judge to the house of Correction till give security to returne home.	Anthony Milledg[1] latly A Captaine of A shipp off warr for the stats now as A Vagoebond put in prison att winchister prison.
Convicted for disturbing a Minister in devine worship.	Danell Baker latly A Captaine of a shipp of warr for the stats now in winchister prison for speaking to A priest.
For the same wth cause wth Milledge ut suprà.	Humphry Smith taken vpp as a wanderer and whipt and now lyes in winchester prison wher hee hath Continewed About halph a year.
For the same Cause with Milledge also.	William Bayly for speakeing to A priest now in winchester prison.
For disturbing a Minister is fined 5[s] for contempt of ye Court.	James Potter for goeing to A steple house now prisoner att winchister.
For the same cause wth Baker ut supra.	George Henderson ffor speaking to A priest now prisoner in winchister.
For the same cause wth Baker.	John Day for speaking to A priest now prisoner att Winchister goale.

CARLILE PRISON—4.

	Joseph Nicoleson for goeing to A steple house prisoner in Carlile.
	Richard Robinson for goeing in to A steple house prisoner in Carlile.
	John Askue[2] for goeing to the steple house now prisoner att Carlile.

[1] Milleadge in B.

[2] Askew in B.

	Mathew Robinson for goeing to A steple house now prisoner att Carlile.[1]

APLEBY PRISON—1.

distrayned	Thomas (George) Tayler fined fiue pounds for not puting off his hatt put in Apleby prison.

HULL PRISON—1.

Sent thither by Majr Cambridg by vertue of an ordr from his Highnes for being at a tumultuary meeting at Leeds.	John Leuenes[2] formerly A Captaine of A troope of horse in the Army for the parlament, and yett still in Commission A Justice of peace was Commetted vnto hull prison for haueing A metting att his house.[3]

YORKE PRISON—4.

For not paying tithes.	Robert Maitford Imprisoned att Yorke for non-payment of tyths.
releas'd. proces out of Upper bench—action of trespass.	Roger Hebden[4] for non-payment of tyths now prisoner at Yorke prisoner.
For not paying tithes Upper bench.	Thomas Wauen[5] for non-payment of tythes now prisoner att Yorke prisoner.
dead. proces out of Exchequr	John Summerton prisoner for non-payment of tyths att Yorke.
For not serving a wart of of ye Justice of peace for profanation of the Lords Day.	Anthoney hakes[6] for Refusing to leuell moneys vppon friends for travelling to A metting vppon A first day of the weeke, prisoner now att Yorke.

IUELLCHISTER PRISON—12.

attachmt out of Exchequr.	John Dogett for Refusing to pay tyths now in Iuellchister prison.

[1] "These foure are putt in for tithes."—B.
[2] Leavens in B.
[3] "Neare Leades in Yorkshire."—B.
[4] Hebton in B.
[5] Woven in B.
[6] Haukes in B.

discharged.	Henry Gaudy[1] for Refusing to pay tyths now in Iuellchister prison.
discharged.	Edward baker for Refusing to pay tyths now in Iuellchister prison.
procese out of Comon pleas for trespase.	William Sergent for denying to pay tyths now prisoner att Iuelchister.
procese out of Excheq[r].	Samuell Clothyer[2] for deny to pay tythes now prisoner at Iuellchister. Thomas Locker for denying to pay tythes now prisoner att Euelchister. henry Clothyer for deneying to pay tythes now prisoner at Euelchister.
procese out of Excheq[r].	George Tayler for denying to pay tythes now prisoner at Iuelchister.
proces out of Comon pleas.	Thomas Lustcome[3] for denying to pay tythes now prisoner at Iuelchister.
for not putting in sureties for y[e] peace, being sworne against them and fined 20[s] on Tucker & xx marks on y[e] [other] 2.	Elizabeth Tunker for goeing to A priest now prisoner att Iuelchister. Ann will mott for goeing to A priest now prisoner att Euellchister. Jeane Gyles for goeing to A priest now prisoner at Euell "though 2 of them spoke not A word" (B.).

NORWICH—4.

ffor disturbing a minister for w[ch] he was fined 5[li].	Edward Warren for speaking vnto people in the graue yard.
vppon p̄ces out of the Exchecq[r].	William Barber ffor denying to pay tyths now prisoner att Norwich.
none such there.	William King for not takeing his oaths now prisoner att norwich
discharged	John Godard Imprisoned att norwich prison.

[1] Gandy in B.
[2] Clothier in B.
[3] Lostcomd in B. Loscomb, *Besse*.

HUNTINGTON PRISON—1.

For not answering a bill in ye Excheq^r^.	Symond Stanford for denying payment for tyth prisoner att huntington.

IPSWICH—4.

Lies in for 4^s^. 4^d^ fees to ye Cl of ye peace.	William Allixander for Goeing to the steple house prisoner att Ipswich.
For not answering a bill in the excheq^r^.	Arnall nunn for denying tyths Imprisoned att Ipswich prison.
the like.	William turmott for denying tythes Imprisoned att Ipswich prison.
the like wth Alexander.	George Whithead for speakeing to A priest in Ipswich prison.

EDMONDS BURY—1.

Convicted for disturbing a minister.	Ann Blackly[1] for bidding A priest proue his doctrine prisoner.

MILTON PRISON—1.

For not answering a bill in ye Excheq^r^.	George Shering for tyths put in milton prison.

NORHAMPTON PRISON—3.

vppon βces out of the Excheq^r^	John Gerrett in norhampton prison.
a ffine of 30^li^ by the Sessions.	William Soule [Lowel *erased*] for saying god was the word and not the scriptuers.
ffor 5^li^ 13^s^ 2^d^ & 21^s^ 11^d^ to Lionel Goodrick Clerke.	Edward Robbards[2] in northampton prison.

John Winter in Est Kent had his house plondered of his goodes by A priest for tyths to the vallue of ninty nine pounds.

[1] Blakeley in B.
[2] Roberts in B.

FLETT—8.

Upon attachments and orders out of ye Court of Excheq^r^	Dauid hall John Lucas Rich Marks water mably Alix heblewarte James Corney[1] Rich Robinson Will Slater[2] Wm Glidwell	all theese haue bine prisoner About two yeares for tythes never the less the priest makes spoyle out off their goods att home and keeps their boddys Imprison In the fflett att London.

KENDALL PRISON—1.

ffor disturbing the minister & Congregaçon	Jeane Waugh for speaking to A priest prisoner att Kendall.

PONTEFRACT—1.

none such in prison there	Richard Stubbs for Reading A paper in the steple house in pontefract prison.

TAUNTON GOALE—1.

Convicted for dis turbing Minister a on ye Lords day on 17 July last Devine worship comited for 5 m^o^ to house of Corection	William Wokey for speakeing to A priest.

GLOSTER PRISON—10.

Sett at liberty	Rich hollister	all theese friends Are in gloster prison for that they can not pay tythes Unto A man they know is not of gods sending noe minister of Christs that teacheth for filthy Lucur and miends Earthly things suche mines not the Lord Jesus but their owne bellyes.
Upon process out of excheq^r^	Edward Budding William peasly Thomas Beale[3] ffrances pennell	
upon an action of trespase out of upper bench	Joseph Tomlinson	
ffor Debt upon process out of upper bench	Tho hapcoat	
Upon proces out of Comon pleas for 7^li^. 10^d^. debt	Thomas whit	
Sett at liberty the like	2 Rich Marshall 3 Isacke Whitting	

[1] Gorney in B.
[2] Cleater in B.
[3] Boale in B.

DURHAM—3.

George humble[1] put in prison Vntell death for speaking to George Lilborne att Durham Goale.

on βcs out of the Excheqr at the suite of Tho : Bower esqr — James Whit in prison for tyths in durham pris.

Released — Mary Camshow[2] Prisoner for speaking to A priest.

CANTERBURY—1.

by proces out of the vpper bench — Edward Noaks prisoner att Canterbury prison and had 99li worth of his goodes taken Away for tyths.

LEWES PRISON—1.

Released — John Pillett for speaking to A priest is prisoner in Lews prison.

HORSHAM GOALE—5.

vppon βces out of the Excheqr for non paimt of tithes — Robert Adames, Richard pratt, Richard Pockney — thees to for tyths

ffor disturbing the minister & Congregaçon — John Snashall, Alce west, Tho Patching — thees thre for speaking to A priest.

all 5 in horsham goale.

BRISTOLL—2.

both discharged — John Whethers[3], John Caneloue[4] — both imprisoned because they Could not put off ther hats to A proud man.

are now in bristoll prison.

CAMBRIDGE—3.

By procese out of ye Excheqr. Lancaster discharged — Robert Lettword[5], Christopher lancaster — these two for tyths in Cambridg prison

[1] Himble in B.
[2] Kampsha in B. Ramsey, *Besse.*
[3] Withers in B.
[4] Love in B.
[5] Lethworth in B.

The wife comited for disturbing a Minister and fined 8s. | bonyface Norris and his wife | this man for goeing to a meetting who dyed A week after hee Cam out but his wife Remanys for speaking to A prist.

CARDIFE PRISON—2.

ffor disturbing the minister in his exercise on the Lords day | Dobias hoges and Dorcas Erbury are | both in Cardife for speaking to A prist.

BODMAN—1.

no such pson there but Loueday Hambley deliu[r]ed. | Lowly hamblton in bodman prison for that shee Could not pay tyths vnto A man that shee knows is not A minister of Xt.

4 in HARTFORD PRISON—4.

By proces out of the Exchequ[r] | W[m] Doget. Georg hacke[r] put in for tyths by the priest of hichen and never had Any thing tythable but for smook [smoke] hath hee Layne about halph A yeare in bonds.

Convicted on confession for disturbing a minister & fined 50[s] to his highnes & 50[s] to y[e] prosecutors | Henry fest [ffeast] | thees for goeing to the steple hous are put in prison.

Convicted to y[e] house of corection for 3 m[o] for disturbing a minister 29 Aprill last. | Thomas Harris and one more in hartford goale for setting upp A paper of truth A gainst the prist.

IN COLCHESTER GOALE—10.

A person of evill behaviour & disturbing y[e] peace refusing to find sureties | nine for tythes and goeing to the steple house and William Allen put in prison for goeing to A metting. | by Dudly Templer.

[1] Huckell in B.

MALBOROW PRISON—1.

released before	Malborow prison Edward Southwood for goeing to the stephouse and three more whipte in that towne its their Common practis to whip friends they Latly whipt a Judges mayd and A Citysen of London.

ALSBURY PRISON—1.

no such prisoner there	John browne for not taking his oath.

OXFORD PRISON—3.

uppon proces out of the Excheq[r].	Alix harris Will Coale Tho French	all in Oxford for not paying tyths.

IN DORSETTSHERE PRISONS—

Disturbing a minister	John Gundry for speaking to A prist.	
the like.	Eliz Atkins for speaking to a prist.	
misbehaving themselves before the justices of peace	Georg harris fined ten pounds for the hatt Tho Strickland prisoner for the hatt frances dumberfoad [Dumberfold].	
not in his custody	William Elliott	all these prisoners in Dorsettshere.
Bridewell in Sherborn	peter maber Nicholas Ston.	

one in NEWGATT, bennjomyn Wallis for speaking to A prist att London.

one att the GATT HOUSE att Westminster for speaking to A prist.

two In SALSBURY for tyths.

LESTER PRISON

discharged last assizes	Rich ffarmer for Reading A Letter in the steple house.

WHITE LYON—1.

proces out of ye Comon pleas. { henry gill in the whit lyon by the priest of godly man[1] for tyths.

[On the back is the following list:—]

Winchister Prison	07	Canterbury prison	01
Carlile prison	04	Leues prison	01
Hull prison	01	horsham prison	05
Apleby prison	01	Bristoall prison	02
York prison	04	Cambridge prison	03
Juellchister prison	12	Cardife prison	02
Norwich prison	04	Bodman prison	01
Huntington prison	01	hartford prison	04
Ipswich prison	04	Colchester prison	10
Edmonds Bury	01	Malborow prison	01
Milton prison	01	Alsbury prison	01
Norhampton prison	03	Oxford prison	03
fflett London	08	Dorsettsher prisons	08
Kendall prison	01	Newgatt London	01
ponteffract prison	01	The geat house Lond	01
Taunton prison	01	Salsbury prison	02
Gloster prison	10	Lester prison	01
Durham prison	03	Whit lyon prison	01

Ric Osborne dyed in Lancaster gaole for tythes 1
att Ipswich on dyed 1
2 dyed in Yorke one for About 2^s^ 6^d^ for tyths 2
one dyed att durham 1
one att Gloster 1
one att Colchister 1
Exceter 1
and one dyed at bristole and was Carried dead out in a Baskett 1

the blood of thees 9 Inocent Lambs Lyes uppon you and ther is now About six score in prison in this nation for Conscens sake.[2] Now yee that bee in Authoryty, Consider thees things for they Concerne you if you judg for the Lorde. serch the Records and you will hardly fiend soe many In prison for Consciens sake sence the dayes of queene mary, as now is In your day, and

[1] That is, Godalming.

[2] The other list (B.) gives the number of "About A hundred and tenn prisoners In Goales and holes and in houses of Correction throughout the nation," and states that many of the prisoners have lain in prison about two years.

if you doe not Relese them, but harden your hart Against them and Lett them lye and dye in prisons, it is A signe you are without Pitty, without feelling.[1]

[The form of letter sent to the various Jails is here given, and it is followed by the replies received from the Keepers.]

S^r^

I am comannded by the Councell to Require you vppon receipt hereof to send vnto me a pticuler accompt of the Cause of the Comitment and detention of the seuerall ps^ns^ hereund^r^ named in the prison of and] copies of the Orders or warrants by wch they stand Comitted.

Yo^r^ louing ffriend

Whitehall
Octob : 16 : 1658

To the keeper of ye Goale.

These letters sent 16 Octob^r^ 1658

Winchester	Canterbury
Carlisle	Lewis
Hull	Horsham
Apleby	Bristoll
Yorke	Cambridge
Ivellchister	Cardiffe
Norw^ch^	Bodman
Huntington	Hartford
Ipsw^ch^	Colchester
Edmonds Bury	Malborough
Milton	Alesbury
Northampton	Oxford
ffleet London	Dorchester
Kendall	Newgate London
Pontefract	Leicester
Gloucester	White Lyon Southwarke
Durham	Taunton[2]

CAMBRIDGE.

ffor the right wor^th^ Henry Scobell Esqr at his office thes present in Whitehall hast hast post hast.

Hono^r^ed S^r^

I rec^d^ yor Letter in obedience to wch I c^r^tefie that Robert Lettword otherwais Letchworth is detained by uertue of a ꝑces from the Barons of Exchq^r^ a copie of wch is heare vnder meçioned Christopher Lancaster was detained by the lieke ꝑces and sence

[1] S.P.D. clxxxli. 139. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 148-150.
[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 16. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 156.

he hath satisfied ye minister whom ꝑsecuted hath giuen the prisoner a discharge; and the wiefe of Boniface Norris was conuicted in Court of Sessions held at Camb^r^ Castle for the County of Cambridg for disturbinge the minister in ye parochall Church in Ouer and was judged to pay a fine of fiue poundes for ye same offence; wch fine is not yett payd, wch is all that consernes the thre prisoners in yor letter mençioned

this ffrom yor seruant

JOHN BARON

Cambridge Castle, keeper of Camb^r̃^ Castle.

ye 18 day of October 1658.

Camb^r^ ss^r^

Richard Woodward Esqr Sherife of the County of Camb^r^ aforsaid to ye Baylife of ye hundered of Stapleho̅ & also to Thomas Wrawlings gretinge

by uertue of a writt of his Highnes Oliuer Lord Protector of the Co̅mon welth of England, Scotland and Ireland and ye Dominions therevnto belonginge to me directed: I comand you that you omitt not &c but take Robt Lecheworth if he shall be found in my Bayliwicke & him safely keep, soe that I may haue his body before ye Barons of Excheq^r^ at West minster from the day of St Michell[1] in thre weekes to Answer ye Lord Protector of diuers trespases contempts and Misdemeno^rs^ by him latly done & comitted. heare of faile not at yor perill

giuen under the seale of my office ye xxi day of Septemb^r^ 1657.

By ye same ssherife.

[Endorsed] Cambridge Castle, retorne touching Quakers 21 Oct. 1658.[2]

IUELCHESTER.

ffor the r^t^ worp^ll^ Henry Scoble Esqr Clarke of his Highness Councill att Whitehall these Westminster.

ffranck.

Honored S^r^

Accordinge to your Letter I have enclosed sent A true Coppy[3] of ye Causes wch are now in my handes ags^t^ the seu^r^all ꝑsons mençoned in yor Letter: the three woemen for the ffines are very meane of estate and not well able to pay ye fines beeinge nowe in Custody and there haue remayned aboue a yeare, though the

[1] *Martin* was first written and then erased.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 17. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 156, 157.

[3] This copy is missing.

cause bee not expressed wherefore the fines were sett. I can sattisfie you that the mynister Mr Stronge ꝑferred an Indictm[t] at the Assizes ffor a Ryott w[ch] w[th] my humble servisce ꝑsented is all att ꝑsent ffrom

yo[r] humble servant
RICHARD BROWNE.

Ivelchester y[e] 19[th] of
October 1658[1]

YORKE.

for the special service of the state
To the worpp[full] Henry Scobell Cl[k] to the Counsell of State att Whitehall London These.

Hon[r]ed S[r]:

According to the Comand receiued I haue sent you Inclosed the Coppies of y[e] warrantes by w[ch] y[e] psones Mençioned in y[e] same standes Comitted to o[r] Charge & I shall also giue you an account of their Comittm[t] soe farre as I am able; Robert Mainford & Thomas Wawne are prisoners with us for ye Not payinge of their Tythes for wch ye Ministers of their seuerall pishes haue sued them & cast them into prison; John Semerson was for the Like but he dyed May the Last. Roger Hebden for the same but he was Released y[e] 15th of this Instant October & is att Large; Andrew Hawkes is prisoner for not serving y[e] Justice of peace warrant as his Mittimus doth expresse;

S[r] I haue also made bold to send a Coppy of a warrant by w[ch] John Ellis & Mathew Maire are deteyned here it is for y[e] aforesaid Not paying of Tythes & My request is that if any thing be done for y[e] releasing of the abouesaid prisoners y[t] you would be pleased to Moue the Counsell of State with these two poore Men who are deteyned for y[e] Like offence: thus Much att ꝑsent from him who is S[r]: yo[r] servant to Comand
in what I may

Yorke Castle JO THOMLINSON.
October y[e] 19th.

Yorkeshire.

John Bright Esq[r] sheriffe of y[e] said County to y[e] keep[rs] of the Gaole att y[e] Castle of Yorke greeting.

I Comand you that the body of John Semerson Lately by me Attached you receive & him safely keepe soe that I may haue his body before the Barrons of y[e] Excheq[r] att Westm[r] in fifteen dayes after Easter To Answer his highnes the Lord Protector of

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 22. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 158.

diuers trespasses Contempts & offences by him Lately done & Comitted And this &c.

Giuen vnder the seale of my office the 3d day of Aprill 1656.

A true Coppy
exam̃ by Jo THOMLINSON. By ye Sheriffe

the prisoner abouesaid dyed in ye Castle ye 2d day of May 1658.

Yorkeshire

Thomas Harrison Esqr Sheriffe of ye sayd County To the keeper of the Gaole of ye Castle of Yorke greeting.

I Comand that the body of Roger Hebden by me Lately Taken you receiue into your Custody soe that I may haue his body before ye Lord Protector in ye Upper bench at Westmr on Munday Next after three weekes of St Michaell to Answer Henry Sotheby in a plea of trespas.

Giuen vnder the seale of my office the 9th day of August 1658.

By ye Sheriffe.

A true Coppy exam̃ : by Jo THOMLINSON.

Yorkeshire

Thomas Harrison Esqr Sheriffe of ye said County To ye Goaler or keeper of ye Castle of Yorke Greeting.

I comand you that the body of Robert Mainford by me taken you deteyne & safe keepe soe that I may haue his body before ye Justices of the Comon bench att Westmr from ye day of Easter in one Month to Answer Charles Keane Clerke in a plea of trespas.

Giuen vnder the seale of My office the 28th day of Aprill 1658.

by ye sheriffe.

A True Coppy
Examined by Jo THOMLINSON gaoler.

Yorkeshire ss:

Thomas Harrison Esqr sheriffe of ye said County to ye Goaler or keeper of ye Castle of Yorke greeting

I Comand you that the Body of Thomas Wawne by me taken you receiue into your Custody & him safe keepe soe that I may haue his body before ye Lord Protector in ye vpp bench at Westmr on Satterday Next after a Month of Easter to satisfie John Norton Clerke of Seauen pounds eighteen shillinges & six pence damages where of he is Convicted.

Giuen vnder the seale of my Office the 15th day of May 1658

A true Coppy by ye sheriffe.
examined by Jo THOMLINSON.

Yorkeshire ss[t]

Thomas Harrison Esq[r] sheriffe of y[e] said County to y[e] keeper of y[e] Goale of his highnes the Lord Protector of y[e] Castle of Yorke greeting

I Comand you that the body of John Ellis & Mathew Maire into yo[r] Custody you receiue & them safely keepe soe that I may haue their bodies Before y[e] barrons of excheq[r] att Westm[r] from y[e] day of S[t] Michaell in three weekes to Answer the said Lord Protector of diverse trespasses Contemptes and offences by them Lately comitted & done And this &c.

Giuen vnder the seale of my office y[e] 18[th] day of August 1658.

A true Coppy exam̄ by Jo THOMLINSON. by y[e] sheriffe.

West Ridd. of Yorke shire.

To y[e] Sheriffe of y[e] County of Yorke & To y[e] Gaoler of y[e] Castle of Yorke to his deputy or deputies greeting

I send you herew[th]all the body of Andrew Hawkes Late of Whixley for that he being Constable hath refused to serue y[e] warrant of the Justice of peace to him deliuered for the Levying of certaine fines of seuerall ꝑsons for their ꝑfanation of y[e] Lordes day and refusing to finde suretyes for his good behauiour ;

These are therefore in y[e] Name of his highnes the Lord Protector to Charge & Comand you forthwith to receiue the said Andrew Hawkes into yo[r] Custody & him safely keepe vntill he shall be deliu[r]ed by due Course of Law ffaile not herein att yo[r] pill :

Giuen vnder My hand & seale att Kirkby Hall this 18[th] of ffebruary. THO : DICKINSON.

A true Coppy
Exam : by Jo THOMLINSON.[1]

WINCHESTER.

ffor the Hon[ble] Henry Scobell Esq[r] Secretary to the Councell of State these A[tt] White Hall.

Hon[rd] S[r]

In Obedience to y[e] Comand of the Hon[ble] Councell of State I haue here inclosed sent you the seuerall Comittments (& Orders) That I haue ffor y[e] deteyneinge of HUMPHRY SMITH ANTHONY MELLAGE W[M] BAYLEY JOHN DAY DANIELL BAKER GEORGE HENDERSON & JAMES POTTER, which I hope will be A full Answere to yo[r] desires, And soe I take my Leaue and rest S[r] yo[r] most Humble seruant

Winchester ꝑson, JO. HAYWARD.
y[e] 19th October, 1658.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 23. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 158.

South^{tn} ss^{t}

To the keeper of the Comon Goale ffor this County at Winton or to his Deputye here Greeteinge.

I send you herewthall the bodyes of Humphry Smith of Cowhorne in the County of Hereford Antony Mellage of Lyme in the County of Dorsett. And Wm Bayley of [ ] ffor that they haue bene charged before me wth seuerall High Misdemeano^{rs} by them Comitted at Poulner in the pish of Ringwood And ffor that they haue refused to finde suretyes for there Appearence Att the nexte Generall Assyzes to be held ffor this County, And in the meane time to be of the good behau^{r} These are therefore to require you to receiue them the sayd Humphry Smith Anthony Mellage & Wm Bayley, into yor Custody & them safely Keepe, in yor Comon Goale vntill they shall be thence Deliuered by due Course of Lawe, And hereof ffayle you nott

Giuen vnder my hand & seale the 7th day of ffebruary 1657

A true Copie of the Mittemus. Jo. Bulkley.

Att Lent Assyzes 1657.

South^{tn} ss^{t}.

Then Ordered by the right Honble Judge Windham, the then Judge of Assyze That the sayd Humphry Smith Anthony Mellage & Wm Bayley; be sent to the Howse of Corecçon there to remayne untill they giue Securyty to retourne to there seuerall Habitaçons Where they remayne accordinge to the Judges Order.

To the Keeper of the Comon Goale at Winton these

I send you herewthall the bodyes of Daniell Baker & George Henderson, brought before me this day & Charged upon Oath wilfully to molest & disturbe Mr Robert Dingley Minister of the pish of Brixton in the time of his Sermon, it beeinge the day of publiuque Humiliaçon, These are therefore in the name of Oliuer Lord Protector of England Scotland & Ireland, To will & require you ffortwth on sight hereof, to receiue the sayd Daniell Baker & George Henderson into yor Custodye & them safely to keepe, vntill they shall bee thence discharged by due Order of Lawe, And hereof ffayle nott at yor perill.

Giuen vnder my hand & seale at Brooke in the Isle of Wight this Ninteenth day of May 1658.

A true Copie of the Mittemus. Tho Bowreman.

South^{tn} ss^{t}

Att the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the sayd County at the Castle of Winchester on Tusday nexte after the weeke of the feast of the Translaçon of St Thomas, the Marter in the yeare of o^{r} Lord 1658.

The sayd Daniell Baker & George Henderson were by the Bench Convicte for disturbeinge of Robert Dingley Clercke in the time of his Officiateinge & pformeinge of the Office of A minister in the pish Church of Brixton And stands Comitted to the House of Correcçon To be kepte at Moderate Laboure for six Months. Or vntill they shall be Legally discharged payinge fees, where they remayne accordinge to the order of the Bench.

To the Keeper of the Comon Goale at Winton these

I send you herew^th^all the body of John Day of the pish of Brixton in the Isle of Wight & County of South^tn^ Brought before me this day And charged vpon Oath wilfully to disturbe Mr Robert Dingley Minister of the sayd pish in the discharge of his Ministereill duty the Last Lords day These are therefore, in the name of his Highnes the Lord protecto^r^ to will & require you fforthw^th^ on sight hereof to receiue the sayd John Day into yor Custody And safely keepe vntill he shall bee thence deliuered by due order of Law, And hereof ffayle not att yor perill.

Giuen vnder my hand & seale att Brooke in the Isle of Wight & County aforesayd this ninth day of July 1658.

A true Copie of the mittimus. THO : BOWREMAN.

South^t^ ss^t^.

Att the Generall Quarter Sessiones of the peace holden ffor the sayd County at the Castle of Winchester On Tusday next after the weeke of the ffeast of the Translaçon of St Thomas the Marter in the yeare of o^r^ Lord 1658.

The sayd John Day was then by the sayd Bench Convicte ffor disturbeing of Robert Dingley Clercke in the time of his officiattinge & pformeinge of the office of A minister in the pish Church of Brixton And stands Comitted to the Howse of Correçon To be kepte at Moderate Laboure ffor six months or untill hee shall bee Legally discharged payeing fees Where hee remaynes accordinge to Order of the sayd Bench.

South^t^ ss.

James Potter Comitted by Wm Wither Esqr ffor disturbeinge of Mr Bentall Minister at Baghurst. And at Somer Assizes 1657 vpon his tryall for the same, before the Right Honble Baron Nicholas the then Judge of Assyze was fined fiue pounds for A Contempte to the Court. And Comitted to ꝑson vntill he payd the same
where he remaynes for the same.[1]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 24. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 158, 159.

COLCHESTER.

To his worthy and Much honor'ed freind Henry Scobell Clerke to the Councell of State at White hall. Lond
for the speciall seruice off the state. haste post haste :

Worthy Sr

Haueing receiued yor 1er or p̄cept dated the 16th instant wherein you desire me to send you a pticular account of the cause of the Commitmt & detençon of the seu'all psons under named in the same 1er Remaining in my prison and you haueing under writt & mençoned onely one man namely Willm Allen I am much troubled at the business haueing diuers prisoners besides him in Custody some called Quakers who are committed for refuseing to pay tithes & some for other misdemeanors alsoe some others who are fellons and also others that are debters and some that remaine for other Crymes : being in all a great number wherefore if you desire to be further acquainted in the business as to what prisoners are in custody & of what sort of them let me receiue a lyne or two more from you & I am ready to returne you a true Cattologue of them all or as many as you please & the causes of their detençons In the meane tyme herevnder written you shall See the cause of Wm Allens detençon according to yor subscription : In the meane tyme I am

Yor humble Srvant
NICHOLAS ROBERDS.

Colchester Castle 8bris 19th 1658.

Willm Allen of Samford he was committed by Justice Templer for being a pson of euill behauior & a disturber of the peace of this Cōmwealth for wch refuseing to fynde suretyes to appeare at the then next Sessiones was to remaine in Gaole till he be deliu'ed by due order of law the mittimus is dated the 24th of June 1658.

Afterwards that is to say at the sessions following holden for the County Essex he did appeare at Chelmesford the 13th of July 1658 & refuseing to fynde suretys he was remanded againe to gaole the wordes of wch sessions Kalender here follows

Wm Allen : being accused for seu'all mis-demeanors & being Committed for want of suretys is to remaine in custody till he findes suretyes for his good behauior.

NICHOLAS ROBERDS.

[Endorsed] Retorne from Colchester touchinge Quakers 21 Oct. 1658.[1]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 25. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 159.

MELTON.

ffor the honr^able Henry Scobell Esq Clerke to the Councell at Whitehall, these

for the Service of the State.

Honor^d S^r

In Answere to yo^rs dated the 16th of this instant October 1658 The onely cause of George Sheringe his Comitment for wch he hath byne & now is deteyned prison^r by me as I vnderstand is for not payment of Tythes ; prosecuted by Dame Veere Gawdye widdow[1] in the Court of Exchequer : A Coppy of wch warr^t is heervnder written.

f^m yor humble s^rvant

October the 19th 1658. JOHN SMYTH.

keep of the prison at Melton in Suffolke.

Suff :

Leicester Viscount Hereford Bayliefe of the Liberty of of St Ethelred in the County aforesaid to Robert Brown & William Burnett my Baylieffs in this behalfe greetinge.

By vertue of a warr^t from the sheriffe of the said Cownty to me directed and by vertue of my office I Comand yo^u that yo^u attach George Sheringe & him safely keepe soe that I may haue him before the Barrons of the Exchequer in eight dayes of St Hillary to Answere the Lord Protector of certaine trespasses, Contemptes, &c by him done & Comitted

Given vnder my seale of Office the 24th day of December 1656.

By the same Baylieffe.

[Endorsed] Melton in Suffolk retorne 21 Oct 1658.[2]

IPSWICH.

To the right worth^y Henry Scobell Esq. at White Hall give these :—

worthy S^r

according to yor wor^pps ꝑscripçon I haue sent yo^u vpp a Kalender of those Prison^rs subscribed in yor Letter wth a ꝑticuler wth a ꝑticuler of the causes of there deteynm^t vizt

Willm Alexander & George Whitehead } To be discharged paying their ffees to the clerke of the peace wch is 8^s 8^d betweene them wch they refuse to paye.

Arnold Nunn. By war^t from the Sheriff of the County of Suff. for diu^rse trespasses contemptes and offences by him lately done & comitted retorñ before the Barons of his Highnes

[1] *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, x., Part ii. The Gawdy Papers.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 26. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 159.

Exchequer at Westm̃ in eight dayes of St Hillary to answere his said Highness &c.

Willm Tummett By war^{t} from the same Sheriff for diu^{r}se trespasses contemptes & offences by him lately done & com̃itted retorñ before the Barons of his highnes Exchequ^{r} at Westm̃ in eight dayes of St Hillary to answere his said Highnes &c.

And soe my humble Service being remembred I rest now & allwayes.

Yo^{r} Servant to com̃nd,
JOHN STORYE.

Ipsw^{ch} County Gaole
this 20th of 8^{ber} : 58.[1]

OXON.

These ffor the Ho^{ble} Henry Scobell Esqr at Whitehall p̃sent ffor the service of the State.

Honored S^{r}

I re^{cd} yo^{rs} of the 16th of October whereby I am comanded to send you a pticular accompt of the Cause of the Comittm^{t} of Alexander Harris William Cole & Thomas ffrench vnto my Custody In obedience wherevnto I doe humbly Certify That they have & doe stand severally comitted by vertue of severall Warr^{ts} from Willm Draper Esqr now Sheriffe of this County the Coppyes whereof I have here inclosed sent vnto you And for those & noe other Cause or Causes they have been by me deteyned & imprisoned. And soe In all humility I take leave to subscribe myself

Yo^{r} most Humble serv^{t}
Oxon 20 Oct. 1658. ROBT. THORPE
Keeper of the Gaole for the
County of Oxon.[2]

Oxon ss^{t}

William Draper Esq Sheriffe of the said County, To Michell Child John Gardner my Bayliffs for this service Espetially appointed Greetinge

By vertue of A writt from his Highnesse Oliver Lord Protector of the Common Wealth of England Scotland and Ireland, &c. To mee directed I command you and every of you that you or one of you attach Alexander Harris, if &c. and him safely keepe soe that I may have his Body before the Barons of the publique Exchequer at Westminster on the morrow of the Purification of the Virgin Mary to answere the said Lord Protector of divers

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 27. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 159.
[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 28. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 159.

trespasses Contemptes and Offences by him lately done and Committed And how &c, And this &c,

Giuen under the Seale of my Office the 20th day of January 1657.

By the same Sheriffe.

Oxon ss[t]

William Draper Esq Sheriff of the said County, To Michael Child, John Gardner, John Syms, John Stayte, John Diston, ffra : Barefoote my Bayliffs for this service Espetially appointed Greeting

By vertue &c [precise wording as above] that you attach Thomas ffrench if &c [same wording]

13th day of March 1657.

Oxon ss[t]

William Draper Esq Sheriffe of the said County. To Edward Ashfeild Richard Greenway John Sheppard my Bayliffs &c that you attach William Cole if &c And him safly keepe &c [same wording as above]

13th day of March 1657.[1]

HUNTINGTON.

S[r]

In Answer to yo[r] letter Comanded by the Counsell to Certify yo[u] of my Prisoners in my custode, which is but that one Symon Sanford which is mencioned in the letter I receued ; exceptinge debtors And fellons which I vnderstand are not ment in it the Coppie of him is here vnder written ; thus wth my humble seruice ꝑsented I rest

Yo[rs] to serue yo[u]

October the 20th 1658. ROB[T] CURRIER, Goaler.

Hunt. ss

Richard Woodward Esq[r] Sherriffe of the County aforesaid to the Bayleiffe of the hundred of Laightenstone greteinge

By vertue of a writt of his highnesse the Lord Protecto[r] of the Comon wealth of England Scotland & Ireland And Territores there to belonginge I comand you that you Attach the bodie of Symon Sanford and him safely keepe soe that I may haue him before the Barons of the Exechequer, at Westm[r] from the day of S[t] Hillary in ffifteene dayes to answere of diuers trespasses contempts and offences by him lately comitted And hereof faile not.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 28. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 159.

Giuen the thirteen day of January 1657.

The said Symon Sanfford hath bine Thurte nine weeks Imprisoned by the vertue of this Attachment at the sute of John Manton of Alcombury Clarke.[1]

BRISTOLL.

To the most Hon[ed] Henry Scobell Esq[r] present at Whitehall.

Bristoll 20[th] Octo: 1658.

S[r]

In Obedience to the order of the Councell I humbly returne this answere, that the two persons named in yo[r] letter (viz) John Withers & John Love were by order of the Courte of Goale deliu[r]y & Oyer & Terminer Comitted vnto my custody for refuseing to give suerties, to be of the good behaviour for some contempt done by them to the Courte, since which the said John Love was discharged out of prison aboute a fortnighte since, And the said John Withers on friday last before the receipt of yo[r] letter was sent for by the Justices in order to his release, and on monday the same day yo[r] letter came to hand was accordingly discharged soe I crave leave to rest subscribing

Yo[r] most humble servaunt

JOHN ROCHE.[2]

GLOUCESTER.

ffor the hon[ble] Henry Scobell Esq[r] Clerke to his highnes the Lord Protecto[rs] Councell these present at Whitehall. For the speciall service of the state.

Hon[red] S[r]

In Obedience to yor Comannde I haue heere inclosed sent the Coppies of the seuerall warr[ts] by wch the seuerall persons vnder written are deteined, one of the prisoners named in yor hon[rs] L[re] by name Thomas White is not in my Custodie but is in ye Goale for the Cittie, and for three other of those mençoned in yor hon[rs] L[re] Likewise, by name Richard Hollister Richard Marshall and Isaac Whitinge they were sometime since sett at Libertie, I haue allsoe p̄cured a Coppie of the charge against ye said Thomas White, wch is allsoe heereinclosed soe humblie takinge my Leaue I am

yor hon[rs] most humble seru[t]

Glouc[r] the 20th of October 1658.

STEPH. HALFORD, keeper.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 29. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 160.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 30. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 160.

The names of those prisone[rs] remaininge in the Castle of Glouc[r] are

Edward Buddinge	ffrancis Pinnell
William Peaslie	Joseph Tomlins
Thomas Beale	Thomas Hoptcote

and in the northgate or Cittie prisson Thomas White.

JOSEPH TOMLINS.

Gloucester ss[t]

John Bernard Esq Sheriffe of the County aforesayd, To all and singular Bayliffs, Constables, and other Officers in the said County And to Anthony Lampet, Anthony Garret, Philip Payton, Thomas Payton, Henry Reade, William Payton, Nathanael Skerton, Richard Round; and allsoe to John Townesend, and William Clements my Bayliffs for this tyme onely, And to euery of them greeting.

By vertue of a Writ of his highnesse the Lord Protectour of the Commonwealth of England &c. to mee directed. I require you ioyntly and seuerally to take Joseph Tomlins, if &c. and him safely to keepe, soe that I may [haue] his body before the sayd Protector in the Vpper Bench at Westminster on Tewsday next after fiue weeks of Easter to answer Toby Edmonds Esquire of a plea of Trespasse, And this shall bee your Warrant.

Giuen vnder the seale of mine office the Thirtieth day of March in the yeare of our Lord 1658.

By the same Sheriffe.

[In another hand]
A trew Coppie of y[e] warrent
by w[ch] Joseph Tomlins is
deteined.
Ex. by me STEPH. HALFORD keeper.

THO: HOPTCOTE.

Glocester. ss:

John Bernard Esq. Sheriffe of the County aforesayd. To all and singular Bayliffs, Constables, and other officers in y[e] sayd County And to Anthony Lampet, Anthony Garret, Philip Payton, Tho Payton, Henry Read, William Payton, Nathanael Skerton, Richard Round, and allsoe to Richard Watkins my Bayliffs for this time onely, And to euery of them, greeting.

By vertue of a writt of his Highnesse the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. to mee directed, I require you ioyntly and seuerally to take Thomas Hopcott late of Stoke Orchard, husbandman, if &c. and him safely to keep, soe that I may haue his body before the Justices of the Common Bench —at Westminster, from Easter day in one Moneth to answer

Timothy Gate gent—of a plea of debt—And this shall be your warrant.

Giuen vnder the seale of mine office the xiijth day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord, 1658.

By the same sheriffe.

A true Coppie of the warr^{t} by
wch Tho : Hopcott is deteyned
Ex : by me STEPH : HALFORD keeper.

FFRANCIS PINNELL.

Glouc : ss.

John Barnard Esqr Sheriffe of the County aforesaid to all Bayliffes, Constables, and other officers within the said County, and especially to Joseph Poore, John Curtis My Bayliffs in this behalfe greeting

by vertue of a writ from his Highnesse Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c to mee directed I command you that you Attach the body of ffrancis Pinnell if hee shall bee found within my Bayliwicke and him safely keepe soe that I may haue his said body before the Barrons of his Highnesse exchequer at Westm^{r} in the morrowe of the holy Trinity to answer the said Lord Protector of diuerse trespasses contemptes & offences by him lately done and Committed, &c :

Giuen vnder the seale of my office this 31th day of May, 1658.

By the same Sheriffe.

A true Coppie of the warrent
by wch ffrancis Pinnell is
detayned.

Ex : by me STEPH : HALFORD, keeper.[1]

DORCHESTER.

To the worth Henry Scobell Esqr att White Hall these present in London. for the speciall service of the state.

Worthy S^{r}

Yo^{rs} of the 16th of this instant Moneth I receiued on the 18th of the same And according to yor order I haue heerein sent yo^{u} a perticular Accompt of the Causes of the Comitm^{t} and detençon of the persons named in yor letter, they were comitted before my tyme of being keeper.

Yo^{r} servant
The 20th WILL^{M} WILSON.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 31. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 160.

John Gundry Comitted for disturbing of Mr Jeremiah ffrenche Mynister of South Parrott.
Elizabeth Atkins for the like against the same Mynister
George Harris and Peter Maber } ffor misbehaueing themselues before the Justices of Peace.
Thomas Strickland ffrancis Dumber } Comitted for Misdemeano^rs^ before the Justices of Peace.
William Elliott & Thomas Stone } were never in my custody, but the said Stone is in the Bridewell att Sherborne.

S^r^ I intreate yor answeere for the discharge of the parties.[1]

TAUNTON.

To the Hono^ed^ Henry Scobele [&c as before].

Hono^red^ S^r^

I Receiued yor L^re^ By which yo^u^ Require an Accompt of the Comittm^t^ & deteyninge of one William Wookey forme^r^ly comitted to the Howse of Corecçon in Taunton in the County of Som^r^ss^t^ In Order wherevnto These may Certyfy Yo^r^ Hono^r^ that the said William Wookey was brought in att a gen^r^all Sessiones of the peace held at Taunton aforesaid for the said County the 17th day of July : 1658 : And was there Indicted before the Justices then sittinge att the said Sessions for Disturbeinge of the Minister of Lydford in tyme of Divine Service vpon a Lordes day, And there beinge tryed by a jury and found guilty of the same was by order of the same Sessions Comitted to the said howse of Correcçon for ffyue Monethes And this is all at ꝑsent from

Sr Yo^r^ Most Humble Servaunte

Taunton the xx^th^ of October : 1658 :[2]

EDWARD CORAM
deputy keep of the said howse of Correcçon.

DURHAM.

ffor the Hon^rd^ Henry Scobell Esq [&c. as before].

Hon^ed^ S^r^

I Receiued yor Letter, and in obedience to the Councells Comand : I haue sent you heere inclosed true Copyes of the warrants, by virtue of wch the two prison^rs^ mençoned in yor Lette^r^ were deteined : butt one of them vidzt Margrett Ramshaue was by her mittemus to remaine (butt) till the sessions soe she is now att Large, butt the other is in prison now ; and the Cause of the writt against [him] was for nott paying his tythes as the

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 32. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 160.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 33. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 160.

plaintiffe told me himselfe This is all I Can Informe you Concerneing them ; and soe takes Leue to subscribe my selfe

S^r yor ffathfull servant

Durham October J. JOPLING
the 21th 1658. keepe^r of the Castle att Durham.

Co Dunelm̄

To the keep off the Com̄on Gaole att Durham these.

ffor asmuch as Informaçon haith beene made before me vpon oath that Margarett Ramshaw late off Sunderland by the sea single woman, did vpon the Eightenth off July Instant being the Lords day, willfully disturbe & disquiett Mr Josias Dockery minister off the parish of Lanchester in this Countie, in the doeing off his dutie in the parishe Churche there, contrary to a late Act of Parliam^t in that behalfe made and ꝑvided, ffor which her said offence she being brought before me by one off the Churchwardens off the saide parish, Therefore according to & [in] Vertue of the said Law I sende yo^w herewithall her the said Margaret Ramshaw and do in the name off his Highnes the Lord Protector will and Comannd yo^w her forthwith to receiue and keep in ye Gaole without Bayle or Mainprize till the next Generall Sessions off the peace to be held ffor this said Countie ffaile not hereof att yor ꝑill.

Giuen att Durham vnd^r my hande & seale the 19th day off July 1658.

RICH. ROWE.

Timothy Whittingham Esqr Sheriffe off the Countie of Durham to John Mitchell Gent bayliff off the liberties off Barnard castle & to his deputies Greeting

by vertue off a writt off his Highnes the Lord Protector et^c to me directed, I comannd yo^u & euery off yo^u Joyntly & seuerally that yo^w or some off yo^w take James White and him safely keepe, so that I may haue his body before the said Lord Protector in the Vpp Bench att Westminster on wednesday next after fiftene dayes off Easter to Answere Thomas Bowes Esqr in a Plea off tresspasse et^c

Giuen at Durham vnd^r the Seale off my office this thirtenth day off ffebruarie In the yeare off our Lord 1657.

By the Sheriffe himselfe.

Yo^w are to take good bond
ffor the Defend^tes Appearance

These are true Copyes
Examened by
J. JOPLING Keeper.

October the 21th 1658.[1]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxlii. 35. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 162.

HERTFORD.

Hertf. ss^{t}.

Att the gen^{r}all quarter Session of ye Publique peace of^{e} the Countie afforesaid holden att the Towne of Hertf. in the same Countie one Munday affter the Close of ye feast of Easter That is to say the nyneteenth day of Aprill 1658.

Whereas Henrie feast of Roydon in ye Countie of Esex husbandman by recognizance was lately bound ouer to this p̄sente session for disturbing of the minister of Hunsden wthin this County of Hertf. And therefore indicted & by Confession Convicted and fyned to pay the some of fiue poundes That is to say fifty shillinges thereof to the Clerke of the peace of this Countie to the use of the Lord Protector and fifty shillinges residue thereof vnto Thomas Cowell, Robert Graygoose and Thomas Prickloue inhabitants of Hunsden afforesaid and p̄secuters of the said Bill of Indictm^{t} And whereas the said Henry refuseth to pay the said fiue pounds and the fees of the Cort Itt is Therefore ordered that he the said Henrie feast be sent to ye Gaole of this Countie there to remayne vntill he pay the said some of fiue poundes in manner afforesaid for ye disturbance afforesaid and fower shillinges and fower pence for the discharge of the said recognizance wth fiue shillinges and fower pence for ye discharge of ye Indictm^{t} afforesaid to the Clerke of ye peace of this County all ammounting vnto the some of fiue poundes nyne shillinges and eight pence.

By the Corte.

Hertf. ss.

Att ye gen^{r}all quarter Session of ye Publique peace of ye Countie aforesaid holden att ye Towne of Hartford in ye same Countie on Munday next after St Michaell Tharchangell That is to say the fowerth day of October 1658.

Whereas Thomas Harris of Thorly wthin this County Stands indicted for disturbing of the minister of Thorly afforesaid and Therevppon att this session Convicted It is therefore ordered That ye said Thomas Harris be sent to ye house of Correcçon there to remayne by the space of Three months And there to receiue due Correcçon & be kept to hard labour dureing the tyme afforesaid

By the Corte.

Hertf. ss.

Edward Gardiner Esqr Sheriffe of the Countie afforesaid To the Bailiffe of ye halfe hundred of Hitchen and liberty thereof greeting.

I Commaunde you that you omitt nott for any liberty of ye County afforesaid but that you enter into and Attach George Huckle and William Dogett and salfely keepe them soe that I may haue them before the Barrons of The lord Protectors

Exchequer at Westm one the twelfe day of ffebruary next Comming to Answer to ye Lorde Protector of Divers Trespasses Contemptes and offences by them lately done and Committed.

And this ys Dated the 29th day of January in the yeare of or Lorde 1657.

By the same Sheriffe.

[Endorsed] Hertford retorne touching the Quakers 21 Oct. 1658.[1]

FFLEETE.

The ffleete sst

William Clater was broughte to the ffleete the first day of June in the yeare of our Lord 1656 beeinge Comitted by vertue of an Order issueinge out of his highnes Cort of Exchequr which followeth in these wordes.

In Hillary Tearme 1655 on the parte of the Remembrancr of the Lord Protector: Tuesday the viith day of ffebruary:

Nottingham sst

Whereas William Clater defendant in this Cort by English bill at the suite of Dove Williamson Clerke plt [plaintiff] beeinge arrested vpon ꝑcesse of Attachmt agt him awarded for want of an Answer to the said bill hath this Tearme appeared to the said Attachmt and hath departed without any Order or puttinge in of his answer to the said bill in contempt of this Court & great delay of the said plt Wherefore vpon the Moçon of Mr Gundry on the behalfe of the said plt it was desired that the said defet might stand Comitted It is therevpon this day Ordered by the Cort that the said Defet for his said contempt shall stand Comitted to the prison of the ffleete as is desired.

Babb for the plt
Rooke for the defet

Ss.

Richard Robinson & Alexander Heblethwayte & James Corney were brought to the ffleete the xxiijth day of October 1656 beeinge Comitted by vertue of an Order issueinge out of his highnes Cort of Exchequr wch followeth in these words.

In Mich Tearme 1656 Thursday the xxiiith day of October On the parte of the Remembrancer of the Lord Protector:

Yorshr sst

Whereas Richard Robinson Alexander Heblethwayte & James Corney defets in this Cort to an English bill Exhibited agt them & others by Richard Atkinson & others complts have bin apprhended by Mr Baker Deputy to the Sergeant at Armes attendinge the Lordes Comissres for the Treasury and this day brought into this Court to answer their contempts in not answer-

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 36. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 162.

inge the said bill accordinge to an Order of this Cort made to the second day of July last past Now vppon the Moçon of Mr Procter who is of Councill for the said pl^t^ It is this p̄sent day Ordered by the Co^rt^ that the said Richard Robinson Alexander Heblethwayte & James Corney shall stand Co̅mitted to the prison of the ffleete And that the Warden of the ffleete shall take them into his charge and custody.

YOUNGE for the pl^t^.

Richard Markes & Walter Mabley brought to the ffleete the xxi^th^ day of November 1656 beeinge Co̅mitted by vertue of an Order issueing out of his highnes Court of Exchеq^r^ which followeth in these wordes.

In Mich Tearme 1656 : ffriday the xxi^th^ day of November : on the parte of the Remembrancer of the Lord Protector :

Bucks. ss^t^

Whereas a Comission of rebellion hath bin awarded out of this Co^rt^ to Attach Richard Marks & Walter Mably for not answeringe vnto an English bill exhibited against them by John Andrewes vpon which Comission Paule Parker one of the Comisse^rs^ named in the said Comission hath this Tearme retorned that he had Attached the said Richard Markes & Walter Mably whose bodies he had ready to bee p̄duced before the Barons of this Co^rt^ at the day of the retorne of the said Co̅mission as by the said Comission it was Co̅anded vnto him As by vertue of the said Comission appeareth wherevpon the said Richard Markes & Walter Mabley p̄sonally appinge in Court this day it is humbly prayed by Mr Hide of Councill with the said pl^t^ that the said defend^tes^ might stand Comitted for their said contempts It is therevpon this day Ordered by the Court That the said Richard Marks and Walter Mabley shall stand & bee Co̅mitted to the prison of the ffleete for their said contempts.

HALL for the pl^t^.
HARPHAM for the Defe^t^.

The ffleete ss.

Charles Barrett & Davide Hall were brought to the ffleete the xiij^th^ day of May 1657 beeinge Co̅mitted by vertue of an Order issueing out of his highnes Court of Exchеq^r^ which followeth in these wordes.

In Easter Tearme 1657 : ffriday the viii^th^ of May.

Wiltes ss.

Whereas severall p̄cesse of Attachments have beene awarded out of this Co^rt^ ag^t^ Charles Barrett & David Hale Defend^tes^ to an English bill here p̄ferred ag^t^ them by James Crumpe Clerke for their Contempt in not puttinge in their answers to the said bill directed to the Sheriffe of Wiltes who by vertue thereof did Certifie

this Co^{rt} that he had Attached the bodies of the said Charles Barrett & David Hale whose bodies he had ready at the day & place in the said writt conteined as to him was Comanded As by the said writt and the retornes thereof retorned into this Co^{rt} and here remayninge in the custody of this remembrancer appeareth Now for asmuch as the said Charles Barrett & David Hale did this day psonally appeare in Court but have not as yet answered the said bill It is this day Ordered by the Co^{rt} that the said Charles Barrett & David Hale shall stand Comitted to the prison of the ffleete And that the bondes by them entered into to the Sheriff for their appearances to bee deliuered up to bee cancelled :

YOUNGE for the pl^{t}
HARPHAM for the Defe^{t}.

John Lucas was brought to the ffleete the sixt day of July 1658 beeinge Comitted by vertue of an Order issueinge out of his highnes Co^{rt} of Excheq^{r} which followeth in these wordes :

In Trinitie Tearme 1658 : Tuesday the xxixth of June : On the parte of the Remembrancer of the Lorde Protector :

Buckes ss.

Upon the Moçon of Mr Atkyns of Councill with William Abraham pl^{t} in this Court by English Bill ag^{t} John Lucas defend^{t} Informinge the Co^{rt} that the said Defend^{t} hath beene Attached vpon pcesse awarded out of this Co^{rt} for not answeringe the said bill and this day brought into the Court by the Sheriffe of the County of Bucks It is this psent day Ordered by the Co^{rt} that the said Defend^{t} John Lucas doe stand Comitted to the prison of the ffleete there to remayne vntill he shall haue answered the said bill :

YOUNGE for ye pl^{tes} :

Ss.

William Glidwell was likewise Comitted by Order wch followeth in these wordes

In Trinitie Tearme 1658 : Tuesday the 29th of June On the parte of the Remembrancer of the Lord Protector.

Buck ss.

Whereas pcesse of Attachment was heretofore awarded out of this Court directed to the Sheriff of the County of Buckes to Attach the body of William Glidwell to answer to an English bill Exhibited ag^{t} him here at the suite of Thomas Tirrell Esqr wherevpon the said Sheriffe retorned that he had taken the body of the said William Glidwell and beeinge therevpon called this day in Co^{rt} to bringe in his body the said William Glidwell was Comitted vntill he had answered the pl^{tes} bill It is there vpon Ordered by

the Court that the said William Glidwell shall stand Comitted to the ffleete vntill he hath answered the pl^ts^ bill :

And these are the Causes of the takeinge & deteyninge of the aforesaid respective prisoners. All wch I humbly Certifie vnder my hand this 21th day of October 1658.

BOLD BOUGHEY
warden of the ffleete.

from the prisoners in the ffleete.

Wee heareinge that the Warden of the ffleete is required to send to you coppies of the Causes of our Comittment and of our beeinge kept in prison or the orders or warantes by wch we stand Comitted and we haueing formerly had our selues Coppies of the same from the Clerke where we weare rendered as psons comitted for contempt and that refused to Answer to the bills in Courte ag^t^ vs the wch thinge is false therefore we thought it convenient to giue yo^u^ the truth why we weare comitted and for w^t^ we haue all this time beene kept in prison.

Alexander Heblethwaite James Corney Richard Robinson we three was Comanded to appear and to giue in our Answers to a bill that the Masters of Trinety Colledge in Cambridge soe Called, or the farmers of the tythes had putt in ag^t^ vs, and we did appeare accordinge to comand and did tender our Answeres but because we for conscience sake could not sweare vnto them & soe breake the Comands of Christ, but weare at yea and nay in our Comunications theirefore they cast vs into prison, and this they call contempt becaus we would not breake Christes comandes, & for this cause we have laine this tow yeares in prison in ye ffleete.

William Cleator was imprisoned upon ye same accompt because he could not sweare to his Answer to the bill y^t^ the preist put in ag^t^ him, and he hath laine about tow yeares.

Richard Markes Walter Mabley Dauid Haile, John Lucas Will Glidwell all theas was imprisoned vpon the aforesaid accompt Conscerninge tythes and some of theas they neuer putt it to them to sweare to theire Answeres, but w^thout^ pticular examination cast them into prison (as Willyam Glidwell he came before the courte wth his Answer in his hand reddy to giue in and one oficer tould him he would not sweare and soe w^thout^ tryinge of him Comitted him to prison.

And all wee weare willinge to appeare and to giue in our Answers yet because we Could not sweare the[y] Cast vs into prison which they Call a contempt but we are obedient vnto the doctrine of Christ and the Apostle whoe saith sweare not at all but are at yea and nay in our communications.

And thus for obeyinge Christes comandes, are wee Imprisoned as contempt[rs] and is not this a sad thinge Amongst yo[u] y[t] obedience to Christes Commandes is Called a contempt, and thus the righteous suffers and few layes it to harte, & not only we but many more in other prisons.
And if farther satisfaction herein be desired by yo[u] if you please to send for any tow of us and wee might haue liberty to come before yo[u] wee should giue yo[u] ffurther satisfaction heare in

Alexander Heblethwate	Walter Mabley
James Corney	David Haile
Richard Robinson	John Lucas
William Cleator	Willyam Glidwell[1]
Richard Markes	

[Endorsed] Warden of y[e] ffleete Retorne touching Quakers.[2]

WHITE LION, SOUTHWARK.

Sur[rey]

Thomas Walker Esq[r] Sherrife of the County aforesaid To the Bayliff of the Hundert of Godlymin by avertue of a Writt to mee directed I comaund you that you take Henry Gill of Eshing If hee shall be found in my Bailywicke and him safely to keepe soe that I maye have his Body before the Justices of the Comon bench at Westm[r] in the morrow of All Soules to Answer to Isaack ffortrey Clarke in a Plea of Trespasse And this &c.

Given vnder the seale of my Office the 10th day of August in the yeare of our Lord 1658.

By the same Sherrife.

This is a true Coppy of the warrant which is the Cause of deteyning of Henry Gill in the Prison of the White Lyon in the County aforesaid.

White Lyon 21th of October 1658.

Yo[r] servant
W[m] Arthur
keeper of the White Lyon.

[Endorsed] White Lyon prison retorne 21 Oct 1658.[3]

PONTEFRACT.

For the esteemed Henry Scobell Esq[r] Clarke to his Highnesses Councell at Whitehall these.

[1] The names are all in one handwriting.
[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 37, 38. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 162, 163.
[3] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 39. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 163.

Sr

I receiued an Expresse from yow on Tuesday last, directed to the keeper of the Prison of Pontefract requireing an Accompt of the cause of the Comittment and imprisonment of one Richard Stubbs in the Prison of Pontefract, together with the Copy of the Order and warrant by which he stands comitted These are therefore humbly to certify yow that there is noe such person prisoner in or Gaole for the Burroughe of Pontefract nor ever hath beene that I can possibly gett any informaçon of. This is all from

Sr yor humble servant

Pontefract 22th of October 1658.[1] ROBT COOPER Maior.

LEICESTER.

For the woll Henry Scobell Esquire at White Hall theis present London.

ffor the speciall seruice of ye State.

Sr

I haue herewth sent you a true Copy of Richard ffarmers Comittmt Hee was set at Liberty the last Assizes at Leicr by my Lord Widdrington And bound to his good behauiour till the next Assizes Soe hauinge performed what you were pleased to send for by yor Lre I humbly take my leaue and Rest

yor humble Svt to Comannd

Leicr this 22th of Octob 1658. JOHN WALE Goaler.

Copia.

Leicr ss.

To the Keeper of the Goale for this County of Leicester or to his Deputy.

Whereas Oath hath byn made before me by Two severall witnesses that Richard ffarmer the younger of Twycrosse did vpon the 27th of June last past beinge the Lordes day in the afternoone make a great disturbance and Confusion in the Congregation of Twycrosse, beinge assembled for the performance of divine worship in the Sanctificaçon of the Lordes Holy day, Now by this disturbance God was much dishonored and the Godly party grieved Now by the late Act made in Parliament intituled an Act for the better Sanctificaçon of the Lordes day All such Disturbers are by that Act to bee sent to Goale. Theis are therefore in his Highnes name the Lord Protector to Comannd you that you him safe keepe in yor Custody till hee shall from

[1] S.P.D. clxxxlii. 42. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 163.

thence bee set free by due Order of Lawe And hereof faile yo[u] not at yo[r] perill.

Given at Upton vnder my hand and Seale the 14th day of July 1658.

ffRANCIS SSHUTE.[1]

KENDALL.

ffor the Right Hon[ble] Henry Scobell Esq[r] &c

Right Hon[ble]

In obedience to yo[r] hono[rs] order of y[e] 16th of this instant, I haue inclosed sent yo[u] the Copy of y[e] warrant by w[ch] Jane Waugh was Comitted to me w[ch] I humbly certify and with my respectes remaine.

S[r] yo[r] Humble seruant
JAMES SUTTON
Keeper of y[e] Prison att Kendall.

Kendall 23° Oct 1658.

Westmoreland ss.

John Archer Esq[r] one of the Justices of peace for the said County to the keeper of the Goale in Kendall for the said County, or his deputy there being Greetinge.

I haue sent yo[u] heer w[th]all the body of Jane Waugh spinst[r] who by her owne Confession was conuicted before me ffor the disturbance of an Asembly mett togeth[r] at Old Hutton Chapple ffor the publique worshipp of God: And being by me Required to finde sufficient suretys ffor keeping the peace, did Reffuse soe to doe these are therefore to Require you or eth[r] of you Imediatly vpon seight hereof to take the said Jane Waugh into yo[r] Custodij and her safely to keepe and not deliu[r] till she shall ffind sufficient suretys for keepeing y[e] peace and Appearance at the next Gen[rll] sessions to be Houlden ffor this county And this shalbe yo[r] warrant Therefore

Giuen vnd[r] my hand and seall at Kendall the ffirst day of August 1658.

JOHN ARCH[R].

Ver: Cop.[2]

APPLEBY.

ffor the Right Hon[ble] Henry Scobell &c.

Right Hon[ble]

I receiued yo[rs] of the 16th instant In obedience wherevnto I doe humbly certify that I neither haue nor euer had any such

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 43. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 163.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 46. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 164.

person as George Taylor in my custody. But I conceiue there may be a mistake; ffor I had one Thomas Taylor A prisoner whoe at ye Assizes holden at Apleby ye 20th day of August 1657 before Baron Parker and Seria^t^ Crooke was found Guilty of disturbeing ye Minister and congregaçon in ye Church of Apleby and was fined fiue markes & deliuered ouer in ye Indenture of ye Gaole betweene ye sheriff of Westm^r^land and John Carill esq^r^ Late clerke of Assize for ye Northern Circuit to remayne in Gaole till he payes ye same wch said ffine being afterwardes estreated to ye said sheriffe out of his Highnes Excheq^r^ was at ye last assizes at Apleby holden ye 19th day of August 1658 payd to ye said sheriffe, and therevpon ye said Thomas Taylor was discharged from his imprisonm^t^, for non paym^t^ whereof he had remayned there in Gaole from ye time of his Comittm^t^ All wch I humbely certify and tend^r^ing my respectes remayne

S^r^ yor humble serv^t^

GEORGE BECKE

Apleby 23° October 1658[1] Keeper of ye prison at Apleby.

NORTHAMPTON.

For the Hono^ble^ Henry Scobell Esqr these present &c.

Honored S^r^

In pursuance of yor Comaund I haue sent the Coppyes of w^t^ is against John Garrett in my Custody and against Edward Rob^ts^ who is in the Towne Gaole, and am pswaded there is a mistake you writt of Wm Soules I haue none such but there is on William Lovell in my Custody who is of the same temp as the other two are but not vppon the same account, but I haue made bold to put in w^t^ is alsoe against him in this inclosed paper Thus Crauinge your pardon because it is not sooner answered it was in regard I Could not get the Coppey of Rob^ts^, And shall remayne

Yo^r^ humble servant to Comaund

JOHN SNART

Northton this 23th of October 1658. keeper of the prison for the County of Northton.

The Towne of Northampton

Oliver Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England Scotland & Ireland & the Dominions & Territories thereto belonginge To the Bayliffes of the same Towne greeteing.

wee Comaund you that you take the bodye of Edward Robertes if hee can be found in yor Baylywicke And that you keepe him safe, Soe that you maye have his bodye at the next Co^rt^ of Record to be holden in the Guildhall of the same Towne

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 47. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 164.

after his takeing to satisfie Lyonell Goodricke Clerke as well ffive poundes Thirteene shillings for his Damages and Two pence Costes which the said Lyonell hath lately Recovered in the said Co^{rt} of Record against the said Edward As alsoe One and Twentye Shillings and Eleaven pence which hath been in the same Co^{rt} adjudged to the said Lyonell of increase And that you have then and there this p^{c}ept Witnesse Jonathan Whiston Maio^{r} of the same Towne the second daye of November In the yeare of our Lord 1657.

ffarmer.

THO^{s} JUDKIN } Bayliffes.
SAM HARBER }

By the Cort.

Northton ss.

Edward Nicolls Barronet Sheriffe of the County aforesaid to Thomas Bonninge Edward Lawford John Lavret, my Bayliffes in this behalfe joyntly & severally greetinge.

By vertue of a writt of Oliver Lord Protector of the Co$\tilde{m}$on wealth of England Scotland Ireland & the dominions & Territories thereto belonginge to mee directed, I comaund you y^{t} you omitt not, for any liberty but enter into it And attach the body of John Garrett if hee Cann be found &c and him safely & securely keepe, soe that I may haue him before the Barons of his highness Excheq^{r} at Westminster from the day of St Hillary in fifteene dayes next, To answer the said Lord Protector of divers trespasses Contemptes & offences by him lately done & Comitted &c.

Dated vnder the seale of my office the thirteenth day of January, In the yeare of our Lord 1657.

By the same Sheriffe.

Thindon :

Att the sute of Willi$\tilde{a}$ Downhall Esq and Christopher Cole gent for not appinge :

The Cause of John Garrett his deteyninge in prison & nothinge else, By mee

JOHN SNART

keep of the prison for the County of Northton.

Epiph Sessions 1657.

William Lovell Comitted to the Co$\tilde{m}$on Gaole to pay 30^{li} ffine before hee bee released by the Court,

ROBERT GUY

Cl. of the peace.

This is the Cause of William Lovell his deteyninge, and nothinge els, By mee

JOHN SNART
keep of the prison for the County of Northton.[1]

CARDIFF.

These to the right worⁿˡ Henry Scobell &c.

Sʳ

Wee the sergeants at mace and keepers of the prison in the towne of Cardiffe haue receaued yoʳ Lʳᵉ of the 16ᵗʰ of this instant October, by wᶜʰ wee were required to send yoᵘ a perticuelar accompt of the Cause of the Comittmᵗ and detençon of Tobias Hodges and Dorcas Erburie in the prison of the said towne wee therefore in obedience to yoʳ commaund, doe hereby Certifie yoᵘ, that the cause whie the said persons are by vs deteyned, Is for disturbinge the minister of the said towne vpon the lords daie in the time of divine exercise, ffor wᶜʰ they were comited to our Custodie by the Bayliffe and Justices of the peace of the said towne, as by the Coppies of the said Comittments vnder the handes and seales of the said Bayliffes and Justices of the peace wᶜʰ hereinclosed wee haue sent vnto yoᵘ, more att lardge appeareth: And yoᵘ may further please to vnderstand, that there hath ben noe generall Sessions of the peace houlden in the said towne of Cardiffe since the said Tobie Hodges and Dorcas Erburie were Comitted to our Custodie as aforesaid, And soe haveinge not else to trouble you wee remaine Sʳ yoʳ most humble servants

LEWIS COXE.
ARTHUR YEOMANS.

Cardiff the 24ᵗʰ
daie of Octob: 1658.

Cardiffe Towne.

To the sergeants at mace and keepers of the Gaole of the said towne, and to their deputie or deputies and to euerie of them greetinge.

Whereas Tobie Hodges of this towne of Cardiffe Taylor in our viewe and in the presence of all the Congregaçon then present, willfullie made a public disturbance in the Church of St John the Babtist yesterdaie in the forenoone, beinge the lords daie and did disquiett Mr. Beniamyne fflower minister of Gods word then and there in the pullpitt in the doeinge and performeinge the dutie of his place: These are therefore in the name of his highnes the lord Protector To will and require yoᵘ to receaue and take the bodie of the said Tobie Hodges and him in yoʳ custodie

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 48. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 164, 165.

safelie to keepe without baile or mainprise vntill the next generall Sessions of the peace To be houlden for the said towne, Then and there to answer the premisses, accordinge to the tenor of an acte of Parliam^t in that case latelie made and prouided; hereof faile ye not at yor perill.

dated at Cardiffe vnder our handes and seales the twentieth daie of Julie 1658.

A true Coppie taken out of the originall and examined by vs LEWIS COXE.
ARTHUR YEOMANS.

RICHARD SHEERE.
JOHN SHEERE.

[Exactly similar wording respecting "Dorcas Erburie of Cardiffe spinster;" mittimus dated "the last daie of August 1658," signed by the same four persons.][1]

CARLISLE.

for the honored Henry Scobell Esqr &c.

S^r.

In observancie vnto yor Comand I haue sent you the Amittimusses[2] of the psons required here vnder written and the cause of there Commitment and by whom they were Committed wch seuerall psons being now at libertie by Order from the ssessions houlden at Carlile for the Countie of Cumberland.

The prisoner names that were wth me
Josph Nicholson
Richard Robinson
John Askewe
Mathew Robinson

Your humble Servant
GEORGE MARTON
Keep of the prison In Carlile.

Carlile
Octob^r 25
1658.[3]

AYLESBURY.

For Henry Scobell Clerk to his Highness Councell at Whitehall theise ꝑsⁿte.

Hono^rd S^r

Yo^rs I rece-d dated the 16th instant on satterday last being the 23th instant and not before. and haue here incclosed sent you

[1] S.P.D. clxxxlii. 49. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 165.
[2] The mittimuses are missing.
[3] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 50. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 165

acopie of yor owne L^re least there should be any mistake in it for I haue noe such pson in my Custodie as John Browne mentioned in yor L^re

Yo^r humble ser^t to comand,

Aylesbury 25° Oct. 1658. WILL GOODMAN.

Bucks ss.

, Mittimus [partly in print on a stamped form] issued by Thomas Coppin Sheriff to take William Hickman & bring him to the Justices of the Comon Bench on the morow of All Souls to answer Samuell Treacher in a plea of trespass.

10 Sept. 1658.

S^r

I am comanded by the Councell to require you vpon receipt hereof to send vnto me a perticuler accompt of the cause of the Comittment and detention of the seuerall psons hereunder named in the prison of Aylesbury and Copies of the Orders or Warr^ts by which they stand Comitted

Yo^r lov freind

Whitehall 16th Octob^r 1658. HEN: SCOBELL.

John Browne.[1]

LEWIS.

ffor the ho^ble Henry Scobell at Whitehall.

Hono^rd S^r

In obedience to yor Comandes of the 16th instant requiring me to send you a perticuler accompt of the Cause of the Comittm^t and detention of John Pellett in the prison of Lewes and copyes of the Orders or Warrantes by wch he stood comitted I haue herevnder sent a Copy of the Order of Sessions mençoning the Cause of his Comittm^t and Detention wch expired at the last Sessions and then he and the other who was Comitted with him went at liberty and were no longer deteyned. this is all the accompt I can giue and doe remayne

Yo^r most humble serv^t

NICHOLAS SHELLEY.

Lewes 25th October 1658.

Sussex ss.

At the generall quarter Sessions of the publique peace holden at Lewes for the sayd County the fifteenth day of July 1658.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 51. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 165.

It is ordered that John Pellett and Richard Pratt for making of a mutiny and disturbance in the open Court of Sessions be comitted to the house of Correction to be punished and sett on Worke and there to remayne till the next Sessions.

Exa[ied] by WILLIAM ALCOCK
Clerk of the peace of the County aforesayd.[1]

HORSHAM IN SUSSEX.

Sussex ss.

To the keeper of the Common gaole of Horsham in the sayd County or to his Sufficiente deputy greetinge &c.

I send you hearwithall the body of John Snashall of Chilltington in the sayd County Blacksmith brought before me this day & by the oath of one Sufficient wittnesse it appeared to me that the sayd John Snashall the twentieth day of this instante December beeinge the lordes day in the parish church of Willinghurst in the sayd County did willfully & of purpose molest & disquiett & trouble M[r] William Willson minister of Willinghurst aforsayd in the doeinge & pforminge the duty of his place as minister of Willinghurst Thesse are therefore in the name of the Lord p̃tector &c to Command you that you receaue the sayd John Snashall into the gaole & him their safly to keepe[2] without bayle or mainprise, untill the next generall quarter Seassions of the publicke peace to bee holden for the west parte of the sayd County And vntill hee bee thence deliuered by the dew order of the lawes of this land & hearof fayle you not, as you will answeare for y[e] Contempt at yo[r] perill.

dated at Horsham the 21 day of December 1657.

To the keeper of the Common Gaole of Horsham in the Sayd County or to his sufficient deputy greetinge.

Sussex ss.

ffforasmuch as I am informed vppon and by the oath of one Sufficient wittnesse that Thomas Patchinge late of Ifeild in the sayd County yeoman the nine & twentieth day of August last past (it beeinge the Lordes day did willfully & of purpose, make a publicke disturbance in the parish Church of Ifeild beeinge then & their assembled) Contrary to the statut made for the better observation of the Lordes day) Thesse are theirfore in the name of his Highnesse Oliuer Lord Protector of the Cõmon wealth of England &c To Command you that you receaue the sayd[2] Thomas Patchinge (whom I send hearwith vnto you, into your sayd Goale & him their safly to keepe without bayle or mayn-

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 52. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 165.

[2] In the margin opposite the line in which these words occur is the name Edward Michell.

prise, vntill the nexte generall quarter Seashones of the publicke peace, to bee holden for the west parte of the sayd County, And vntill hee shalbe thence deliuered by the dew course of the lawes of this nation, And you are also required hearby at the sayd Sessions to haue the sayd Thomas Patchinge togeather with this warrante, And heareof fayle you not.

dated at Horsham the ffirst day of September 1658.

Sussex ss.

To the keeper of the Goale of Horsham for the Countye aforesayd.

Whearas oath hath bine made before me that Alce West did disturbe the minister of Wisbourough greeene, Contrary to the Lawe in that Case made & provided thesse are theirfore in the name of the Lord Protector of England &c to will & require you to take the body of the sayd Alce West into your Custodye[1] & her safely to keepe till the next Sessions & that you haue her their to answeare what that Courte shall adjudge.

giuen vnder my hand & Seale at Dunwicke this 14th day of June 1658 &c.

Sussex ss.

Att the General quarter Sessions of the publicke peace holden at Arundell in the countye aforesayd the Eleveneth day of January 1657.

John Snashall for refuseing to answeare an Inditment of Record against him for a sertayne trespase hee to remayne in the goale, and to bee brought to the next generall quarter Sessiones of the publicke peace to answeare the sayd Inditments.

WILLIAM ALCOKE
Clerk of the Peace of the sayd County.

Sussex ss.

Att the Generall Quarter Sessiones of the publique peace holden at Chichester for ye County aforesayd the ffowereth day of October in the yeare of our Lord 1658.

Thomas Patchinge
Alice West
John Snashall

} To remayne in the Gaole as before, and to bee brought to the nexte generall Quarter Sessiones of the peace, to bee holden for the west parte of this County to answere the Inditments against them.

WILLIAM ALCOKE
Clerke of the peace of the sayd County.

[1] In the margin opposite the line in which these words occur is the name Henry Onsby.

Sussex ss.

William Yalden the younger Esqr Sheriffe of the sayd County to the Bayliffe of the Libertie of Sr John Pelham, Barronett of his Rape of Hastinge and also to Henry Weekes and Edwarde Bodell, my bayliffes for this tyme greetinge.

I command you & euery of you that you or one of you omite not for any libertie but enter into it and atach the bodye of Robert Addames & him safly keepe so that I may haue his body before the Barrones of the Exchequer of Oliuer Lord protector At Westminster, one the eleauenth day of May nexte ensewinge to answeare the sayd lord Protector of diuers trespasses Contempes & offences by him latly done & Committed & this &c.

dated &c.

By ye Same Sheriffe.

Take good bond for his appearance.

Att the Sute of John Moore
Clarke for want of answeare.

Richard Prate
Richard Pockney } Are in vppon the Same accompte with Robert Addames for tithes & their warrantes are the Same :

By me
RICHARD LUKINE
Keeper of his Highnesse the Lord Protectors Prison for the County of Sussex.[1]

BODMIN.

ffor the honored Henry Scobell Esqr at Whitehall these
ffor the speciall seruice of ye state.

honored S^r

I re^d youres of the 16th Instant wherin you require mee to giue a pticuler account of the Cause of Comitment and dedention of the psons vnder named in your Letter with Coppyes of the the orderes or warrantes by wch theye wear Comitted the pty nominated by you to bee in my Costody was one Lowly Hambleton of wch name I had neuer anie one in my Costodye) I had on Loueday Hambley who about a month sithence was deliuered out by order of the sheriffe not knowing but she may be the pty meant by you, I haue vnder written a trew Coppy of the warrant by wch she was brought in to prisson resting your Most humble seruant,

JOHN BOXE
keeper.

Bodmin the 25th 8^tober 1658.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 53. *Cal.* 1658-9, pp. 165, 166.

Cornewall ss[t]

Peter Jenkyn Esq Sheriffe of the County afors[d] to John Upcot W[m] Pickering W[m] Bouett Henry Bouett W[m] Griffine & to euery of them greetting.

By virtue of a write to mee directed these are to will & requier you & euery of you; that you omit not for anie Liberty but enter into y[t] & attach the body of Loueday Hambley widow wher soe ever you find her in my Bayliwyke & that you sume or one of you Carry her to my prisson at Bodmyn in this County to the keeper of these prisson ther to bee deliuered salfely & securely to bee kept soe that I maye haue her befor the Barrones of his highniss exchequer at Westm[r] from the day of S[t] Michell next in three weekes To answear his highnis Oliver L[d] p̄tector of dyverse trespasses Contemptes & offences by her Laetly done & Co[m]itted And this &c.

Giuen vnder the seale of my office this xix[th] day of August in the yeare of our Lord 1658.

PETER JENKYN Esq[r]
Sheriffe.[1]

MARLBOROUGH.

To henry Scobell Esquire Clark of the Councell att his Chamber in White hall Esq[r] p̄sent. post p[d] 4[d]

Wee the late baylyffes of the Towne of Marleborough who were keepers of the prison there when Edward Southwood named by the letters herevnto annexed[2] was deteyned in the Prison of the said Towne doo certifie that the said Edward was comitted vnto vs by Thomas Bayly gent then Mayo[r] and one of the Justices of Peace of the said Towne for disquieting and disturbance of M[r] Proffitt the minister of Peters in the Church there whilst he was in the pformance of the duty of his place on the sabboth day which disturbance was in the view of the said Mayo[r] who was p̄sent in the said Church at the same time, And wee were co[m]aunded by the said Mayo[r] to keepe the said Edward Southwood in Prison vntill the then next gen[r]alle Sessions of the Peace for the said Towne, vppon which he was by vs deteyned in the said Prison accordingly till the said then next Sessions which was holden the ffowerth day of this instant October and was then discharged and sett att liberty longe before the comeing of the said letters herevnto annexed In testimony whereof wee have herevnto subscribed o[r] names the seaven and Twentith Day of October 1658.

FRANCIS RAWLIGH.
EDWARD PURLIN.[3]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 54. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 166.

[2] The letter annexed is the form as before, dated 16 Oct., requiring the causes of commitment of persons named.

[3] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 63. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 169.

NORWICH.

To the right wors^ll &c.
worthy S^r

my moste Humbel Sarues to you ꝑsent I Receiued yor letter and according to your Comand haue sent you here Inclosed both the Coppey of the warrant by which William Barber stand Comitted[1] with a Coppey of Ed Warren his Commitment with a note out of Calender Touchinge Edward warren his fine and as William King wee haue none Such and as for John Goddard he is discharged allready by my Ceare and paynes I shall note furder Trobell you at ꝑsent but Commend my Du Respects to yor good worthy and Reste yo^rs to Com̄and in what he may

JOHN PLUNKETT.

from Norwich this
22th of November 1658.

Norff.

Where as it hath been duly proued before me this day by Testimony of two sufficient Wittnesses vppon Oathe vppon the two last Lords dayes being the ix^th and xvi^th days of this Instant May Edward Warne of Westfeild came into the church of Westfild aforesaid Imediatly before the usuall time of the begining of the exercise [&] there did malisiously molest let & hinder the minister & publique preacher there in his officiating to the great disturbance[2] of the said minister and Whole Congregacion ;

These are therefore on the behalfe of his highnes Oliver Lord Protector of the comon wealth of England &c by vertue of a late Acte of parlament for the better observation of the Lords day to require you to receiue the said Edward Warne whome I haue heere with sent into your Comon Goale & there him safely to keepe vntill the next generall Quarter Sessions of the publique peace to be houlden for this Countie at the Castle of Norwich in the said Countie And heerof faile you not ;

Giuen vnder my hand and sealle at Letton this xviii^th day of May 1658.

To the keep of the Com̄on Goale for the County of Norf^k or to his Lawfull Deputy.

[Another copy of the same, identical wording, but signed at bottom]

BRAMTON GURDON Esqr.

[1] This copy is missing.

[2] In the margin opposite the line in which these words occur is the name Edward Buler Esq.

Captane William Barber vpon an excequer warrant to Aunswer his Highnes of Certaine Trespasses & Contempts.

At the genrall Quarter Sessones of the Publick peace houlden at the Castill of Norwich in the Sherehouse there vpon Tuesday the Thirteenth of July 1658 it was ordered that Edward Warne should Remayne In Gaole till he pay a fine of fiue pownds beinge Conuicted vpon an Indictment for disturbing a Minister In the Church.

At the same Sessones

John Goddard was ordred to Remayne in Goale till he pay fiue shillings for a fine for Refusing to Serue of the Inqueste of the Hundred.[1]

REPORT TOUCHING Yᴱ QUAKERS.

Read 27 Nov. 1658.

By the Comᵗᵉᵉ to whom the Paper of the Quakers was referred.

The Comittee haue caused Retornes to be made from the seuᵉall prisons where the psons named in the said list haue been Comitted and are said to be prisoners and find by the said retornes that some of them are discharged, and as to those who are yet in prison, they are as followeth

quere to pardon yᵉ reste — James Potter is fined 5ˡⁱ for a Contempt to the Coʳᵗ lyes in Winchester prison.

Edward Warne fined 5ˡⁱ in the Gaole for the County of Norfolke.

Elizabeth Tucker, fined 20
Anne Wilmote fined 20 markes apiece
} for a Riot & lye in Iuelchester prison.

Wᵐ Monck in Colchestʳ

[[2]] Giles

Henry Feast fined 5ˡⁱ in Hartford prison.

William Lovell fined 30ˡⁱ in Northampton prison

and the Comittees humbly opinion is that it be offered to his highnes that his highness wilbe pleased to graunt a pdon for the said ffines They also find that diuᵉse psons haue been comitted and are in prison vppon Contemptes by not answering bills in the Coʳᵗ of Excheqʳ exhibited against them for tithes wᶜʰ Contemptes the Comittee doe humbly Conceiue are discharged by the death of his late Highnes and doe humbly offer that it be recomended to the Barons of the Cort of Excheqʳ that those

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 132. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 193.

[2] Name altered and now illegible.

Contempts and the imprisonm^{ts} of the seueral psons therevppon may be discharged vizt

W Barber in the gaole for the Countie of Norw^{ch}.
'John Sumerton in Yorke prison^{r} mort

John Doget George Taylor Henry Clothier Thomas Lockier Samuel Clothier	in Iuelchester prison in ye Co. of Somerset
Simon Stanford	in Huntington Prison
Arnold Nunn Willm Turmot	in Ipswich prison
George Shering	in Milton prison
John Garrett	in Northampton prison
David Hull John Lucas Richard Markes Walter Mobly Alexander Hebelthwaite James Corney Richard Robinson William Slater als Claten William Glidwell	in the ffleet
Edward Budding William Peasley Thomas Beale ffrancis Pennell	in Gloucester
James White	in Durham
Robert Adams Richard Pratt Richard Porckney	in Horsham Goale
Robert Letwood	in Cambridge prison
George Huckle William Doggett	in Hartford
Alexander Harris William Cole Thomas ffrench	in Oxford prison

And whereas they find diu^{r}se other psons Comitted in seu^{r}all Counties some for disturbing Ministers others for not putting off their hatts to the Co^{rt} or Justices of Peace othe^{rs} vntill they shall find suretyes some for the good behauio^{r} others to retorne vnto their homes many of them having layne long in prison the Com^{tee} doe humbly offer it as their opinion that a Letter may be sent in the name of his Highnes and the Councell to the Justices of the

^{r} . . . ^{r} These words are crossed through.

Peace in the seu^rall Countyes according to the draught herew^th presented and that his Highness wilbe pleased to giue some intimation to the Judges when they are to goe the Circuites that what in them lyes they would prevent the Contemptes of such psons (wch expose them to fines & imprisonm^ts) for not pulling off their hatts by Causing them to be pulled off before they come into the Court.[1]

COLCHESTER.

To the Right wor^ll Hen. Scobell Esqr Clerke to the Councell of State in Whitehall London hast post past for the special seruice of the state.

Right wor^ll

According to my ꝑmise when I was at yor house I haue inclosed sent you an account of the Quakers names & causes of detençons who are in my custody: I had sent sooner but possible I could not sooner get the busines ready wherefore I craue to be pardoned: soe not els

yor wor^pps humble s^rvant,
NICOLAS ROBERDS.

Colchester Castle 11th December 1658.

I pray returne me a lyne or two whether this come safely to yor handes or not If yor will command me in any further seruice I am vt supa:

Colchester Castle ss^t

December xi^th 1658:

A Cattalogue or list of the names of such prisoners (called Quakers) as are remaining in the custody of Nicholas Roberdes keep of the sherriff ward in Colchester Castle afores^d together wth the day & cause of their detençons:

WILL^M MUNCK.

He was Committed by Justice Mildmay & Justice Paschall by mitimus dated the 26th day of May 1657 for that he vpon the 24th of May then past did did disturb Samuel Smith minister of

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 139. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 199. The Editor of the *Cal.* states, in a note, "Most of these names are in the returns from the several prisons; those omitted are:—
Gloucester: Edw. Budding, Wm Peasley, Thos. Beale.
Horsham: Rob. Adams
The Fleet: David Hall
Iuelchester, from which the enclosure is missing: John Doget, Geo. Taylor, Henry and Sam. Clothier, Thos. Lockier, also Eliz. Tucker, Anne Wulwoth, and — Giles, fined 20s each for a riot in the prison—these being the 7 recommended for pardon."

Sandon & other ꝑsons then & there assembled together in the tyme the s[d] Mr. Smith was excerciseing in the office of a minister: but haueing since appeared at the assizes following was remanded againe to gaole there to remaine till he finde suretys for his good behauiour:

WILL[M] ALLEN.

He was Committed by Justice Templer by Mitimus dated 24th of June last: for being a ꝑson of euill behauiour & a disturber of the peace of this Comon wealth & refuseing to fynde suretys for his appearance at the sessions following: & still remaines for want of bayle according to the sessions order:

THOMAS MOUNTFORD.

Came to custody the 10th of Nouemb[r] 1657 vpon a proces yssuing forth the Co[rt] of Com̄ bench reter[ble] in 8 days of S[t] Martin to answer to John Coop Gent in a plea of trespas the war[t] dated the 31st October 1657.

eid [em].

Vpon another war[t] out of the vpp bench reter[ble] in 8 days of St Martin to answer Anthony Maxey Esqr tr[ps] dat 25th Octob[r] 58.

ROBERT ABBOTT.

Came to custody the 27th January 1657 vpon a writt yssuing forth the Court of vpper bench at Westm[r] retur[ble] on Satterday next after the morrow of the purificaçen of St Mary to answer to Richard Harlakenden Esqr in a plea of trespas the war[t] dated the 13th of January 1657.

JOHN ADAM.

Came to custody the 30th of August 1658 vpon a Com̄ pleas writt retor[ble] in the morrow of All Soules to answer Thomas Wallis Clarke in a plea of trespas the war[t] dated the 25th of August 1658.

eid.

Upon a Com̄ pleas writt retor[ble] from the day of S[t] Martin in 15 days to answer Tho: Wallis Clerke in a plea of debt for 48[li] war[t] dated the 23th dec: 1658.

WILL[M] BALL.

Came to custody about the last of August 1658 vpon a Comon pleas writt retor[ble] from the day of S[t] Michaell in one month to answer to John Wright Cle[r] in tr[ps] the war[t] dat 16th of August 1658.

BRIDGET BALL.

Vpon the like writt retor^{ble} vt supa ad respond vt supa dat vt supa :

JAMES POTTER.

Came to custody the 25th No : 58. vpon a Com̄ pleas war^{t} retor^{ble} from the day of St Martin in 15 days ad respond Wm Turner in tr^{ps} dat the 17th Nouember 1658.

JOHN CLAYDON.

Came to custody Aug : 30th 58 : vpon a Com̄ pleas war^{t} retor^{ble} in the morrow of All Soules ad respond Tho : Wallis Cler : in tr^{ps} dated the 26th August 1658.

ANTHONY PAGE.

Came to custody the 10th No : 57 vpon a Com̄ pleas war^{t} reter^{ble} in Eight days of St Martin ad respond John Coop gent in tr^{ps} dat 27th October 1658.

HENRY SMITH.

Came in 8th Nov : 1658 vpon an upp bench war^{t} retor^{ble} on tuesday next after 8 days of S^{t} m^{r}tin to answer to Anthony Maxey Esq in tr^{ps} the war^{t} dat 25th october 1658.

John Pollard & Andrew Smith were in custody but they are remoued to lond by ha^{es} Corpus.[1]

HULL.

For Henry Scobell Esqr Clerke to his Highes most Hono^{ble} Priuy Councell
at White Hall

S^{r}

I receiued your letter concerning Capt Leuens who was sent hither by Maior Cambridg by uertue of an ord^{r} from his late Highnes to bee kept in safe Custody in this Garrison for being amongst others at a tumultuary meeting about Leeds wch is all I can say concerning that busynes who am

S^{r}

Your humble seru^{t}

JOHN STANSFIELD.

Hull Octo: 26
58[2]

[1] S.P.D. clxxxiv. 30. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 213.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxiii. 62. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 168.

Index.

Abbatt, Edward, 10.
Abbott, Robert, 92.
Abraham, William, 74.
Abraham, Woodward, 22.
Adam, John, 92.
Adams, Robert, 51, 86, 90, 91n.
Addington, 7.
Akehurst, Alexander, 23.
Alcock, William, clerk of peace, 84, 85.
Alconbury, 66.
Alexander, William, 49, 63.
Allen, Thomas, 7.
Allen, William, 52, 62, 92.
Allendale (Allerdale), 36.
Allgate, Abraham, capt., 28.
Alsbury, see Aylesbury.
Amor, 12.
Anabaptists, 29.
Andrewes, John, 73.
Andrews, Abraham, 23.
Andrews, J., 22.
Androse, Henry, 30.
Appleby, 37, 47, 54, 55, 78.
Archer, John, justice, 78.
Arthur, William, gaoler, 76.
Arundel, 15, 17, 19, 85.
Ashfield, Edward, bailiff, 65.
Askew, John, 35, 36, 45, 46, 82.
Assistance, ship, 27, 28.
Atkins, Elizabeth, 53, 69.
Atkinson, Richard, 72.
Atkyns, Mr., 74.
Aylesbury, 53-55, 82.

Babb, ——, 72.
Bache, Humphrey, 32.
Backler, George, 23.
Bacon, Robert, 22.
Baghurst, see Baughurst.
Baily, John, 10.
Bain, Nathaniel, 17.
Baines, Adam, 7.
Baker, ——, serjeant-at-arms, 72.
Baker, Daniel, 46, 59-61.
Baker, Edward, 48.
Baker, James, 13.
Ball, Bridget, 93.
Ball, William, 92.
Barber, William, 48, 88, 90.
Barclay, R., *Inner Life*, 26n.
Barefoote, Francis, bailiff, 65.
Barnard, see Bernard.
Barnard Castle, 70.
Barnardiston, Sir Thomas, 20, 21.
Baron, John, gaoler, 56.
Barrett, Charles, 73, 74.
Bastard, William, justice, 32, 33.
Bates, Dr., 26.
Baughurst, 61.
Bayley, George, 6, 28n.
Bayly, Thomas, mayor, 87.
Bayly, William, 6, 46, 59, 60.
Beakes, Edmund, 30.
Beale, Thomas, 50, 67, 90, 91n.
Beare, John, justice, 32, 33.
Becke, George, gaoler, 79.
Bedfordshire, 8n.
Bennington, John, 22.
Benson, George, justice, 8n, 9.
Benson, Henry, sheriff, 7.
Bentall, ——, preacher, 61.
Bernard, John, sheriff, 67, 68.
Besse, J., *Sufferings*, 2, 4n, 8n, 10n, 18n, 28n.
Birkhead, Edward, serj.-at-arms, 5, 27.
Blackborne, Robert, secretary, 3, 14.
Blackly, see Blaykling.
Blandford, 12, 13.
Blaykling, Ann, 20, 49.
Bletsoe, Thomas, 7.
Bodell, Edward, bailiff, 86.
Bodmin, 37, 52, 54, 55, 86.
Bond, Nicholas, 45.
Bonner, Henry, 29.
Bonnick, Nathaniel, 22.
Bonninge, Thomas, bailiff, 80.
Bootle, 35.

Bouett, Henry, bailiff, 87.
Bouett, William, bailiff, 87.
Boughey, Bold, gaoler, 75.
Boulton, John, 6.
Boutle, see Bootle.
Bowcher, Robert, 23.
Bowden, Thomas, 22.
Bowerman, Thomas, 60, 61.
Bowes, Thomas, esq., 51, 70.
Boxe, John, gaoler, 86.
Boylstone, Thomas, 6.
Bradpole, 13.
Bridewell, Exeter, 32, 33.
Bridewell, London, 25, 26.
Bridewell, Sherborne, 53, 69.
Brigham, 35.
Bright, John, sheriff, 57.
Bristol, 3, 4, n, 6, 24, 27, 37, 51, 54, 55, 66.
Brixton, 60, 61.
Broad Saran, 11.
Brockett, Ninian, 15, 16, 19.
Brooke, 60, 61.
Brooks, George, priest, 4n.
Brown, Robert, bailiff, 63.
Browne, John, 53, 83.
Browne, John, justice, 8, n, 10.
Browne, Richard, 10.
Browne, Richard, gaoler, 30, 57.
Bucks, 73, 74, 83.
Budding, Edward, 50, 67, 90, 91n.
Buler, Edward, esq., 88.
Bulkley, John, 60.
Burnell, William, 10.
Burnett, William, bailiff, 63.
Bursise (? Burstock), 13.
Bury, Richard, justice, 13.
Bury St. Edmunds, 5, 20, 21, 32, 33, 49, 54, 55.
Bushell, Edward, 22.
Butler, Edmund, justice, 10n, 12.
Butler, Edward, justice, 12.
Butler, William, maj.-gen., 8, n, 10.
Byllinge, Edward, 45.

Calvert, Giles, 23.
Calvin, John, 41.
Cambridge, 37, 51, 54, 55, 75, 90, 91.
Cambridge, Major, 47, 93.
Camshow, see Ramshaw.
Canelove, see Love.
Canterbury, 37, 51, 54, 55.
Cardiff, 52, 54, 55, 81, 82.
Carill, John, esq., 79.
Carlisle, 35, 37, 46, 54, 55, 82.
Carr, Robert, clerk, 36.
Carter, Richard, 22.
Cater, Samuel, 6.
Cattistock, 13.
Chafin, John, 13.
Channing, Joseph, 13.
Channing, Richard, capt., 13.
Character of a Quaker, 4.
Chatfield, John, preacher, 19.
Chattenhole, see Chetnole.
Chelmsford, 62.
Chetnole, 13.
Chichester, 85.
Chicke, Edward, justice, 12.
Child, Michael, bailiff, 64, 65.
Chiltington, 84.
Clater, William, 50, 72, 75, 76, 90.
Clavill, Roger, justice, 12.
Claydon, John, 93.
Cleater, see Clater.
Clement, Walter, 45.
Clements, William, bailiff, 67.
Clothier, Henry, 30, 48, 90, 91n.
Clothier, Samuel, 30, 48, 90, 91n.
Coal, Joseph, 6.
Coale, William, 53.
Cok, Jo, 23.
Colchester, 5, 37, 52, 54, 55, 62, 89, 91.
Cole, Christopher, gent., 80.
Cole, Joseph, 6.
Cole, William, 64, 65, 90.
Commons' Journals, 23n.
Constantine, William, justice, 13.
Cooke, Francis, 7.
Cooper, John, gent, 92, 93.
Cooper, Robert, mayor, 77.
Coppin, Thomas, sheriff, 83.
Coram, Edward, gaoler, 69.
Corney, 35, 36.
Corney, James, 50, 72, 73, 75, 76, 90.
Cornwall, 87.
Cotterstock, 9.
Cotton, Priscilla, 6.
Coveney, Thomas, 45.
Coward, Roger, 13.
Cowarne, Little, 60.
Cowell, Thomas, 71.
Cowhorne, see Cowarne.
Cox, Dr., 26.
Cox, Robert, 10.
Coxe, Lewis, gaoler, 81, 82.
Crabb, Robert, 6.
Crappon, Thomas, 10.
Crook, John, 45.
Crooke, Seriat, 79.
Croson, John, 23.
Crumpe, James, preacher, 73.

Cumberland, 35, 36, 82.
Currer, William, 23.
Currier, Robert, gaoler, 65.
Curtis, John, 68.
Curtis, Thomas, 31, 32, 45.

Daventry, 9.
Davis, Richard, 32, 45.
Day, John, 46, 59, 61.
Day, Nicholas, 10.
Denison, William, 23.
Denton, Thomas, preacher, 35.
Derbyshire, 1, 2.
Derwent, 36.
Desborough, John, maj.-gen., 5, 20.
Devonshire, 31-34.
Dewey, James, justice, 12, 13.
Dickinson, Thomas, 59.
Dieppe, 28.
Dingle, Robert, preacher, 60, 61.
Dingley, 7.
Disbrowe, see Desborough.
Discovery of Great Enmity, 8n.
Discovery, ship, 27.
Diston, John, bailiff, 65.
Dockery, Josias, preacher, 70.
Dogett, John, 30, 47, 90, 91n.
Dogett, William, 52, 71, 90.
Dorchester, 5, 6, 12, 55, 68.
Dorsetshire, 10, 37, 53, 55, 60.
Dover, 28.
Downhall, William, esq., 80.
Downs, The, 27, 28.
Downton, Thomas, 13.
Draper, William, sheriff, 64, 65.
Drigg, 35, 36.
Dumberford, Francis, 53, 69.
Dunwick, 85.
Durham, 37, 51, 54, 55, 69, 70, 90.

Eades, Phillip, 23.
Earle, Walter, justice, 13.
Eccleston, Richard, 18, 19.
Edmonds, Toby, esq., 67.
Edmundsbury, see Bury St. Edmunds.
Edwards, Thomas, 30.
Egglestone, see Eccleston.
Ellington, Francis, 9, 10.
Elliott, William, 53, 69.
Ellis, John, 6.
Ellis, John, 57, 59.
Ellis, Philip, 30.
Elmester, see Ilminster.
Elton, George, 22.
Empson, Thomas, 22.
Erbury, Dorcas, 26, 52, 81, 82.
Eshing, 76.
Essex, 62, 71.
Essex, ship, 28.
Euelchester, see Ilchester.
Exeter, 4-6, 31, 33, 54.

Fairclough, Thomas, 23.
Fairman, Richard, 6.
Farmer, John, justice, 9.
Farmer, Richard, 53, 77.
Fawsley, 7n.
Feast, Henry, 52, 71, 89.
Fenton, John, lieut.-col., 18, 20.
Fenwick, Major, 17.
Fenwick, George, col., 17.
Fielder, John, 45.
Flennes, Nathaniel, 20.
Fifth Monarchy Men, 29.
Finedon, 7, 80.
First Publishers of Truth, 4n, 7n, 17n, 28n.
Firth, John, 2, 3.
Fisher, Samuel, 45.
Fitzjames, John, 10, 11.
Fleet, The, 37, 50, 54, 55, 72, 90, 91n.
Fleetwood, Charles, 5.
Fletcher, Sir George, 36.
Fletcher, Lancelot, justice, 35.
Flower, Benjamin, preacher, 81.
Foote, Peter, capt., 14.
Forsraston, Giles, 22.
Fortrey, Isaac, preacher, 76.
Fox, George, 6.
Fox, G., *Journal*, 4n.
Foy, Walter, justice, 11.
France, 28, n.
Freeman, William, justice, 15.
French, Jeremiah, preacher, 69.
French, Thomas, 53, 64, 65, 90.
Friendship, ship, 27.
Fry, John, 13.
Fry, William, justice, 34.
Fulford, George, justice, 10n, 11.
Fursby, John, 15, 16, 18.

Gabrills, 12.
Gage [? Page], William, 10.
Gaich, James, 13.
Galler, John, 13.
Gandy, Henry, 48.
Gannicliffe, Nicholas, 6.
gaoler punished, 14, 17, 19.
Gardiner, Edward, sheriff, 71.
Gardner, John, bailiff, 64, 65.
Garret, Anthony, bailiff, 67.
Garrett, John, 49, 79, 80.
Gate, Timothy, gent., 68.
Gatehouse, The, 37, 53, 54.

Gaudy, see Gandy.
Gawdy, Dame Veere, 63.
Gelden, F. Van, 23.
Gerrett, see Garrett.
Giles, Jeane (Joane), 29, 30, 48, 89, 91n.
Gill, Henry, 54, 76.
Glidwell, William, 50, 74-76, 90.
Gloucester, 37, 50, 54, 55, 66, 90, 91n.
Godalming, 54, n, 76.
Godard, John, 48, 88, 89.
Godfrey, James, 6.
Godlyman, see Godalming.
Godman, Henry, 6.
Goff, William, maj.-gen., 15, 17, 20.
Gollop, Thomas, justice, 13.
Goodman, William, gaoler, 83.
Goodrick, Lionel, preacher, 49, 80.
Gouldney, Edward, 23.
Graygoose, Robert, 71,
Greene, Theophilus, 22.
Greenway, Richard, bailiff, 65.
Griffin, William, bailiff, 87.
Griggs, John, 22.
Grove, Thomas, justice, 10n, 12.
Grunwick, James, 23.
Gundry, Mr., 72.
Gundry, Henry, 30.
Gundry, John, 53, 69.
Gurdon, Brampton, esq., 88.
Guy, Robert, clerk of peace, 10, 80.
Gyles, see Giles.

Hacke, see Huckle.
Hakes, see Hawkes.
Hale, John, justice, 32, 33.
Halford, Stephen, gaoler, 66, 68.
Halhead, Miles, 4n.
Hall, ——, 73.
Hall, David, 50, 73-76, 90, 90n.
Hambleton, see Hambly.
Hambly, Loveday, 52, 86, 87.
Hanmer, Samuel, 22.
Hapcoat, see Hopcoat.
Harber, Samuel, bailiff, 80.
Harding, William, 22.
Hardingstone, 7.
Harlakenden, Richard, esq., 92.
Harpham, ——, 73, 74.
Harris, Alexander, 53, 64, 90.
Harris, George, 53, 69.
Harris, John, 4n.
Harris, Nathaniel, 11, 13.
Harris, Thomas, 52, 71.
Harrison, Thomas, sheriff, 58, 59.
Hart, Thomas, 45.
Hartford, see Hertford.
Harvey, Francis, justice, 8n, 9.
Harwood, John, 28, n.
Haselbury Bryan, 13.
Hastings, 86.
Hatsell, Henry, capt., 3, 4.
Haverhill, 20.
Hawkes, Andrew, 57, 59.
Hawkes, Anthony, 47.
Hawkins, Thomas, 6.
Hayward, John, gaoler, 59.
Hebblethwaite, Alexander, 50, 72, 73, 75, 76, 90.
Hebden, Roger, 47, 57, 58.
Henderson, George, 46, 59-61.
Hereford, Viscount, 63.
Herefordshire, 60,
Hertford, 37, 52, 54, 55, 71, 89, 90.
Hertfordshire, 71.
Hickman, William, 83.
Hide, Mr., 73.
Higham Park, 7.
Himble, see Humble.
Hitchin, 52, 71.
Hodges, Tobias, 52, 81.
Hoges, see Hodges.
Hollis, Francis, justice, 11.
Hollister, Richard, 50, 66.
Holmby, 7.
Hopcoat, Thomas, 50, 67, 68.
Horsham, 16, 18, 19, 37, 51, 54, 55, 84, 85, 90, 91n.
Houghton, 9.
Huckle, George, 52, 71, 90.
Hull, see Hall.
Hull, 37, 47, 54, 55.
Humble, George, 51.
Hunsdon, 71.
Huntingdon, 37, 49, 54, 55, 65, 90.
Huntingdonshire, 8n, 65.
Hussey, William, justice, 12.
Hutton, Old, 78.
Hutton, Richard, preacher, 36.

Ifield, 84.
Ilchester, 29, 37, 45, 47, 54, 57, 89, 90, 91n.
Ilminster, 29.
Instrument of Government, 22.
Ipswich, 5, 49, 54, 55, 63, 90.
Isham, 8.
Ivelchester, see Ilchester.

James, John, 6.
James, Nathaniel, 22.
Jameson, Humphrey, 22,
Jenkyn, Peter, sheriff, 87.
Jessop, William, clerk, 20.

Jones, Philip [?], 4.
Jopling, John, gaoler, 70.
Judkin, Thomas, bailiff, 80.
Justices of the Peace, 6-13.

Keane, Charles, preacher, 58.
Kelsey, Thomas, maj.-gen., 17.
Kendal, 37, 50, 54, 55, 78.
Kennell, Edward, 13.
Kent, 49.
Kettering, 8.
King, William, 48, 88.
Kingsthorpe, 7.
Kingston, Richard, 22.
Kirkby Hall, Yorks, 59.
Kirton, Margaret, 30.
Knightley, 7, n.
Knowlman, Richard, 27, 28.

Ladbridge, see Sadbridge.
Laightenstone, see Leightonstone.
Lambert, Lord, 20.
Lambert, Maj.-Gen., 1, 5.
Lamentable Sufferings, 10n.
Lampet, Anthony, bailiff, 67.
Lancashire, 4n.
Lancaster, 37, 54.
Lancaster, Christopher, 51, 55.
Lanchester, 70.
Latey, Gilbert, 38.
Launceston, 6.
Lavret, John, bailiff, 80.
Lawford, Edward, bailiff, 80.
Lawrence, Henry, President of Council, 1, 2, 33, 34.
Lawrence, Richard, 13.
Lawson, John, 22.
Laycock, Thomas, 17, 19.
Lea, John, cornet, 13.
Leavens, John, 47, 93.
Leeds, 47, 93.
Leicester, 53-55, 77.
Leightonstone, 65.
Letchworth, Robt., 51, 55, 56, 90.
Lethwood, see Letchworth.
Levens, see Leavens.
Lewes, 19, 37, 51, 54, 55, 83.
Ligon, William, 22.
Lilborne, George, justice, 51.
Limehouse, 27.
Lisle, Viscount, 5, 20.
Lockier, Thomas, 30, 48, 90, 91n.
London, 21, 23, 53, 93, see Fleet.
Lord's Day Act, 77, 84, 88.
Loscombe, Thomas, 30, 48.
Love, John, 51, 66.
Love, Robert, 10.
Lovell, William, 7-9, 49, 79-81, 89.
Lucas, John, 50, 74-76, 90.
Lukin, Richard, gaoler, 18, 19, 86.
Lustcome, see Loscombe.
Luther, Martin, 41.
Lydford, 69.
Lygon, Francis, 23.
Lyme, 13, 60.

Maber, Peter, 53, 69.
Mably, Walter, 50, 73, 75, 76, 90.
Mainford, Robert, 47, 57, 58.
Maire, Matthew, 57, 59.
Maitford, see Mainford.
Major, Mr., 1.
Makerness, John, 7.
Malborow, see Marlborough.
Mancester, see Muncaster.
Mann, John, 22.
Mansfield, 2.
Mansill, John, justice, 9.
Manton, John, preacher, 66.
Markey, William, 32.
Marks, Richard, 50, 73, 75, 76, 90.
Marlborough, 53-55, 87.
Marriott, Thomas, capt., 27.
Marshall, Richard, 50, 66.
Martindale, John, 31, 32.
Martinstown, 11.
Marton, George, gaoler, 36, 82.
Mary, Queen, 39, 41, 54.
Maskelyne, William, 22.
Matravers, John, 22.
Maxey, Anthony, esq., 92, 93.
Meax, Lewis, 22.
Melbury Bubb, 11.
Melcombe Regis, 13.
Mellidge, Anthony, 46, 59, 60.
Melton, 49, 54, 55, 63, 90.
Mermaid, ship, 14.
Michell, Edward, justice, 15, 84n.
Milbury Bubb, see Melbury Bubb.
Mildmay, Justice, 91.
Milledge, see Mellidge.
Milton, see Melton.
Mitchell, John, bailiff, 70.
Mobly, see Mably.
Monk, William, 89.
Moore, John, preacher, 86.
Moore, Thomas, 17, 19, 20, 22, 45.
Morgan, John, 23.
Mountford, Thomas, 92.
Mulgrave, 4.
Muncaster, 35, 36.
Munck, William, 91.
Myer, James, 6.

Navy, Friends in, 14, 27.
Nayler, Anne, 24-26.

Nayler, James, 6, n, 21-27.
Newberry, John, 13.
Newgate, London, 37, 53-55.
Nicholas, Robert, chief justice, 61, 131.
Nicholson, Joseph, 35, 36, 46, 82.
Nicolls, Sir Edward, 80.
Nicolson, Richard, 22.
Nightingale, ship, 4n.
Noaks, Edward, 51.
Norfolk, 88, 89.
Norris, Boniface, 52, 56.
Northampton, 37, 49, 54, 55, 79-81, 89, 90.
Northamptonshire, 6-10, 79-81.
Norton, John, justice, 9.
Norton, John, preacher, 58.
Norwich, 37, 48, 54, 55, 88, 90.
Nottingham, Thomas, 7.
Nottinghamshire, 2, 72.
Nunn, Arnold, 49, 63, 90.
Nurse, Dr., 25.

Ockford, 12.
Old Hutton, 78.
Onsby, Henry, 85n.
Osborne, Richard, 54.
Osburne, William, 45.
Osgood, John, 23.
Oundle, 8.
Over, 56.
Oxford, 53-55, 90.
Oxford, ship, 28.
Oxfordshire, 64, 65.

Page, Anthony, 93.
Page, William, see Gage.
Paris, 23, 24.
Parker, Baron, 79.
Parker, Paul, 73.
Paschall, Justice, 91.
Patching, Thomas, 15, 16, 18, 51, 84, 85.
Payton, Philip, bailiff, 67.
Payton, Thomas, bailiff, 67.
Payton, William, bailiff, 67.
Pearson, Anthony, 45.
Peasly, William, 50, 67, 90, 91n.
Pelham, Sir John, 86.
Pellett, John, 51, 83, 84.
Pennell, see Pinnell.
Perrott, Charles, 24.
Perrott, John, 22.
Phips, William, 22.
Pickering, Sir Gilbert, 10, 20.
Pickering, William, bailiff, 87.
Piddletrenthide, 13.
Pillett, see Pellett,
Pinnell, Francis, 50, 67, 68, 90.
Piper, Richard, 23.
Pitman, John, lieut., 13.
Plunkett, John, gaoler, 88.
Plymouth, 3, 4, n, 31, 32.
Pockney, Richard, 51, 86, 90.
Pollard, John, 93.
Pontefract, 37, 50, 54, 55, 76.
Poole, 13.
Poore, Joseph, bailiff, 68.
Porckney, see Pockney.
Portsmouth, 5, 14.
Pott, William, 22.
Potter, James, 46, 59, 61, 89, 93.
Poulner, 60.
Powell, Thomas, 6.
Pratt, Richard, 51, 84, 86.
Pricklove, Thomas, 71.
Primott, Josiah, 30.
Procter, Mr., 73.
Profitt, Mr., preacher, 87.
Purlin, Edward, bailiff, 87.
Pyott, Edward, 6.

Quakerism denounced, 3.
Quash, Joseph, 23.

Ramshaw, Margaret, 51, 69, 70.
Rawligh, Francis, bailiff, 87.
Rawlings, Thomas, 56.
Raynsborrow, William, 7.
Reade, Henry, 67.
Reading, 31.
Richardson, William, 10.
Rickman, Frances, 16, 19.
Rickman, Nicholas, 15-17, 19.
Ringwood, 60.
Roberts, Edward, 49, 79.
Roberts, Ellen, 32, 33,
Roberts, Gerrard, 32, 45.
Roberts, Nicholas, 62, 91.
Roberts, Samuel, 10.
Robinson, Henry, 23.
Robinson, Humphrey, 23, 24.
Robinson, Matthew, 35, 36, 47, 82.
Robinson, Richard, 35, 36, 46, 82.
Robinson, Richard, 50, 72, 73, 75, 76, 90.
Robinson, Thomas, 23.
Roche, John, gaoler, 66.
Rogers, John, 10.
Rooke, ——, 72.
Round, Richard, bailiff, 67.
Rous, Francis, 1, 4.
Rowe, Richard, 70.
Roydon, 71.
Rozer, Edmond, 22.

Russell, Sir Francis, 5.
Rutland, 8n.
Rutlidge, William, 23.
Rutty, Thomas, 22.
Ryme, 13.

Sadbridge, 20n.
St. Ethelred, 63.
Salisbury, 53, 54.
Salkeld, William, bailiff, 36.
Salt, William, 6.
Salter, William, 23.
Salthouse, Thomas, 4n.
Sampford, 62.
Sampson, John, 13.
Sandon, 92.
Sanford, Simon, 65, 66, 90.
Sarlant, see Sergeant.
Saunders, Col., 1, 2.
Sayer, Joshua, 23.
Scobell, Henry, Clerk of the Council, *passim*.
Scrope, Francis, 22.
Sedbergh, 20n.
Sedgwick, William, 23.
Semerson, John, 57, see Summerton.
Sergeant, William, 30, 48.
Shaftesbury, 12, 13.
Sharpe, Thomas, 23.
Shasberry, see Shaftesbury.
Shaston, see Shaftesbury.
Shedwicke, see Sidgwick.
Sheere, John, 82.
Sheere, Richard, 82.
Shelley, Nicholas, gaoler, 83.
Sheppard, John, bailiff, 65.
Sherborne, 11, 13.
Shering, George, 49, 63, 90.
Shewell, Thomas, 27.
Shirborne, see Sherborne.
Short, John, 23.
Sidgwick, 17, n.
Sikes, Gobert, 45.
Simmonds, Martha, 26.
Simonsbery, see Symonsbury.
Skales, Edward, 23.
Skerton, Nathanael, bailiff, 67.
Skippon, Philip, maj.-gen., 1.
Slater, see Clater.
Slough, Thomas, 23.
Smiler, William, 22.
Smith, Andrew, 93.
Smith, Edward, 22.
Smith, Henry, 93.
Smith, Humphry, 6, 46, 59, 60.
Smith, Richard, 10.
Smith, Richard, 18.
Smith, Samuel, preacher, 91, 92.
Smith, William, 23.
Smith, William, 22.
Smyth, John, 23.
Smyth, John, 45.
Smyth, John, gaoler, 63.
Snart, John, gaoler, 79-81.
Snashall, John, 51, 84, 85.
soldiers become Friends, 14, 15, 17, 27, 31, 40, 46, 47.
Somerset, 29, 69, 90.
Somes, Richard, Jun., 22.
Sotheby, Henry, 58.
Soule, see Lovell.
South Parrott, 69.
Southampton, 60.
Southwark, 76.
Southwood, Edward, 53, 87.
Souton, see Sutton.
Spain, 22.
Spencer, John, 23.
Sprigge, Joshua, 22.
Squibb, John, justice, 13.
Sshute, Francis, 78.
Stanford, see Sanford.
Stansfield, John, gaoler, 93.
Staplehouse, 56.
Stayte, John, bailiff, 65.
Steepleton, 13.
Still, John, justice, 13.
Stoddard, Amor, 32, 45.
Stoke Orchard, 67.
Stokes, Edward, 22.
Stokes, Francis, 22.
Stokes, John, 22.
Stone, Nicholas, 53.
Stone, Thomas, 69.
Storye, John, gaoler, 64.
Stowe, John, 22.
Stranger, John & Hannah, 26.
Strickland, Thomas, 53, 69.
Strong, James, 29.
Stronge, Mr., preacher, 57.
Strood, John, justice, 13.
Stubbs, Richard, 50, 77.
Stubbs, Thomas, 8, 9.
Sturminster Newton, 13.
Suffolk, 20, 32, 33, 37, 63.
Summerton, John, 47, 90, see Semerson.
Sunderland, 70.
Surrey, 17, 76.
Sussex, 5, 14-20, 83-86.
Sutton, James, gaoler, 78.
Sutton, Thomas, mayor, 15, 17.
Sweet, John, 13.
Symonds, see Simmonds.

Symonsbury, 13.
Syms, John, bailiff, 65.

Tallentire, 35.
Tanfield, Aquila, 23.
Taunton, 30, 37, 50, 54, 55, 69.
Taylor, Christopher, seaman, 14.
Taylor, Edward, 13.
Taylor, George, 30, 48, 90, 91n.
Taylor, George, 47, 79.
Taylor, Thomas, 47, 79.
Templer, Dudly, justice, 52, 62, 92.
Tharpe, see Thorpe.
Thingdon, see Finedon.
Thomlinson, Jo., gaoler, 57-59.
Thompson, James, preacher, 36.
Thomson, Andrew, preacher, 36.
Thomson, William, justice, 35, 36.
Thorley, 71.
Thorneslet, see Thornflat.
Thornflat, 35.
Thornton, John, justice, 10.
Thorpe, 9.
Thorpe, Robert, gaoler, 64.
Tirrill, Thomas, esq., 74.
Toller Fratrum, 11, n.
Tomlins (Tomlinson), Joseph, 56, 67.
Towcester, 9.
Townesend, John, bailiff, 67.
Travers, William, 23.
Treacher, Samuel, 83.
True Discovery, 8n.
True Testimony, 8n.
Tucker, Edward, 13.
Tucker, Elizabeth, 29, 30, 48, 89, 91n.
Tummett, William, 49, 64, 90.
Tunker, see Tucker.
Turmott, see Tummett.
Turner, Methusaleh, 18, 20, 22.
Turner, William, 93.
Twycross, 77.

Unicell, William, 9, see Lovell.
Upcott, John, bailiff, 87.
Upton, 78.
Upton, Arthur, justice, 34.

Vause, Samuel, 45.
Venner, Thomas, 29.
Vincent, William, 10.
Voven, see Wawne.

Waight, Silvester, 22.
Waldenses, 4.
Wale, John, gaoler, 77.
Walker, Thomas, esq., 76.
Wallis, Benjamin, 53.
Wallis, Thomas, preacher, 92, 93.
Waltham, Henry, 13.
Ward, William, justice, 9.
Warne, see Warren.
Warr, John, 13.
Warr, John, 22.
Warren, Edward, 48, 88, 89.
Warren, Gyles, 23.
Warren, William, 10.
Warwick, 37.
Watkins, Richard, bailiff, 67.
Watson, Richard, Sen., 22.
Waugh, Jane, 50, 78.
Wawne, Thomas, 47, 57, 58.
Web, John, 22.
Weekes, John, 22.
Weeks, Henry, bailiff, 86.
West, Alice, 51, 85.
Westfield, 88.
Westminster, 21, 37, 53, 56, 58, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 76, 80, 92.
Westmorland, 4n, 78, 79.
Weston, Northants, 9.
Weymouth, 13.
Whethers, see Withers.
Whiston, Jonathan, mayor, 80,
White, James, 51, 70, 90.
White Lyon, 54, 55, 76.
White, Matthew, 23.
White, Thomas, 50, 66, 67.
Whitehead, George, 49, 63.
Whitehorne, William, capt., 28.
Whiteway, John, justice, 12.
Whiting, Isaac, 50, 66.
Whittingham, Timothy, sheriff, 70.
Whixley, 59.
Wickliffe, John, 41.
Widdrington, Lord, 77.
Wight, Isle of, 60, 61.
Wilkinson, Bryan, 15-18.
Wilkinson, Margaret, 16, 19.
Williams, Nicholas, 23.
Williams, Valentine, 22.
Williamson, Dove, preacher, 72.
Williamson, Joseph, secretary, 23, 24.
Willinghurst, 84.
Willmott, Ann, 29, 30, 48, 89, 91n.
Willmott, Humphrey, 29.
Willoughby, Francis, capt., 5.
Wilson, William, gaoler, 68.
Wilson, William, preacher, 84.
Wiltshire, 12, 73.
Win, ———, gaoler, 25.
Winchester, 37, 46, 54, 55, 59, 89.
Windham, Judge, 60.
Winfrith, 12, n.
Winter, John, 49.

Winton, see Winchester.
Wither, William, esq., 61.
Withers, John, 51, 66.
Wollacombe, John, justice, 34.
Wolseley, Sir Charles, 1, 4.
Woodcock, William, 45.
Woodward, Richard, sheriff, 56, 65.
Wookey, William, 50, 69.
Wooth, see Worth.
Wormell, William, 22.
Worth, 13.
Wounds of an Enemie, 4n.
Wrawlings, see Rawlings.
Wright, Dr., 26.
Wright, John, preacher, 92.
Wright, Richard, 10.
Wright, Thomas, 10.
Wulworth, see Willmott.

Yalden, William, Jnr., sheriff, 86.
Yeats, Richard, justice, 15.
Yeomans, Arthur, gaoler, 81, 82.
Yetminster, 13.
Yorcke, Richard, 23.
York, 3, 37, 45, 47, 54, 55, 57, 90.
Yorkshire, 20, n, 47n, 57-59, 72.
Younge, ——, 73, 74.

Zachary, Thomas, 22.

Sufferings.

Admonishing ministers in the streets, 16, 48.
Attending and holding meetings, 4, 9, 10, 12, 32, 33, 34, 37, 47, 52, 93.
Contempts, 6, 30, 56, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91.
Imprisonment without trial, 8, 39, 75.
Mis-behaviour and mis-demeanours, 6, 19, 46, 53, 56, 60, 62, 69.
Mutiny, 84.
Non-attendance at church, 11, 12, 37.
Non-observance of ordinances, 14.
Non-payment of tithes, 9, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, n, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 62, 63, 69, 75, 86, 89.
Open-air preaching, 9, 12, 48.
Refusal to take oaths, 11, 12, 15, 27, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 48, 53, 75.
Refusal to give sureties, 18, 19, 21, 29, 33, 39, 46, 48, 52, 59, 60, 62, 66, 78, 90, 92.
Refusal to pay Court fees and fines, 5, 6, 9, 21, 30, 32, 39, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 61, 63, 68, 71, 79, 80, 88, 89, 92.
Refusal to serve on an inquest, 89.
Refusing to remove the hat, 4, 10, 11, 15, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 42, 47, 51, 53, 90, 91.
Riot, 57, 89, 91n.
Speaking in the churches, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 35, 36, 37, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 60, 61, 69, 70, 71, 77, 78, 79, 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.
Theological statements, 9, 49.
Travelling on First Day, 9, 11, 32, 33, 34, 39, 43, 47, 59.
Trespasses, 30, 47, 48, 50, 56, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 76, 80, 83, 85, 86, 87, 89, 92, 93.
Vagrancy, 11, 12, 17, 19, 31, 32, 33, 39, 43, 46.
Writing and distributing books and tracts, 15, 16, 18, 19, 52.
Stocks, 9, 11, 32, 33, 39.
Stoned, 11, 39.
Whipped, 8, 11, 12, 17, 24, 32, 33, 37, 39, 43, 46, 53.
Death in prison, 34, 37, 39, 51, 54, 57, 58, 90.

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Principal Sections.

	PAGE
Justices of the Peace	105
Canterbury	115
Quartermasters and Quakers	116
George Fell	116
"A Regiment of Quakers"	116
"A Gag for the Quakers"	117
"Woe to Yorkshire"	117
General Meeting at Skipton, 1660	118
Quakers in Every Corner	119
Friends in Bristol	120
A Declaration of Loyalty	122
Lord Windsor's Account of the Militia of Worcestershire	123
Fear of an Oath	123
Opening Shops on Christmas Day	123
Anne Curtis to the King	124
West Riding Friends Commended	124
Fifth Monarchy Men	125
Apprehensions in Salisbury	125
Oxfordshire Meetings Disturbed	126
Seizures of Literature	126
The Work of Friends Misunderstood	127
Many Quakers in Bristol	127
Intercepted Letters	128
Gunpowder in a Quaker's House	130
Literature in Holland	130

PAGE

Liberation of Prisoners - - - - - - - - 132
Somerset and Devon - - - - - - - - 133
Petition of Elizabeth Calvert - - - - - - - 134
" Several Prodigies and Apparitions " - - - - 134
A Quaker Powder Merchant - - - - - - - 135
East Anglia - - - - - - - - - - 135
Anthony Pearson - - - - - - - - - 135
Release of Thomas Stordy and Stephen Pearson - - 141
Dangerous Meetings in Essex - - - - - - 142
The Result of Losing a Letter - - - - - - 143
Best Horses Bought by Friends - - - - - 146
Great Meetings in Southwark - - - - - 146
Kent - - - - - - - - - - - 146
Standing for Two Hours in Silence - - - - 147
Books for Ireland - - - - - - - - - 148
Sufferings at Home and Abroad - - - - - 149
Laughing at Quakers and Baptists - - - - 150
" A General Rising in the North " - - - - - 150
Order for the Release of Friends - - - - - 150
Cheshire - - - - - - - - - 151
Prisoners at Andover - - - - - - - 151
Prisoners Searched - - - - - - - 152
Quakers not Wanted - - - - - - - 152
Trials Within and Without - - - - - - 153
Giles Calvert's Bond of £500 - - - - - - 155
Edward Byllinge - - - - - - - - 156
Elizabeth, Wife of Giles Calvert - - - - - 156
" Quakers to Fight against the King " - - - - 157
" The Quakers Rebellion " - - - - - - 158
The Case of Mary, late Wife of Richard Carver - - 158
Release of Prisoners - - - - - - - - 159
Robert Johnstone to Secretary Bennet - - - - 168

PAGE

Sufferings under the Act of Uniformity - - - - 169
In Salisbury Jail - - - - - - - - - 170
Imprisonment in Durham - - - - - - - 170
Quakers Engaged to a Man - - - - - - - 171
Quakers Decline to Fight - - - - - - - 171
Quakers Quiet - - - - - - - - - 172
Expected Retribution - - - - - - - - 172
Increase in East Yorkshire - - - - - - - 172
Charles Bayly to Charles the Second - - - - 173
Appeal of Prisoners at Ilchester - - - - - 173
An Information against Joseph Hall - - - - 175
"Quackinge Turned to Tremblinge" - - - - 175
Sunday Shillings - - - - - - - - - 176
Richard Robinson, of Wensleydale - - - - 176
Quakers a Source of Danger - - - - - - - 177
Joseph Helling - - - - - - - - - 178
Sir Philip Musgrave to Joseph Williamson - - - 178
Prisoners at Launceston - - - - - - - 178
Contraband Literature - - - - - - - - 178
The Reward of Fidelity to Principle - - - - 179
An Escaped Shipmaster - - - - - - - 180
John Furly, of Colchester - - - - - - - 181
Security Offered but not Accepted - - - - - 182
The Kaber Rigg Plot - - - - - - - - 185
Poor yet Firm - - - - - - - - - 185
Three Brothers—Persecutors - - - - - - - 185
No Kindness for the Quakers - - - - - - - 186
George Fox in Lancaster Gaol - - - - - - 186
Margaret Fell to Colonel Kirkby - - - - - 187
Great Meetings at Swarthmoor - - - - - - 188
Margaret Fell's Imprisonment, 1663-4 - - - - 189
Register of Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers - 190

PAGE

Daniel Fleming to Joseph Williamson - - - - 191
A Grand Jury Fined - - - - - - - 192
Thomas Bampfield, Lawyer - - - - - - 192
E.M. to Margaret Tomlinson - - - - - - 193
Prisoners in Reading - - - - - - - 194
George Whitehead - - - - - - - 198
Robert Rawlinson to the Earl of Derby - - - - 200

Abbreviations Used.

Camb. *Jnl.*=*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

F.P.T.="*The First Publishers of Truth*," published by the Friends' Historical Society, 1907.

ç=a soft c, as petiçon=petition.

p̲=p succeeded by a vowel and r, p̲ills=perills.

p̲—p succeeded by r and a vowel, p̲ceed=proceed.

Extracts from State Papers.

SECOND SERIES.

Justices of the Peace.[1]

BERKSHIRE.

ffor Gerard Roberts at the flowerdeluce in Thomas Apostles in London.

Readinge this 20th of 3d month 1659.

ffriends

Yours is Come to my hands, & accordinge to your desire, I sent a Coppy of it to Basinge stoke to freinds; as touchinge any freinds that haue estates fitt for that office, I know not any in the County save George Lamboll, & Andrew Wright, both of wch I thinke are so farr from that thinge as not an oath on any account will be taken by them, some heare are aboute the County or this part of it, that may be somewhat more moderatt then some of the bad ons are, but how bad they soone may bee, I cannot say, I haue a little aduised my selfe, so take itt as Vnder neath

THOMAS CURTIS:

Honest ffriends that Cannot sweare for Conscience sake } George Lamboll, Andrew Wright

Moderat men & estats they haue for it :—

John Deane: a baptis
Allexander Blagrave, not now in Comission, & moderatt as I thinke.
whichcutt, gouernor of winsor
Collonell Bigg:
Maior ffincher.
Peeter Burneingham

bitter Justices so Called :—

Houlte, of Abingeton
Cooke, of Wallingeford
Captaine hide, of Early

Trumboll:
Dunces:
hides:
Barkers:

[1] For a previous reference to this subject, see First Series, pp. 6-13, where replies from the counties of Northampton and Dorset are printed. These papers are stated by William C. Braithwaite (THE JOURNAL, vii. 150) to be out of place as printed, and better referred to the year 1659, in which year the remainder, here given, are dated.

I cannot say any that are not bitter, but many there are whose names I know not.[1] [2]

ESSEX.

G: R:

Colch. this 21th day this 3 month 59.

Deare friend

in the measure of truth I salute thee & all who haue found a dwelling place in it. thine and T:M[s]: about the 3 listes we haue receiued & haue proceeded in the businesse as followeth: thine also about friends appearance is receiued if afterward any thing in this businesse of the lists doth arise in vs of Concernment we may certify it by writting

Persecuting men	modderat men	ffriendes.
Dudley Templer	Henry Barrington	John Firly ye younger
Thomas Cooke	John Sparrow Señ	Josias Smith
Herbert Pelham	John Sparrow Juñ	Maior Beard
Robert Maidstone	John Lawson	Tho: Bayles
John Pascall	Nath: Taylor	Henry Smith
Richard Euerett	Christopher Earle	Henry Abbott
Atwood	John Cutts	
Turner	Brewster	
	Langly	
	Loddington	
	Will: Harlackendon	
	Coll. Hen: Mildmay	

the first names of seuerall we doe not yet know it may be you may find them out better at London if need require

STEUEN CRISP.[3]

SOMERSETSHIRE.

To his ffreind Gerard Roberts at the signe of the flower de luce in Thomas apostles del[r] these in London

Gerard Roberts

in that w[ch] neuer changeth doe I dearly salute thee and all faithfull friendes wth thee. This att βsent is to accquaint thee that I receiued a letter subscribed by thee and Thomas Moore of the

[1] The paper is folded in three and these names are in three parallel columns. Two red seals: T.C. on either side of a leafy branch.—C.F.S.

[2] S.P.D. cciii. 8. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 351.

[3] S.P.D. cciii. 9. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 351.

17th instant; and in answer there vnto I haue taken the best aduice I can in soe short atime wth ffriendes of or County, and from some of them haue receiued these three lists here inclosed sent thee. By wch thou mayst see what ffriendes are redy (for truthes sake) to serue the cõmonwelth to the vttermust of their abillity. And ffriends doe Judg it conuenient (if thou see freedome in the thing) to aduise with John Pyne who is of or County and att ꝑsent a member of this ꝑliamt, hee is one that is very louing and ffriendly towardes us, and hath also knowledg of most if not all thes persones mentioned in the listes. and farder, friends doe offer this tc consideration, whether in this Juncture of time it be not conuenient to haue one ffriend out of each county wth you to aduise wth all for the better & more speedy carrying one of thinges of publicke concernemte, wch is all att ꝑsent from him that is thy ffriend in the truth and knowne to thee by the name of

WILLM BEATON.

23th of the third moneth (59)

A list of friends[1] :—

*Henry Lavor of Yeovill—fitt
George Tayler of Kingsbury—fitt
Thomas Budd of Martock—fitt
William Partridge of Misterton—fitt
Willm Beaton of Puddemore Milton—fitt
Richard Addams of Limington—fitt
*Jasper Batt of Streate
*John Dando of high-Littleton—fitt
*Robert Wastfeilde of Brislington
Thomas Goodhinde of Saltford—fitt
*James Pearce of Keinsham
*John Anderdon of Bridgwater—fitt
Henry Moore of Burnham

Moderate psons, so Judged :

Willm Carrent of Toomer
John Buckland of West Harptrey
Tho. Parsons of Portishead
Beniamin Tibbot of Dundry
Richard Gay of Inglscombe
John Pearce of Bathe
Willm Whiting of Wells
Simon Sampson of Mudford
John Sampson of ye same
Christopher Pittard of Trent
Robert Webb of Ilminster
Thomas Hillard of Ivelchester
John Bray of Murlinge
Willm Gapper of Sutton Mallet
Robert Maundvill of Huntspill [erased]
Beniamin Blake of Bridgwater
Thomas Patten of Tanton
John Bovet of Winsham
Richard Trevillian of Midney
Thomas Bryan of Doultin
Nicholas Cowling of Brislington
Alexander Kingsland of Stowye
John Gay of Batheaston.

[1] All but six of the Christian names are crossed through; the six are denoted by a star.

Men in Comission to doe Justice :—

John Harrington	Such as are alsoe in comission &
Robert Long	some of them friendly & y^e^
Richard Jones	rest moderate psons
Peter Roynon	John Pyne
Willm Simth [*sic*]	John Barker
John Cary	Richard Bovet
Robert Hunt	Alexander Popham
Henry Bonner	George Sampson
Robert Hunt [erased]	Edward Ceely
Thomas Curry	John Gutch
Edward Court	Edward Sealy
John Gorges	John Turbervile
Thomas Wroth	Thomas Sudderfyn
ffrancis Rolle	John Hippesley
ffrancis Luttrell	
Willm Windham	
Trevillian of Nettlecombe	

Not one of these Judged fit to be continued, most of them having bin cruell psecutors of friendes for trueths sake.

Thomas Baynerd alsoe in Comission have not appeared much in psecution yet not fit to be continued.[1]

ELY IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ffriendes

We finde that in the Il^d^ of Ely there is eight such as are caled Justices—in the south part of the il^l^ there is thre Thomas Castle at Hadm̄ham Richard staynes at Ely and John Fitchforke at Ely About the midle of the Il^d^ there is thre Trustra Dymant of Well Antony Balam of Wisbitch Henry ffarow of Wisbitch and on the north part there is two francis Vnderwod of Whitlece [Whittlesea] George Clapthorne of Whitlecy we conceue that eight persons is two fewe for this Il^d^ there is nede of one aboute Litleporte, and one at Chateris and of thease eight we doe finde that sume of them hath bin perseceutors tw^d^ the seruantes of the Lord

Thomas Castle hath bin seruis able in his place and hath set friends at liberty.

John Pitch forke is a Very moderat man.

Antony Balam is A Very moderate man.

ffrancis Vnderwood we doe not se that he hath Joyned wth the perseceuting party.

George Clap thorne hath Litle bin tried.

Tristram Dimant is a very greate perseceutor and hath

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 13. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 354.

much troubled friends: Anne Blackling Exorted him in the strete in well boundes to feare the Lord: he stroke Afriend wth his cayne, and sent Henry Cliften and John Loue of Litleporte, two Noridge Goale, where they Lay two Law dayes and niuer made any Apearance against them, and sent Anne Blackelinge two the house of Cōrection in Saffom in norfouck the towne where this Diment Dwell is part in the Il^{d} and part in norfoucke but thease were Il^{d} friends and ought there to A hat [had] there triall. so bereason these friends mought not com to triall they sent aleter to him to Apeare Against them by Afriend Climant Crab of Litleport and haueing nothing else against the said Climent but for the deliuering of A Letter Trustram Dimant sent this friend Climant Crab to Wisbitch where he was Caried before Henry ffarrowe and he cōmited the friend to Wisbitch Gaole where he contineued eleuen weekes.

After the Aforesaid Henry Cliften was deliuered out of Norwidge Goale and came Agayne to A meting at the same towne of well Tristrum Dymant by A warant wth a Constable toucke him Agayne and his Mare bridle and sadle send Henry Cliften to Henry ffarowe and he deliuered the frind two Wisbitch Goale where ce [he] Contineued About A yeare where he was very badly vsed so that the friend gaue testemony often before his death that his bad Vsedge there was the cause of his death. and Trustrom Dimant gaue A Constable power (vnder the pretence of mounyes that was expended when he sent Henry cliften to Noridge Goale before) to sell his mare bridle and sadle which was very well worth fiue poundes and nothing retourned to the friend.

Henry ffarow: hath put frinds in prison hauing no good testemony Against them: and when friends mad there redresse to him for there bad Vsage in the Goale he did not at all ease there burden.

Richard Stanes hath giuen power to A counstable to tacke about ten frindes wth there horsis And Caused them two be put in to Apound all night most of them wimin wth there horisis for Riding to A meeting on the first day of the wecke

And committed one frind to Prison for goeing for A signe where he Lay neare two yeare—and hath bin very ready to giue forth warants for trible damige for tithes.

Of frindes there be very fewe that haue any mater of visable Estate but Henry ffoster of Sutton who is as fitt to make a Justice.

of moderate men there is:—

Thomis Godfry of Mepole.
Jeames Timbes of Chateris.
Thomas Painter of Littleporte.
Thomas Buckworth of Wisbitch.

ffrom Sutton the 26 day of the 3 mounth.

the frindes names that sent it is :

HENRY FFOSTER of Sutton.
ROBART ASPLAND of Litle port.
SAMEUELL CATER of the same,
& CLIMANT CRAB.[1]

CHESHIRE.

This To the handes of his deare friende Gerrard Robertes at the flower deluce in Thomas Apostles these with Care deliuer in London.

Freinds

I Recei[d] yo[r] Leter as Concerninge sendinge vp 3 Listes in Referance to the Justices which I haue dune. The first seete downe are freinds who haue such estates as they may Atende one that Implyment & Likwiss men Gifted for to vndertake it : Thomas Davenporte : William Gandy, Joseph endon, edward Alcocke, John Clowes, Thes folowinge are such as are moderate men & free from psecutinge speret . . . [*torn*] haue estate & partes for such Implyment that are not . . . Comishion : peter venables, Robert hide, edw. Alcocke . . . elder, George etcheles, Robert evley, John Crew, George . . . These folowinge are in Comishion & haue not psecut . . . sperits : henrey Berkinhead, George mandley, Gilber . . . rd, Thomas Tannat. These folowinge are as wic . . . Cursed psecuters as are in the nation & are in Comishion, I know worse their Cannot bee : Thomas Standley, Thomas Brereton, edward hide, Thomas Marbury, Thomas manweringe, peter Brookes. These folowinge are in Comishion & haue psecuted freindes but are not soe bad as the former :—Robert Duckenfeild, Jonathan Brewen, Thomas Croxton, Henery Bradshaw. And as for Chester Citty there is not one but all of Canes Bloodey brooude. This from thy deare freind in the truth.

Chester 27th 3[d] mo : 1659. A. HUTCHINS.[2]

WORCESTERSHIRE.

ffor Gerrard Robertes att y[e] Signe of the flower deluce in Thomas Apostles in London Speed. post paid 3[d]

Ger : Roberds.

My loue to thee in y[e] truth with G. ff : & E. B : friendes met in Worcester y[e] last 4th day from severall parts in this County

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 18. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 358, under date 1659.
[2] S.P.D. cciii. 21. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 359.

to consider of returneing ye severall lists as it was desired concerning ye Justices names who are persecutors & ye names of friendes & moderate men whom they Judged meet for y^t^ service.

first—ye names of friends :—

Edward pittway of bengworth who is Judged meet to bee Chosen for ye out County. ffrancis hollon of Crapthorne, Anthony Cole of Chadwitch, Tho. Newon, Will parr of Shipson, Theophilus Alye of Worcester, phillip Barcraft & Roger Watts of ye same.

2—Moderate men :—

Captaine Thomas Wells neere worcester, Thomas Bound neere Vpton, Henry Harris of witch, John Perks neere Bromsgroue, Coll William Liggen neere Poikt, Thomas Cresswell of Aston by Shipson on Stowre, John Edgwicke of Edgwicke, Will : Mumford of Kiderminster, Robert James of Aberly.

3—persecutors in Commission :—

Thomas Millward of Allchurch, Richard Vernon of Hanbury, Will: Collins att Worcester, Gervase Buck of ye same, Henry Clifford of Witch, Richard Heming of Worcester, John Nash of ye same, Theophilus Andrews of Evesham, Thomas Milner ye elder of ye same place, Samuell Gardner ye elder of ye same.

Priest Barret strok John Ames of Bengworth

Priest Beeston of Breedon strok Thomas Goodaire in Worcester

E[DWARD] B[OURNE].

Worcester ye 27th of
ye 3^d^ month 59.

Henry Bromley who is in Comission att present in this County liueing neere Vpton is Judged by friends to bee as fit a man to bee continued in y^t^ place as any man in ye county.

if there bee any thing further for friends here to doe send word to Evesham or Worcester concerning it.[1]

WESTMORLAND.

ffor Gerrard Robertts at the flower deluce in Thomas Appostles these by the Lanc. poaste bee. London 6^d^.

T.M. : G.R.

In answer to yo^rs^ of the 17th Instant wch was Considered of by severall friends in these two Counties of Westmorland, and Cumberland with the north parte of Lancashire they haue Ordered me to returne you the names of those hereunder written

In the Countie of Westmorland

friends that are in a Capacitie to be in Comission for the peace : John ffallowfeild, John Morland, Edward Burowe, Henery Warde, besides two that was put out of Comission for the

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 22. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 359.

peace for Conscience sake wch we desire may be in Comission for our Countie again (*vizt*) Gervase Benson, Anthony Pearson.

Moderate men: George Archer, mayor of Kendall and in Comission for the time being, Roger Bateman in Comisiō but neuer Acted yett, Gyles Readman; in Comisiō for Kendall, Capt. Thomas Spencer: Moderate men all.

Persecutors that are in Comision for the peace in the s^d Countie are Thomas Burlton, Robert Branthwaite, Thomas Braythwaite John Archer.

Lancashires North parte

Moderate men are these: Willm West, Tho: Coole, Will: Knipe, Will: Pepper.

psecuto^rs who was late in Comision: John Sawreÿ, Adam Sands and Willia Rawlinson these 2: are Caled at the Asizes but Acted Judging as Justices but are psecuto^rs of truth.

Cumb'land

friends: Anthony Pearson, Richard ffletcher, Thomas Bewly, John Tiffing, John Robinson.

Moderate men are: Lawson Ireton, Thomas Leathes, Gawen Wren: in Comision, Richard Bawck, Thomas Lamplugh, Thomas Sturdy.

psecuto^rs are in Comisi:—Willm Briscoe, John Barwis, Lanclott ffletcher, Cuthbert Studholme, Arthure fforster, Tho: Langhorne, Willm Tomptson, John Hudson.

I am yor friend and fellow servant in the truth

GEO: TAŸLOR.

deare friend, G: R: these wch are inclosed I was necessitated to send for friendes by this poaste. Let my dearest loue in the lord be dearly to G. ff. as thou finds oppertunitie.

G.T.[1]

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The whole List of Justices in the County of Nottingham:—

Edward Cludd	Henry Sacheuerell.
Robert Sherbrooke	Charles White.
James Chadwicke	Joseph Widmerpoole
Edward Nevill	Richard Hacker
Gilbert Millington	

Such as are Judged faithfull & fit to stand:—

Edward Cludd	Robert Sherbrooke

Such as are persecutors & Judged vnfaithfull:—

James Chadwicke persecuto^r	Charles White
Edward Nevill	Joseph Widmerpoole
Gilbert Millington	Richard Hacker
Henry Sacheuerell	

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 23. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 360, under date 1659.

Such as are Judged moderate & fit to be appointed :—
Gregorie Sylvester Mansfield
Nicholas Lockyer lieutenant in the Army—Skecsir [?]
Robert Kirby—Beeson
William Booth—Lanum
ffrancis Stringer—Sutton vppon Lowne
Thomas Greaton—Nottingham
Willyam Smith a frind in the faith.

[In another and worse hand.] Thease Lists are retturned by
GORGE KORCERUM
THOMAS RICHARDSON
THOMAS HŸFFEILD

A List of the Justices for the towne of Nottingham :—
William ffillingham maior
William Drewrie
William Richards
Thomas Huffitt
John Topladie
John Parker
Thomas Gamble

Such as are Judged faithfull & fit to stand :—
William ffillingham maior
John Topladie
John Parker
Thomas Gamble

Such as are persecutors :—
William Drewrie
Thomas Huffit
William Richards

Such as are Judged moderate & fit to be appointed :—
Daniell Sully
Edmund Richards
William Burton

This is Returned by THOMAS HYFEILD.[1]

LANCASHIRE.

These Are the names of those Called Justices who are yet in Comision for the Hundreds As follow[th] In y[e] Countty of Lancastor :—

who have bene ꝑsecuto[rs] of y[e] truth :—

Rich: Standish
Robart Hyde
Nicholus Roystorne
John ffox
John Case
} these heath bene ꝑsecut[rs]

Edward Gatherne
Thomas Bunch[2]
James Bretter
} moderat men in Solford hundred

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 24. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 360, under date 1659.
[2] Inserted and then erased.

Richard Mullynexe Edward Stockley Thomas Cubham & Nicholus Rigbee	moderat in Darbee
Meayor Robinson	moderat in Leyland
Captten Raph Barnes Captten Richard Cubham John Barnes	ffrendes in Darbee[1]

DERBYSHIRE.

ffreindes fit for ye place :—John Lingard

Moderate men fit for place :—Robers Boman, Ralph Clarke, Andrew Morwood, Houmphrey Yates, Captine Prince [? Prime], Richard Dale, Collenell Micill now in Comission, & moderate, Captine hope & John Corson[2] now in comission, & moderate men.

The names of the persecuters of freindes y^t^ are Justices :—John Spatman, Randle Ashenhurst, Edward Pegge younger, Justice Manlove, Justice Benit.[3]

HAMPSHIRE.

ffreinds of Abillity in this County :—	Men not in Comission that are Moderate :—	Men in Comission that are psecutors :
Not any.	Richard Chase of Hartley, George Wither of Hall, John Breuman of Alton, Josiah Child of Portsmouth, Edw. Hooper of Paretree, Rich. Peachell of Yarmouth,	Willm Withers of Manedowne, Rich. Kingsmall of Marshinger, Robt Renoldes of Eluerton, John Hooke of Bramshott, Rich. Norton of Southwicke, John Bulkley of ffordingbridge John Hildsly neere Christ Church, Samuell Bull of Cowes Castle.[4]

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 25. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 360, under date 1659.

[2] Probably, *Curzon*. John Curzon, of Kedleston (d. 1632), was High Sheriff of the county; his son, John (d. 1686, æt. 88) was made a Baronet. (Note by Edward Watkins, of Fritchley, Derby.)

[3] S.P.D. cciii. 26. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 360, under date 1659.

[4] S.P.D. cciii. 27. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 360, under date 1659.

RADNORSHIRE.

ffreindes ffytte for ye place :—Petter Price of Glascombe, Evan Lewis of Colva, Howell Jones of Comatheytwre, Hugh ap Edward of Nantmell.

Moderat men :—John Dauncesey of Glascombe, John Yearley, of llangynllo, who are men allready in Comission.

John James, Evan Jones of Presteinge, Hugh Prise of llausanfreds, Edward Prise of llangynllo, Henry Williams of Stinlas [? Stanage], not in Comission.

George Ewyn [Owen], Nicholas Tayler, Richard Kinge, Samuell Powell, Henry Williams, who are men at ye p̄sent in Comission but Actors against ffreinds.[1]

Canterbury.

LETTER BOOK OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

To Thomas Ockman Esqr: Mayo^r^: of ye City of Canterbury, Thomas Scot, Thomas Broadnax, Thomas Monins, Vicent Denm, Ro : Maskall or either of them.

[Copy.]

Gentlemen.

The Counsell have received Information that the last Lords day severall psons under the name of Quakers came into one of the publiq^e^ Assembly in the Cathedrall Church of Canterbury, and were an occasion of disturbance there by interrupting the Minister as he was performeing the publique worship in that Assembly. And afterwardes were the Cause of a Tumult. The Councell doe recom̄end it to you to examine this business, and informe yo^r^selves who were the cheife Actors or Promoters of this disturbance & Tumult, and Certifie the same to Us, and in the Interim to proceed ag^t^ them according to law, And that you be very carefull aswell w^th^in the City as w^th^in the libertyes of the Cathedrall, and the County respectively according to yor trust, to prevent all such disturbances and tumultes for the future.

Signed &c.

JAMES HARRINGTON, Pres^t^.[2]

Whitehall,
1 June 1659

[1] S.P.D. cciii. 28. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 360, under date 1659.

[2] S.P.D. *I.* 98, fo. 10. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 364.

Quartermasters and Quakers.

Daniel Davies, a Quartermaster in Colonel Rich's regiment reported to be a thorough Quaker.[1]

George Fell.

Minutes of the Council, 19 August 1659 :—

3. That George Fell Esqr be authorised to rayse a Troup of Horse mounted wth such well affected riders as will inlyst themselves for the service of the Parlam^t^ and the Safety of Lancashire and partes adjacent.[2]

"A Regiment of Quakers."

Letter from Secretary NICHOLAS to M. de Marces.

Bruxelles, 6 Sept. 1659.

I heare that the Rebells in Engl^d^ (to fortify their impious cause) are putting armes into mad mens handes being raysing now in London 3 Regim^ts^ of Quakers Annabaptistes Brownistes &c which they call Congregationall men, & these Regim^tes^ are to be under the Comand of Sr Hen. Vane,[3] Maior Skippon & of one White a famous Quaker that came from New Engl^d^.[4]

[A copy of letter from Desborow, President, and Hughes, clerk, to Livewell Chapman (bookseller), Popes Head Alley, about an organised resistance in Wales and the West to the Restoration, date, 8 April 1660. Llanothing]. . . . Must first take the Castles of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Conway &c then advancing by May 12 be at Gloucester, met by brethren of Worcester Hereford &c. If you have not disposed things otherwise allready, let the quakers have the knottiest peice for they are resolute in performance though but rash in aduising.[5]

[1] S.P.D. *I.* 127, fo. 28. *Cal.* 1658-9, p. 387. In the Minutes of the Council of State, 4 Oct., 1659, Col. Rich moved "that one Jones who was appointed Quar M^r^ is a Quaker & that the Com^rs^ will please to appointe another person in his roome" (*Cal.* 1659-60, p. 240).

[2] S.P.D. *I.* 79, fo. 461. *Cal.* 1659-60, p. 566.

[3] In a previous letter, Nicholas writes to de Marces, "The Anabaptists, Brownists and Quakers are chief in esteem with Sir Hen. Vane and the rest of the rulers" (*Cal.* 1659-60, p. 5), and in a subsequent letter, "The Anabaptists and Quakers are most powerful in Parliament, and strongest in London, though disliked by most of the inhabitants" (*ibid.* p. 171).

[4] S.P.D. *I.* Foreign Correspondence, Flanders, vol. 32. *Cal.* 1659-60, p. 156.

[5] S.P.D. ccxx. 70. *Cal.* 1659-60, p. 410.

"A Gag for the Quakers."

To my very worthy friend Mr Williamson, Fellow of Queens Coll, Oxon.

Sr I have lately printed a book agt ye Quakers entituled a Gag, one copy whereof I entreat yu to accept yrself, & to present one to my Reverend friend yr Provost, to wm I sent in ye beginning of 7ber a relaçon of my dispute wth some of ye chief of this cattel, but I know not whether he recd it. If twere possible to get a copy of it here for love or mony I should send it yu, but twas presently snatcht up. The circumstances (wc were then seen by all here & will now appear to yu by my letter to Den) made it appear a better piece of service to this town yn otherwise it could have been; for ye Disputants ran out of town next day & never came hither since. And their meeting house wc before encreased hath since much faln: & is almost empty . . .

THO. SMITH.

Caius College [Cambridge], 10ber 4, '59.[1]

"Woe to Yorkshire."

WILLIAM LOWTHER to Sec. Nicholas.

Swillington this 12th January 1660 [1]

Right Honble

Since my returne into the Country findinge the discontented pty growne more bold and usinge there liberty much to the dishonour of god to the undervalewing of his Maties Authorety: the incouraging of wicked and disaffected persons, wee havinge had in all our greate townes psons termed Quakers goenge naked vpon the Markett dayes through the towne cryinge Woe Woe to Yorkshire; and that these people meete in seuerall places in greate multitudes and there doe broacke and declare strange doctrine whereby they indeavour to vndermine our p̄sent Gouernement; amongst which diverse officers of horse & ffoote are eminent amongst them; I did conceiue this to be of dangerous consequence and soe at the sessions at Wakefielde I did moue that some course might be taken to put a stoppe thereunto conceiuinge they durst not be soe bold unlesse they were incourraged by some designe they had in hand. Soe as the inclosed was agreede vpon at sessions at Wakefielde and ordered that seuerall Coppies be sent throughe the West Ridinge, and that

[1] S.P.D. ccv. 30. *Cal.* 1659-60, p. 276. A relation of this dispute may be found in Whitehead's *Christian Progress*, 1725, pp. 164-167. Whitehead replied to the *Gagg* in *The Key of Knowledge not found in the University Library of Cambridge*, etc., 1660.

the same be recommend[d] to the sessions in other ptes of the County; the Coppy whereof I doe send you if you at the Councell table doe thincke meete of anie further addition, you may be pleased to signefie the same to us and to all the Justices in England; & treuly such a proclamation vpon those groundes & vpon this occasion is noe lesse then necessary and the effects I am confident may be very advantagious for the incourraginge all to be active and stowte in a tyme soe necessary . . .

Y[r] most humble serwant
W[m] LOWTHER.

West Ridd } An order from the quarter sessions holden att
Com̃ Ebor } Wakefeild the eleuenth day of January 1660[1]

Whereas this Court was Informed that att Selby Rippon Munkbretton and seuerall other places within the s[d] Westridinge there are great assemblyes of people mett together calling themselues or goeing vnder the notion of Quakers and Annabaptists and that att their meetinges and vnlawfull assemblyes they take liberty to disowne all Magistracy, and soe by dangerous consequence strike att the foundation of his Maiestyes power and authoritye within this Kingdom, and likewise declare and giue out many dangerous and blasphemous oppinions endeavouring to seduce others of his Maiestyes Leige people to theire oppinion: This Court takeing the same into serious Consideraçon especially at such a time as this when there are soe many endeavouring to disturbe the peace of this Kingdom, This Court doth therefore declare that all such assemblyes are vnlawfull, and that such persons shall be looked on as disturbers of the peace of this Kingdom, and doe further forbid all such vnlawfull meetinges, and that any offending therein this Court desires his Maiestyes Justices of the peace, vpon veiwe or haueing Informaçon of such persons soe offending to cause those of them that are able to finde suretyes for theire good behaviour and for theire appearance at the next assizes or sessions as they see meete, and for those that can finde noe suretyes to send them to the Goale or the house of Correction as Idle wandring people &c.[1]

General Meeting at Skipton, 1660.

Att the generall Meeting of ffriendes at Skipton of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmerland, Cumberland, Northumberland and Bishoprick the 11 of the 8 month 1660.

It is Agreed on by friends at the said Meeting, y[t] in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Chesshire, Northumberland, and Bishoprick,

[1] S.P.D. Car. II. xxviii. 45. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 472.

Collection be made forthwith to equalize Westmoreland and Cumberland as to that which they have already Collected, and disbursed for the generall seruice of the truth, And further it is agreed on by freinds, that such as are intrusted with ye Contributions, the monies being disbursed to the vse aforesaid, they may Certifie, with the Consent of friends of the Monthly meeting, one to another, that so A supply may be made by those who haue not disbursed their moneys, And as in the Wisdome of God, necessaty is seene, Collections may be made in the seuerall Counties, for A further supply, And whereas seu^ll^ haue not brought in their accompts, it is desired for the time to come, that friends bring in their perticuler receits and disbursements, to the next generall meetings at Skipton, which is appointed to bee the first 5 day of the next first month [7th March].

Subscribed by friends of the seuerall Countys as follow

Yorkshire	Bishoprick	Chesshire
GEORGE WATKINSON	CUTHBERT HOPPER	RICHARD MILNER.
JAMES TENNANT	JOHN ROBINSON	
RICHARD LEADALL		Westmerland
THOMAS THOMSON	Cumberland	JOHN MORLAND
THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH	THOMAS BEWLEY	RICHARD ROBINSON
	JOHN ROBINSON	THOMAS PEARSON
MATHEW WATSON	THOMAS LAYTHES	ROBERT WHARTON[1]

[Copy, not the original signatures.]

[Endorsed] The Agrem^t^ made by the Quakers att a Gen^ll^ Meeting.

Quakers in Every Corner.

Letter from Sir HUMPHREY BENNETT to Secretary Nicholas dated Rotherfield [Sussex], 22 Oct., 1660.

. . . heere are great store of anabaptists and quakers they are in every corner of the country. I wrote you word how that I had secured the head and chiefe of them, and wth all what my opinion and of the country was, for removing him out of this country, I should be glad to receive yor farther Comands in it.[2]

[1] S.P.D. xviii. 62. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 310. Bowden states (*Y.M. Epistles*, 1858, i. xii.), "A second meeting at Skipton [the first was held in Second Month] was appointed or held in 1660 . . no record of which has been found." Above is clear evidence, recovered after more than two-and-a-half centuries, of the holding of the supposed second meeting. The report of the meeting was intercepted on its way to London.

[2] S.P.D. xix. 18. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 319.

Friends in Bristol.

RICHARD ELLSWORTH to Sec. Nicholas.

Bristoll, 21 9ber 1660.

Right Honble Sr

In discharge of the Trust by his Matie vnto Henry Creswicke Esqr (Our Major) Mr Walter Gandy; Mr Wm Colston & myself reposed we haue spent seurall daies in the due Administration of the Oathes of Allegiance & Supremacy vnto this City but doe meete with many hundreds of Anabaptists, Quakers, & Others, who doe refuse the Same; wch refuseall if Conniued att & passed by will cause much discontent & repineing vnto, & by, those of this City who are well affected vnto His Matie for openly they say what reason hath his Matie to require any Oath of uss? & to giue any the least suspention vnto those of differing Judgments from vss, who haue been & still are in heart, the Enimies of His Royall pson, & Gouermt. If soe, Our refuseall is as justifieable, as Quakers or ye refuseall of many Anabaptists, in this City; being psons of dangerous principalls, & will make advantage of the first opptunity to fly out, & spurne att his Maties Gouermt. Now seeing this is the Generall discontent of this City, I thought it my duty to acquainte yor Honr thereof, as alsoe of the refuseall of all the Quakers, & those Anabaptists & Others (who are of very dangerous principalls & disaffected to his Maties interest & Gourmt) to take the Oathes aforesaid, they being very numerous in this City: Humbly praying instructions whereby wee may ꝓceed agt them coersiuely by imprisonmt, on this their refuseall Or what wee shall doe heerein; for by our Comission wee are only to Certify into the Chancery the names of all those who shall or haue taken the said Oathes of Allegience & Supremacy & thereby haue not power to imprison any on their refuseall of the said Oathes; or to Certify their refuseall: Thus wishing yor Honrs all tranquill prosperity, I subscribe my selfe

yor Honrs most humble seruant

RI: ELLSWORTH.

Yor Honrs Answere is desired by the next post or by the first conueniency that may bee. Heere are reports of One of his Maties horses and a Siluer Wier Baskett of considerable vallue, that was sometyme since in the custody of one George Bishopp (A Quaker, & sometime a Clarke att White Hall) wch I phapps could Gett had I warrant to search for the same, & to examine witnesses to that purpose.[1]

[1] S.P.D. xxi. 87. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 359.

Richard Ellsworth to Sec^r^ Nicholas.

To Right Honorable Sr Edward Nicholas, &c., &c.

Right Honble S^r^

My last unto yor Hono^r^ was by the last post, And not being assertained of Its safe Conduct, I thought it my duty by this post alsoe to p̄sent you with the purport thereof; To witt That Mr Henry Creswicke (Mayor) Mr Walter Gandy, Mr William Colston & my selfe, have spent some pte of the last & all this weeke in the Administration of the Oathes of Sup̄macy & Allegiance vnto the Citizens &c of this City, according to, & in discharge of, the Trust by his Maties Commission to that purpose to Vss reposed, wch will take vpp most pte of our tyme this next weeke too: But bee pleased to take notice that noe Quaker, or hardly any Anabaptist, will take those Oathes, soe that the said Oaths are refused by many hundreds of those Judgments, being psons of very dangerous principalls & eu [even] Enimies (in this City) to his Maties royall pson, Gou^r^ment & restauration, & some of them petitioners to bringe His Martired Matie of blessed Memory to His Triall, & will undoubtedly fly out againe, and Kick upp the heele ag^t^ his Soueraigne Authority, should it lie in theire Power; wherefore are not worthy his Maties p̄tection, refuseing to sweare fealty to Him. Besides their said refuseall, if suspended or conniued att, will cause a general discontent & repineing in, & by, those His Maties Loyall Subiects who have already willingly taken, and are to take the said Oathes, for tis already the language of many of Them, & Those not a few: Why should any Oath be imposed on or required of uss, And the Quakers, Anabaptists & Others (His Maties Enimies) bee gratified wth a Suspension thereof? And tis the Answere of Others, If the Quakers, Anabaptists and others (of dangerous practices and principalls) doe or are enforced to take the said Oathes, then will Wee. In the interim wee craue the same Liberty wch is to them afforded. Wherefore Wee humbly desire yor Hon^r^ to vouchsafe uss a few instructions by the next post, how wee shall p̄ceed ag^t^ these Wilfull Refusers of the said Oathes. Whether by imprisonm^t^ of their psons, or binding them ouer to Answere their Contempt, on such their refusall, att the next Generall Sessions, &c. Or what way else His Matie will direct? for by our Comission wee are only to Certify into the Chancery the names of those who shall take the said Oaths, And tis noe security to the Peace of this said City to suffer them to goe att large, or w^th^out suirties of their peaceable liueing, and deportm^t^, unless as a Testimony of Their submission to His Maties Gouerm^t^, They take the Oathes aforesaid.

Sr These (I had almost saied Monsters of) Men wth uss are very, yea more Numerous, then in all the West of England (I

dare say) on this Side London, & heere they all Center, & haue their Meeteings att all Seasons till 9 of the clock att night, and later, sometymes aboue 1000 or 1200 att a tyme, to the greate affrighting of this City, as to what wilbe the Consequent thereof, If not restrained, or should a suspension of the said Oathes bee to Them given. Thus heartily wisheing yor Hon^r all tranquill prosperity and vnto his Matie a long and most prosperous Raigne It wilbe my greatest happiness to be esteemed.

RI. ELLSWORTH.

Bristoll this 24th of 9^ber 1660.[1]

A Declaration of Loyalty.

[Offer by Quakers to name six in each county who shall engage that their meetings be kept free from plots &c.]

Wee who are a People fearing God (called Quakers) of ye Kingdome of England; doe Remonstrate & declare y^t all be it in conscience to ye comandement of our Lord Jesus Christ who hath said in ye holy Scriptures swear not at all, wee dare not sware least we sin against our God, & soe provoke his wrath against us; yet that neither ye King nor any of his Subordinate Ministers (through Ignorance of our peaceable principle, & of our readines chearfully to yeild all just submission & obedience to ye present Authority) Proceed to persecute or afflict us, for such our conscience to Christs Comands, & to provoke Gods anger against themselves. Wee doe hereby make known to them, & testifie that we doe owne Charles ye second who was in ye third month last past called May Proclamed King of England, Scotland, & Ireland &c: to be ye Supream Magistrate & cheife Ruler in ye said Kingdomes; To whose Just comandes we shall be at all times ready to yeild due obedience in ye Lord. And y^t not for fear but for Conscience Sake, that soe vnder him wee may live a peaceable life, in all Godlines & honestie. Neither can wee, or shall we plott, conspire, or Imagine any hurt or detriment to his Person, or to ye Peace of ye Kingdome in wch we live; but shal endeavour the good & welfare of his Person, & also ye peace & Tranquillity of ye Kingdome of which we are Members. And shal be ready (as ye Lord shal enable us) by all lawful meanes to preserve ye just Authority of ye King & all ye Ministers of Justice vnder him. And lastly we doe declare that if he shal require ought of vs, which for conscience sake we can not doe, wee shal rather choose, patiently to suffer, then sin against ye God of our life. Nor can wee, or shal wee

[1] S.P.D. xxi. 107. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 363.

rise vp with carnal weapons to worke our owne deliverance, but in patience & well doeing Comit our selves vnto ye Lord who will reward every man according to his deeds don in ye flesh, whether they be good or evill.[1]

Lord Windsor's Account of the Militia of Worcestershire.

13 Nov. 1660.

There is a Quaker in Prison for speaking Treason against His Matie and a Countryman allso. And Capt Yarrington for refusing to obay my Authority all proued upon oath.[2]

Fear of an Oath.

Petition of RICHARD ASHFEILD of Warley in Essex, gen^t^.

Was engaged in the late wars but took no oath or covenant under the late usurpm^t^ powers. ownes Charles II. as his undoubted sovereign and can give for his loyall and peaceable abearance vnquestionable security by persons of great loyaltie and quality whome yor pet^r^ heretofore protected and pserved in evill times.

But because yor pet^r^ is in great dread and horro^r^ of an oath (though hee detests ye vanity of Quakers and such like giddy people) that hee may live wth a quiett as well as a good conscience :

Hee most humbly beggs yor Matie will bee pleased to graunt yor royall warr^t^ to yor Justices of the peace for the said County not to require any oath of yor pet^r^, hee giveing such security for his Loyaltie and obedience as Sr Anthony Browne and Sr William Ayloffe Barr^tts^ two of yor Maties deputy Leivetenennts shall approve of.

And he shall pray &c.[3]

Opening Shops on Christmas Day.

Letter from R. EDWARDS, Oxford 25° 10th [December] 1660.

I heare some of those Called Quakers were mollested for openinge their shops this day and were carried to Prisson.[4]

[1] S.P.D. xxi. 99. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 361, under Nov. 23, 1660.

[2] S.P.D. xxi. 48. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 355.

[3] S.P.D. xxii. 118. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 389, under date 1660. A like petition follows from Ashfield and William Chamberlaine. Above is an abstract.

[4] S.P.D. xxiv. 43. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 423.

Anne Curtis to the King.

[Endorsed] Mr Yeamans daughter. Geo ffox quaker
pter a Mr W. Morrice

Kinge Charles

Whearas I was formerly with thee & did acquainte thee; How that my ffather Robert Yeomans of Bristoll did Suffer death for (the Kinge) thy ffather. And alsoe I did request of thee at that tyme that my ffriend wch was then a prisoner at Lancaster might be sent for vp to London wth his accusers by an Order from thee, that Soe thou might come to heare his case, and be ye Judge. Where vpon thou did promisse, & gave thy word for an Order to be issued out to that purpose. But the Secretary did not answere thy order to him, but writt to ye Judge to send downe a Habeas Corpus by which he is now come vp. The Sherriffe did deliuer him to two of our owne ffriendes, and there is no accuser come ag^t him. Now if he had beene guilty of any Such thinges as were there Chardged against him, I should neuer haue had ye bouldnes to haue come to thee.

Therefore my desire & request is againe (seeinge he is an Innocent man, and is cleare, & free from all such thinges as those chardged ag^t him: and doth vtterly deny the actinge of any Such thinge as is there chardged) That thou would be pleased either to let him be brought before thee (that thou may Speake wth him thy Selfe) Or that he may be freely dischardged after soe longe, & false Imprisonment.

Which is ye request of thy true ffriend who desires thy good ANNE, ye Daughter of Robert YEOMANS Late of Bristoll.[1]

West Riding Friends Commended.

Marmaduke, Lord LANGDALE, to Secretary Nicholas.

Holme 3^d January 1660[1].

Right Honble

Since the parliam^t is dissolued w^thout setlinge any acte for the militia It is absolutely necessary to goe about the setlinge thereof in the ould & accustomed way wch will be donne in the west Ridinge w^thin a small time. There are in the Countrey a sect of people Called Quakers that Haue there metinges in seuerall partes they are persons of most exemplar regular Course of life fre from all debauchery or almost other offence to there neighbours yet

[1] S.P.D. xxvi. 38. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 455.

extreame strict to the rules of there profession accountinge any persecuçon an Honnour to there Callinge, I beseche you moue His Matie or His Counsell what I shall doe against these people whose Course of life beinge noe offence to the gouermnt may fall wthin His Mats last Concessions. I am pressed by diuers who are not very Cannonicall to Interrupt there metinges & to Imprison there persons. I desire His mats order therein[1] . . .

Fifth Monarchy Men.

Sir JOHN FINCH to Lord Conway. [Copy.]
Jan 11. 1660/1.

[In describing the insurrection of the Fifth Monarchy men, he says :—]

The Duke & the Duke of Albemarle with 700 horse fell into the City, but all was over before they came. This, my Lord, is strange that all that are alive being examined not one person will confesse anything concerning their complices, crying they will not betray the Servants of the Lord Jesus to the kings of the Earth . . . These things have produced these effects. That no man shall have any armes that are not registered. That no man shall live in the city that takes not the oath of allegiance. That no person of any sect shall out of his own house exercise religious duties, nor admit any into his house under penalty of a riott; which troubles the Quakers and Anabaptists who professe they knew not of this last business.[2]

Apprehensions in Salisbury.

Letter to Sir E. Nicholas from RI: DAVY. Jan. 15 1660[1].

. . . I have kept a strong gaurd in Sarum ever since the Rebellion at London, and haue taken vp neere 30 quaker & other despret fellowes yt haue was formerly in Armes against his Matie & most of them haue taken the Oath of Allegiance, but were heere any Rising my opinion is thay will not vallew their Oath : and if you thought fitt I would make all that hath ben in Armes against his Matie & that are despret fellowes giue mee good securety for thair good behavoier and not to take vp Armes against his Matie nor his Maties frends[3] . . .

[1] S.P.D. xxviii. 13. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 466.
[2] S.P.D. xxviii. 42. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 471.
[3] S.P.D. xxviii. 50. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 472.

Oxfordshire Meetings Disturbed.

Letter from THOMAS LAMPLUGH to Joseph Williamson.

Queen's College Oxford Jan 15. 1660/1.

I thank you for y^r^ last accompt you gave us concerning ye fanaticks. We are much awakened here by ye alarum they gave at London. Univ^r^sity, Town & Country are far more active & vigilant then before. Last Sunday ye meeting houses for Anabaptists Quakers &c were beset by pte of o^r^ Militia, their quarters bet up, some dismissed & others secured. The like was done at Abington, & diverse other places here abouts.[1]

Seizures of Literature.

To the right honorable Sr Edward Nicholas K^t^ &c. Post haste for his Majesties seruice.

Most honored S^r^

Since his maiesty hath left these parts I haue ben very actiue vp and downe wth my horse for seising of armes and disaffected persons those that we suppose most dangerous we detaine for the present vntell farther orders, I came last night from [Sout]hampton where I haue dissipated the meetings of the sectaries, and am now Come to Winton [Winchester] to meet the rest of the deputy leiftenants to put in array the militia of this County and so to settle all things that I am very confident we shall preuent all insurrectione heere. we haue sent you a bundle of bookes taken from one Ambrose Riggs, whose person I sent you word by my last we doe detaine as a pernicious fellow, I haue sent you heere inclosed a booke written by one Coles,[2] I marked the booke where there is a passage full of treason his person I haue secured at Hampton wth some others. I shall cease from farther troubling of you and shall remain yor affectionate friend and servant

H. BENETS.

Winton, 15 Jan. 1660[1].

We shall be heere all this weeke if you please to send any farther comands.[3]

[1] S.P.D. xxviii. 56. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 473.

[2] Probably, Josiah Coale (c. 1632-1668). His first tract, printed 1660, is entitled *An Invitation of Love to the Hungry & Thirsty*. The "treasonable passage" is not evident.

[3] S.P.D. xxviii. 57. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 473.

The Work of Friends Misunderstood.

Sir ROBERT HILDYARD to Sir ffrancis Cobb, kn^t at Whitehall.

Hull the 21th of January
1660[1].

S^r

Upon inquirie into ye humours of people wee haue discovered more fanaticks both in this towne & also in ye Country then I did imagine there had beene: Wee haue disarmed them, & in searching for Armes there was found at Risum in Holdernesse in a Quakers house diverse papers wherein it doth appeare that they have constant meetings & inteligence all over the Kingdome, & contributions for to carry on their horrid designes, though masked under the spetious p̃tence of Religion & piety: I haue sent you Copys of two of them, that you may see it is a reall truth; they also keep Registers of all ye affronts & injuryes y^t is done to any of them, when, where & by whome. Therefore it doth appeare they are an actiue subtill people, & it is a greate mercy that their designes did produce no more mischeife to this Kingdome. Wee shall be carefull to prevent their vnlawfull meetings & to breake ye knott of them in this towne & also in ye Country. Wee are heere in a good posture & in a peaceable & quiet temper, which that it may be so with you att London & all ye Kingdome over, shall be the prayers of

your faithfull servant
& partner
ROB^T. HILDYARD.[1]

Many Quakers in Bristol.

WILLIAM COLSTON to Mr James Bucke.

Bristoll, Jan. 26, 1661.

This place abounding with Quakers & Anabaptists who frequently meete Contrary to ye Kings Proclamation but I hope Mr. Mayor as the Civill Magistrate will hinder their future progresse wch wee haue hitherto done by securing them.[2] . . .

[1] S.P.D. xxviii. 99. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 481. No. 103 of this volume consists of a copy of the tract *A Declaration from the Harmlesse and Innocent People of God called Quakers, against all Plotters and Fighters*, etc., 1660 (*Cal.* 1660-1, p. 481). See Camb. *Jnl.* i., 388, 469.

[2] S.P.D. xxix. 48. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 489.

Intercepted Letters.

Dr. JOHN BARWICKE, to John Nicholas, Esq. at Mr Secretary Nicholas his Lodgings at Court Whitehall. 6d

Durham, Febr. 22. 1661.

Sr,

By the last post I received a Letr from my Lo: Bp & therein inclosed a Comission in due forme of Law to take the Subscriptions & Administer the Oathes requisite on behalf of Dr Smith in ordr to his setlement in the Prebend: So that I shall dispatch so much of the business as soon as he comes ovr hither, Which I hope will be before the next post. Seeing I advised him to it by the Post on fryday last.

And (though I know you have a great kindness for him) I should not have interposed this lett: in yor weighty affayres, but only for the Inclosed: which was intercepted at or Postmasters house the laste poste day, and brought to me by a Gentleman that wishes well to the King & has been a good subjecte all these times. There were severall things inclosed in it, some printed & some written, but none that speakes so playn as this. I was loath to trouble Mr Secretary himself with it. If you think it tanti, I know you will acquaint him with the contentes of it; and you will doe me much right, if withall you please to tell him that I am really his very humble servant.

It is now clear the Leadrs of the Quakers have so much of self in them for all their ꝑtenses of Conscience as to stand vpon punctilio's of honor: Whereas I take it to be the greatest honor of a person that is really Conscientious to acknowledge an Error after he is convinced of it. And I have the more reason to Complayn of this in that partie because I have had 2 Conferences with the Leader of them in this County (one Crisp of Colchester) and left him without any othr Answr then that the Testimony within him would not suffer him to take the oath: and the rest which depend on his example refuse it with him. The formr of these Conferences was at the intreaty of the Justices of this County at the Sessions, & in their ꝑsence: on purpose to leave these wretches without excuse: And the later was at the request of some of them vpon a lettr they had received from Crisp, wherein he shewed some hopes of relenting.

I know this is not the first trouble this party has occasioned you which makes me the more confident of yor pardon to him who is Sr

yr humble servt.

Jo. BARWICK.[1]

[1] S.P.D. xxxi. 24. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 514.

[The intercepted letter was, perhaps, the following communication from Francis Howgill to Durham Friends.]

[Addressed] For my Loveing ffreind Richard Hickson, a Butcher in Durham to bee delivered to Wm Bywaters Durham. p^d^ 9^d^.

Deare ffriendes and Bretheren : who have been made ptakers of the pretious faith of the sonne of God by wch your hearts are purifyed and you made meet to be ptakers of the Inheritance wth the S^ts^ in light wch God hath confirmed vnto his people in this the day of his power by an Infalible & a Certaine evidence, & this is y^t^ wch lifts upp ye head of thousands aboue all opposition, in this day of fiery tryall blessed be ye Lord, And though our portion in this world be sufferings, and dayes be stormy yett knowing that brought to light wch giveth pfect peace & soe the suffering indeed is not to bee compared to ye exceeding kindnes & riches of God's Loue, wch is manifested & manifesting to all y^t^ are kept faithfull in their Measures my dearest Loue in the life of God salutes you all, who am sensable of yor sufferinge & of many thousands wch I know beside who am as one y^t^ travailes in paine & yett in patience for ye bodyes sake & its liberty wee long to heare from y^t^ County wch wee could have no account of till now, being our letters were intercepted to and againe on all hands. Wee sent to Newcastle twise but whether you received any information wee know not, Wee haue been troubled on every side heere for some Season though not cast downe, & some of vs confined & Imprisoned ouer & ouer, & enlarged againe w^h^ I sensably see is for some service heere are two or 3 at liberty in this Citty besides in ye Nation I know not any who have published abroad ye word of Truth. wee have made it our work to collect vp all the sufferings from all ptes & to make what vse wee cann of them, for ye Truthes sake, heere is fiue hundred in prison in this Citty & aboue, & neere 4000 in the Nation come to o^r^ handes already, & their grevious vsage, wee haue written, & some haue spoken, to ye King & Councell wee haue donne & shall lay these things vppon y^m^ soe be content being you are in bondes vppon soe cleere an Account & causelessely *lett none seek enlargement upon dishonorable tearmes* being y^t^ your case is the case of thousands, for the Imprisonm^t^ of ffreinds lyes as a weight vppon the Nation wee heerew^th^ send you a declaration & some other paps you may make w^t^ vse you can of y^m^ & if any more come into bonds lett us know. dwell in loue, & peace, & strengthen & Comfort one another for who has God to beare his testimony in the Earth but this people in this day, all flesh else is but grasse & withers but blessed are the faithfull for they shall ouer Come. my intire loue is wth you all but I cannot enlarge in words being y^t^ businesses are many soe y^t^ wee cannot often answer o^r^ owne

desires. ye God of life & power bee wth you all & keep you y^t^ you may be an honour to his name in your Generation.

direct your letter to John Wolrith a Chandler at the signe of the Cock in Bow Lane in London to be given to vs: & it will come to vs & write nothing & about nothing y^t^ you matter who see.

your deare freind & brother

London 16th day 12 Mo FRA HOWGILL.
(1660[1])[1]

Gunpowder in a Quaker's House.

John Dashfield to his much honored and worthy friend, Edward Nicholas, Principall Secretary of State, April 18, 1661.

. . . ffor my 2nd Discoverie by my Agentes, I haue fownde out 18 barrells of a speciall gunpowder in ye howse of Maior Roe y^t^ Liues vppon the Bridge a greate Quaker &c a man in ye Late rebelling times y^t^ did beare Armes all along against o^r^ sou^r^eiygne L^d^ ye king, this gunpowder ye Mayor had in his Custodie, but I am certeinelie informed hee hath restored 3 barrells of ye 18 back againe to Roe ye quaker.[2]

Literature in Holland.

The Examination of Thomas Tracey of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norff^e^ wherryman taken before vs Nicholas Cutting and James Simonds Bailiffe of the same Towne this 8th day of May in the yeere of our Lord 1661 as followeth :—

This Examinate being questioned for receiving diverse printed papers brought from Roterdam in Holland, being very scandalous & seditious tending much to the withdrawing of the kinges ma^ties^ subiectes from there due obedience to his ma^tie^ & from takeing the oath of allegiance to his ma^tie^ and being demanded what he saith to that matter he saith that three weekes & odd dayes since, one Mary Emperor, wife of John Emperor of Yarmouth Hosier being then newly come over from Holland, brought to this examinates house in Yarmouth : a little Roll of printed papers & two sealed vp letters from one Thomas Studd a Colchester man then in Holland : one of wch letters was directed to

[1] S.P.D. xxxii. 69. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 533. The Editor of the *Cal.* dates it incorrectly as March 16; it should be February. Durham Friends will be interested in the contents of a letter which has taken 250 years to reach them !

[2] S.P.D. xxxiv. 68. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 569.

one of Norwich whose name this examinate remembreth not, and the other was to be sent to Colchester, but to whom directed this examinate remembreth not: neither did the saide Mary Emperor say wherefore the said printed papers were sent to this examinate: nor did he himselfe know wherefore they came to him, but he received them with the letters and sent away the letters according to the direction that was vpon them the one to Norwich and the other to Colchester and did open the printed papers & looke vpon them; but did not disperse any of them abroad but left them in the house & what are become of them since he knoweth not but his wife tould him that she had burnt them: And he further saith that he never knew the saide Stud of Colchester nor ever saw him nor had any letter from him: but onely the two former letters that were to goe to Norwich and Colchester

THO TRASEY

Taken before us Nicho: Cuttinge James Symondes. Jno: Carter.

The examination of Mary Emperor (wife of John Emperor bailiff of Yarmouth) taken same day follows:—

about ffiue weeks agoe being at Rotterdam she had a roll of printed papers delivered to her by one Judith fforeman, widowe, liveinge there, to be brought over Sea, from thence to Yarmouth by the appointment of one Thomas Stud of Colchester being then at Roterdam aforesaide, wch saide Roll of papers being bound together with a lace and two sealed letters left with the saide widowe woman; by the saide Thomas Studd (the one of which was directed to his owne wife at Colchester & the other to one of Norwich whose name this examinate knoweth not) she this examinate at the request of the saide Thomas Studd, & by his appointment; brought over with her, & deliuered the same vnto Thomas Trace of Yarmouth wherryman; Three weekes agoe & three daies; as she was appointed But what those printed papers were or what was conteined in them, or who was the author or printer of them, she saith she neither knoweth nor ever heard neither did she ever open them but delivered them to the saide Thomas Trace bound up together wth a lace as she tooke them at Roterdam: nor did she euer see any of them open, nor can she read either written hand or printed

the marke of
Mary ME Emperor.

[Similar examinations of two seamen of Yarmouth.]

[Endorsed] 17 scandalous papers brought from Holl^d^ being dispsed by Quakers ag^st^ the Oath of Allegiance.[1]

[1] S.P.D. xxxv. 31. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 583.

Liberation of Prisoners, 1661.

By the King.

A Proclamation of Grace, for the Inlargement of Prisoners called Quakers.

Charles R.

Whearas divers of His Majesties Subjects, commonly called *Quakers* are now prisoners in several Gaols Within His Majesties Dominions, for Offences by them committed against the form of a Statute made in a Sessions of Parliament, begun and held by Prorogation at *Westminster*, the Fifth day of *November*, in the Third year of the Reign of King *James*, His Majesties late Grandfather, entituled, *An Act for the discovering and repressing of Popish Recusants*; or of one other Statute made in a Sessions of Parliament, begun and held by Prorogation at *Westminster*, the Nineteenth day of *February*, in the Seventh year of the Reign of the said late King, entituled *An Act who shall take the Oath of Obedience to the King, and by whom it shall be administred, and within what time.* And whereas the Kings most Excellent Majesty since the passing of the late Act of *General Pardon, Oblivion, and Indempnity*, and the issuing forth several Charters of Pardon, hath in reference to His Royal Coronation, by a late Proclamation, signified and declared out of His farther abundant Grace and Clemency, that His Charters of Pardons should be extended in time unto the Nine and twentieth day of *December*, now last past, being the day the late Parliament did dissolve and determine. And His Majesty being now graciously pleased, that His said Subjects, called *Quakers*, now in prison as aforesaid, should for this time, and on so happy and blessed an opportunity and season of His Majesties Royal Coronation, participate of His Majesties Mercy and Clemency, and be forthwith discharged from their Imprisonment, without being put to the trouble and charges of suing out particular Pardons The Kings most Excellent Majesty doth therefore by this His Royal Proclamation, publish and declare His will and pleasure to be, and accordingly doth hereby will and command all Sheriffs, Majors [*i.e.*, Mayors] Bailiffs, Gaolers, and other His Officers and Ministers within His Majesties Realm of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, and the Town of *Berwick* upon *Twede*, and every one of them (whom the premisses shall or may concern) that they and every of them, on the publication of this His Royal Proclamation, do set at liberty, enlarge, and discharge, all and every person and persons, called *Quakers*, now in custody in any of His Gaols or Prisons in

His said Realm, or any the parts or places thereof aforesaid, for any offence or offences done, committed, or suffered against the form of the Statutes aforesaid, or either of them, for not taking the Oaths therein mentioned, or any other Oaths heretofore tendered them, or for any Meetings contrary to the late Proclamation, or for any matter referring to their Opinions, or scruples of Conscience, or for the not finding Securities for appearances of, and from their and every of their Imprisonments respectively, without demanding or taking any other Fees or Duties of them, or any of them, then for Lodging, Diet, and other necessaries: And also to set at liberty, such other persons as are now in custody onely for not taking the Oaths enjoyned by the Statutes above-mentioned, or either of them, or upon any prosecution for not taking the said Oaths, expecting for the future their Conformity and Obedience to the Laws of the Kingdom; and for so doing, this shall be to them, and every of them, sufficient Warrant in this behalf. And His Majesty doth further declare, that He shall expect returns of Loyalty, and all due Obedience, from all such persons whose liberty is obtained hereby, His Majesty not intending them impunity, if they shall offend in the future: Provided always, and His Majesty doth hereby declare, That this Proclamation or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to discharge, or set at liberty, any person or persons, called *Quakers*, now in custody for Debt, or other civil cause commenced or depending against them, at the suit of any of His Majesties loving Subjects; nor for any criminal matter or offence whatsoever, wherewith he or they are or shall be duly charged, other then is above-mentioned, Any thing in this Proclamation contained to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Given at Our Court at Whitehal, the Eleventh day of May, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign, 1661.

God save the King.

London, Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1661. At the King's Printing-House in Black-Friers.[1]

Somerset and Devon.

Captain Wm PESTELL to Sec^y^ Nicholas. 1661 Sept 26.

. . . The like spirit [opposition to episcopacy] I found at Dartmouth and other places along the Coast: the people being generally refreshed with some Conceite of a deliuerance

[1] S.P.D. Various, II., p. 62. *Cal.* 1660-1, p. 587. This Proclamation is printed in black-letter, except the words italicised above. A copy is in D.

from the burden & yoke of Episcopacy besides the multitude of Anabaptists & quakers that are in all those parts, in the skirts of Devonshire & Sommersetshire who although they pretend to much peaceablenesse of spiritt will Assuredly act otherwise if they have an oppertunity. . . .[1]

Petition of Elizabeth Calvert.

To the Right Hon^rbt^ Sr Edward Nicholas Principall Secretary of State to his Matie

The humble petiçon of Elisabeth Calvert wife to Gyles Calvert.

Sheweth

That though your pet^rs^ said husband was formerly Committed prisoner to the Gatehouse Westm^r^, for whom yor pet^r^ obtayned such extraordinary great favoures for his Releasement for which she Cannot Sufficiently Accnowledge.

Yet soe it is that Since your Pet^rs^ said husbands releasement, haueing beene long in Suite for a Considerable sume of money ꝑperly belonging to him was for feare of Arrest forced to obscure himself in the Countrey, Since when yor pet^r^ hath beene apprehended and is now Close prisoner in the Gatehouse by vertue of A warrant from yor honor to her Great Greife And Sorrow, yor pet^r^ not knowing the Cause of her Commitment.

Yet if she or her husband can be fearely proved to haue Acted anything ꝑjudiciall to his Matie she is free to suffer for the same.

And thearfore most humbly prayes she may be brought to Examination And According to her matter of facte to know her judgement that Soe yor pet^r^ And her Children and Small Estate may not be vtterly Ruined and distroyed.

And She Shall ever pray.[2]

"Several Prodigies and Apparitions."

Entry Book 5, *p.* 39 (*Oct.* 4) contains warrant from Sec. Nicholas to the Keeper of the Gatehouse to receive into custody Elizabeth, wife of Giles Calvert, bookseller, for printing and publishing a treasonable and seditious book called *Several Prodigies and Apparitions seen in the Heavens from August 1, 1660 to the latter end of May 1661*, being a forgery of false and feigned prodigies prognosticating mischeivous events to the king and

[1] S.P.D. xlii. 38. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 98.

[2] S.P.D. xliii. 21. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 106, Oct., 1661.

instilling into the hearts of subjects a superstitious belief thereof and a dislike and hatred of His Majestys person and government and preparing them to effect a damnable design for his destruction and a change of government.[1]

A Quaker Powder Merchant.

Sec NICHOLAS to the Mayor of Bristoll, Oct 5, 1661.

. . . I am furth^r commanded to let you know that his Majesty being given to understand that one Hen: Row a quaker in yor levy by Profession an Ironmonger is observed to furnish him selfe wth great quantityes of powd^r & shott, which tho itt be in ye way of his calling wherein his Majesty doth not meane to disturbe or hinder him, yet considering the Opinions he is of & ye quantityes he is discovered to provide is justly to be suspected. his Ma^y thinks fitt you take weekly an acc^t of him of w^t Powder or Ammunition he takes in or sells out, & to whom, & if y^u find necessary to require security of him not to prouide or dispose of any without giueing y^u such an acc^t weekly.[2]

East Anglia.

Edw. POTTER to Sir Edw. Broughton, Nov. 20. 1661.

[The disaffected in Essex Suffolk and Norfolk are many in all parts where he has been. Many former officers are up and down among them. He has kept their company and gained much love, has not been too bold but will lead them on in any plot against Government and inform and reveal it. There is no like place in all England for dissatisfied people.] There was one Parr^e[3] a quaker that pretends hee was at Rome that is in those parts and doth much harme. they have the Best horse in the Contry.[4]

Anthony Pearson.

WILL RAYNE and JOHN AISKELL to Sir Philip Musgrave [Dec. 12.] 1661.

. . . our sallary should have beene well paid and y^t quarterly but as yet wee see nothinge of itt, besides our boyes and horses

[1] *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 106.

[2] S.P.D. xliii. 25. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 107, a paper to the same import, follows this one (No. 26).

[3] John Perrot, who had returned to England in July, 1661.

[4] S.P.D. xliv. 84. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 154.

rides twise a weeke, and waits Longe for the packett all one Chardge, Contrary to ye expectation of vs, wee haue ye p̄mise of Mr Pearson to pay vs, but howe far a ffanateque word will pass, wee all knowe by sad experience, what his designe, what he is about, or ye worke of late y^t^ he would haue wrought, wee know not, but tis well knowne y^t^ not Longe agoe he did stop some letters at Brough before they came to y^r^ Jurneys ends, pretending ye post paid, ye Contrary whereof appeared and will be attested by siuerall especially ye deans men, S^r^ his staying heare is admired att by vs all, noe good can be in itt, ye psons Considered, whose letteres he obstructed, ou^r^ backes haue beene longe vnder y^r^ rod of them, I pray god, wee againe through neglegct be not Scourged with them. . . .

Sr John Aiskell presentes his humble scearuis to yor ho^r^ and humbly intreates yor ho^r^ y^t^ you will be mindfull of ye business y he aquainted yor ho^r^ aboute when yo^u^ were at Hartlaycastle for we know not upon what ground we stand with this Pearson for none knowes his greuances bett^r^ then yo^u^ therefor we humbly intreate two lynes from yor hands as soune as posebely yor hono please for this pearson lyes Continually at his house and none knowes his Veime [? vein].

[Notes by Sec. Nicholas.]

Informaçon re Ant Pierson 1661 Dec. 12.

Mr Anthony Pierson some tyme adjutant generall to Lambert in ye business of Sr Geo. Booth. He was som tyme a quaker & seruant some tyme a seruant to Sr Arth. Hasselrig. & keepes correspondence for the discontented pty in London & Scotland.[1]

The Examinaçon of Anthony Pearson of Ramshaw in y County Palaten of Durham taken before ye R^t^ Honble S Edward Nicholas K^nt^ Principall Secr^y^ of State at Whitehall y 14th Dec 1661.

The Examin^t^ say^th^

That he hath been in Scotland within this month by direcion of Sr John Shaw & Sr Nicholas Crispe & hath not been in ye s Kingdome saue this time onely, since ye yeare 1655 that he hath not held correspondency wth any person in that Kingdome since ye returne of his Ma^ty^ that now is. That he neuer was a com missioned officer particularly not an Agitant [Adjutant] in y late Army raised ag^t^ his Ma^ty^.

[1] S.P.D. xlv. 41, 42. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 177.

That he hath no part at all in ye present managem^t^ of ye businesse of ye Posts of Cumberland or Westmerland; that he contributed to ye settlem^t^ of ye said Posts; but that 'tis his Brother John Pearson, who hath ye inspection & care of all Postletters in those parts as Postm^r^.

That he knowes not of any correspondence held between any persons of ye Scottish or English Nation now in Scotland, & persons here in England & particularly here at London in matt^rs^ concerning his Ma^ty^ or ye publick.[1]

ANT. PEARSON.

An Account of the deportment of Anthony Pearson of Ramshaw in the County of Durham in ye late tymes of vnhappy difference.

In 1648 I was recommnded by some friends to Sr Arthur Hesilrige to goe downe wth him to Newcastle as his Clerk, being then of the age of 20 yeares.

Att Newcastle I continued with him while he was there in such services as he had for me, And in that tyme a Comission being sent downe from the L^d^ ffairfax for a Court Martiall for ye tryall of the Non-Comission Officers & sould^rs^ of the Northern Garrisons for Offences not extending to life or Member I was appointed Judge Advocate wch was all ye Military Comissions y^t^ euer I had.

About 1650 little businesse being to doe att Newcastle & Sr Arthur being for ye most part att London I went into ye Bpricke to live where I followed my owne Occasions & seuerall yeares managed Sr Arthures estate. And being then putt into seuerall Comissions of Peace I sometymes attended ye Sessions.

Att ye Assizes about ye tyme of Sr Geo. Booth's riseing, I had seuerall tryalls att Carlisle, where being to look after them, I was Comanded by ye Judges to attend ye duty of my place as justice of peace & to be assisting to pserve ye Peace of ye Country, els they would both fine & Complaine of me; Att that tyme we were about 150 miles distant from Sr Geo: Booth & had noe intelligence nor information what ye business was, but so great a noise was in the Country, ye Judges would not passe from one County to another w^th^out a guard of sould^rs^ as well as ye sheriffs attendants: And therefore the County troope Comanded by Capt. Studholme wch belonged to Cumberland & Westm^r^land was appointed by ye Comission^rs^ of ye Militia to waite on them.

When they came att Appleby they intended to haue gone noe further but News comeing thither of Lamberts totall victory over Sr Geo Booth & letters comeing to them out of Lancashire

[1] S.P.D. xlv. 60. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 181.

to desire them to proceed in the Circuitt, & I haueing letters likewise from the Clerke of the Crowne & assizes there & other Gent[s] (that being my native Country) to presse them to it They yeilded to goe vpon Condiçon that Capt. Studholme would goe before them with his troope for their security & that I would goe w[th] him truly to informe my selfe if they might hold the assizes w[th]out harme to the Peace of y[e] County, and giue them speedy notice whether y[e] Sheriffe & Officers were p̄pared for them; I went downe and saw all thinges made fitt & gaue them tymely notice & mett them on y[e] way with S[r] Rob[t] Bindloe and many worthy persones & for my endeavo[rs] I was most thankfully entertained & wellcomed by y[e] Sheriffe & County. In all this tyme I did not so much as weare a sword but only acted to p̄serue y[e] peace that y[e] people might haue y[e] benefitt of the assizes, w[ch] they haue but once a yeare, & did not vnd[r]stand what S[r] Geo: Booth's designe was haueing euery day & att euery place differing Reportes.

These are y[e] Cheife of my transactions in these late vnhappy tymes of trouble that relate to y[e] publique.

I doe sincerely acknowledge my great vnhappinesse in y[e] dayes of my youth to be drawn into Imploym[ts] of such ill nature, but I hoped y[e] dayes of my ignorance will be winked att, when I nether vnd[r]stood y[e] differences between his late Ma[tie] of blessed Memory & the Parliam[t], Nor afterwards between a Kingdome & free state, I was only a servant to doe my Masters businesse & was not concerned as a party. for I never saw his late Ma[tie] Nor had y[e] least ill will towards him nor Enmity ag[t] his Governm[t] w[ch] I was not capable to vnd[r]stand: And soone after I came to Employm[t] y[r] Governm[t] was changed & it was made treason to speake for a king.

But after y[e] kingdome came to be rent in peices by differing factions, Every one striveing to promote his severall interest; And y[e] Church by divers schismes, all workeing y[e] advantage of their owne party & Cause. I confesse amongst others I was drawne into Opinions in Religion w[ch] in those dayes transported me into excesses (zeale in young yeares Comonly exceeding knowledge) w[ch] made my carriage offensive to many being forward to assist my owne party, w[ch] I then tooke to be y[e] most honest & harmlesse. And in this I hope I may expect a favourable censure being ignorant of y[e] doctrine & discipline of y[e] Church of England & of the order & decency of Ecclesiasticall Governm[t]. And only Nursed vpp wth y[e] Chymericall Notions of those giddy tymes[1] wherein I confesse I was too apt to soare wth ye highest. And its like ye remembrance of my former activenesse in such

[1] Contrast Pearson's letter, written in 1653, printed in Barclay's *Letters, etc., of Early Friends*, p. 10n.

thinges may expose me to censures and suspiçons. But I desire it may be Considered twas only ag^t^ the differing factiones of o^r^ owne party who would needes be Lords as they gott into power, And not att all ag^t^ his Matie.

And to shew that (though it was my vnhappinesse to be concerned in thinges relating to ye warre) I had no designe Enmity or illwill ag^t^ his Matie. I desire it may be enquired in ye 4 northern Countyes with what kindnesse & respect I used all such of his Maties freindes as euer had occasion with me & how little I sought my selfe, I thinke its very well knowne I had more friendshipp with them, then o^r^ owne party for wch I haue not seldome been blamed, And some of their lives & divers of their Estates I haue saved; And for those Ministers that would not Conforme to any new way of Religion they will generally confesse me to be ye best friend they had & when they were turned out, the best helper to their wiues & children & since they came to be restored, they are not wanting to acknowledge it.

And least Notwithstanding it may be thought I am become a sodaine Convert out of designe I must p̄sume to name an hono^ble^ person Sr William Darcy, to whom after I setled in ye Country I became a neer neighbo^r^ by reason of which & Sr Arthurs affaires that lay about him, I had often occasion to waite on him, & though he had very ill thoughts of my opinions, & was most severe ag^t^ all others that were of ye same, he made it his Continuall labour out of some personall respect he had for me, vpo^n^ all Opportunityes, both by himselfe & such able Ministers as resorted to his howse, to Rectify my Judgm^t^, not only in matters of Religion but such other thinges into which I had been misguided by ye Rules & example of those I had been trayned vnd^r^ And such influence had his cleare reasons & Arguments that many yeares since they begatt differing Consideraçons in my mind, though in those dayes it was neither seasonable nor serviceable to discover it. Of wch to giue some Evidence more then wordes, I did vpon Conscientious Convictions many yeares since restore an Estate in the County of Durham that I had bought of those called Trustees for sale of delinq^ts^ landes, that belonged to Sr Tho: Riddell, & made not ye gaine of a paire of gloves though in a short tyme I might have gotten 500^li^ by it.

I did also restore an Estate that I had bought in Northumb^r^land, y^t^ belonged to ye Marquesse of New Castle 2 yeares after I had payd for it, & though I might haue made my purchase money, or most part of it, out of woodes, I felled not a tree, nor tooke a penny Consideraçon for my money wch was looked on as so strange an act that they gaue my sollicito^r^ 20^li^ for a gratuity, though ag^t^ my will.

Afterwards when it pleased God to restore his Matie to his

Kingdomes, so soone as Euer Sr Wm Darcey came downe into the Country I ꝑsented my selfe to him as a dutifull acknowledgem^t^ for his former wellwishes and good Councell And declared that as it had pleased Almighty God by his wond^r^full providence to restore his Matie to his dominions, & to giue us hopes through ye same mercy of a setled & lasting peace, I tooke it my Duty not only to live in all peaceable subjection to his Governm^t^. But held my selfe bound in Conscience in all faithfulnesse to contribute my best endeavo^rs^ for his Maties service, And if any thing should come to my knowledge y^t^ might tend to y^e^ ꝑiudice of his Royall person or Governm^t^ to discover & endeavo^r^ to ꝑvent it, wch att Sr Williames desire I putt in writeing in words to y^t^ effect vnd^r^ my hand & seale, And it was received by the deputy Lieu^ts^ & Justices of Peace at ye publique Sessions as a seasonable testimony of my allegiance & good Example vnto others; who ordered it to be recorded & tooke me into their freindshipp wth all kindnesse & respect. The Oath of Allegiance I also tooke long before any publique direction was giuen for tendering it.

Such armes as I had I sent to Sr William Darcy he being ye neerest deputy Lieu^t^ for his Maties service. And being a breeder of horses & haueing some good ones in my stable to ꝑvent ye least jealousy in others I intreated and obtained the favo^r^ of Sr Willm̄ that a retainer to him who lives in his parke might take them into keeping till Chapmen could be had.

And that both parties might be satisfied of ye alteration that it was not feigned, I gaue my selfe vpon all occasiones to frequent ye Society of his Maties freindes, & did publiquely & privately avoyd ye Company of all that were Contrary minded. And now to those y^t^ were my old friendes I am counted as an Enemy.

These thinges are knowne to be true being matters of fact, wch I conceive may remove euen jealousy it selfe & change ye mindes of those y^t^ haue ye least apꝑhension, y^t^ if I had a will, I were in any measure able to doe his Matie disservice, my Interest being Euery way wholly gone. wch tenderly Considered I hope his Matie will gratiously be pleased to resent my Condiçon, a person rejected by those that were his Enemyes; & if not accepted into his Protection, rendered ye most miserable of thousands; Had I satt sullen att home as a person discontented; Had I continued an Interest in former acquaintance, or maintained Correspondency with any vnreconciled ꝑty though thereby I might haue been lyable to suffering, yett I had hopes of some supply towardes my support vnd^r^ it, at least some would haue pittyed me; But now I am left alone to beare my own sorrowes And if I must be lyable vpon Euery mans opinion (wch perhapps

knowes me not to suffer with ye worst, I haue by expressing my duty to his Matie Multiplied my owne Misery. My dependance upo^n^ his Maties gracious Pardon & confidence in my owne Integrity, did easily make me yeild to und^r^take a troublesome journey into Scotland & another to London att ye instant request of 2 worthy Gent. his Maties friends, & leave my family & Country businesse, wch I was followeing with freedome, & Content. And I hope my readinesse to doe his Ma^te^ service, will not be admitted aground of jealousy to occasion my suffering for it.

But however I may be dealt with for want of being rightly vnd^r^stood, or what vnkindnesse soeuer I may find, so deeply is that duty & allegiance wch I owe to his Matie impressed vpon my heart, that nothing can provoke ye least thought of disloyalty; And being more privy to my owne actiones then any accuser can, I haue sett forth my owne Charge, to wch little addiçon can be made, And as I hope my former Offences are forgiuen, so if any man can or euer shall prove that I haue sayd or done anything since his Maties happy restoraçon that intended his p̄iudice, or hereafter shall doe, Lett me suffer ye worst of punishm^ts^ & be judged out of my owne Mouth and this Paper brought as a wittnesse ag^t^ me. In the meane tyme I intreat it may be p̄serued as a solemne asseveration of ye Integrity & Loyalty of his Maties most faithfull subject.

Jan: 9th 1661[2]. ANT PEARSON.[1]

Sec Nicholas's Entry Book, No. 5, p. 126.

Certificate to Mr Antho. Pearson.

Being informed that Mr Antho Pearson was in London Contrary to his Mat^ys^ late Proclamaçon as also that other matters might be obiected ag^t^ him to render him dangerous I granted my warr^t^ for his apprehension and had him brought before me but upon that informaçon and the examinaçon of him and the occasion of his being in Towne I found no iust cause to continue him in further restraint, W^ch^ att his req^t^ thought good to certify att the Court att Whitehall, Jan 16 1662.

Release of Thomas Stordy and Stephen Pearson.

Sturdy, release, ye Premunire vpon Ea[rl] Carlisle.

Whereas Thomas Sturdy late of Moorehouse in the parish of Brough And Stephen Pearson of Thornby in the Parish of Acton in the County of Cumberland, stand each of them

[1] S.P.D. xlix. 27. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 239.

[2] *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 244.

Respectively Convicted in A p̄munire, And vpon the twelfth day of August last att the Assizes held att the City of Carlisle for the County of Cumberland. They and each of them were Committed by the then Justice or Justices of Assize and Generall Goale deliu^ry for the sayd County of Cumberland vnto the Com̄on Gaole of the sayd County, where they and eyther of them as wee are informed doe yett Remayne. Now it is ou^r Expresse Will and pleasure That vpon sight hereof you permitt them and eyther of them to Goe att Large. ffor which This shall be your Warrant.

To ou^r Sheriffe of ou^r
County of Cumberland.[1]

Dangerous Meetings in Essex.

Rough Draft of a letter from Sec. NICHOLAS to Sir John Bramston.

S^r

Vpon ye receipt of a lett^r of ye 10th inst^t signed by y^u & some oth^r Justices concerning dangerous meetings held in yor County by ye Quakers I tooke ye first opportunity to acquaint his Ma^ty in Councell wth ye Contents of it; who was pleased to expresse his gracious acceptance of yor Care & vigilance in his Seruice, & ye preseruaçon of ye publicke quiett, & commanded me to returne you thanks for it in his name & to lett yo^u know it is his Maties Pleasure that if Vaux in whose house ye meeting was refuse to giue Security to answer it at ye next Sessions, y^u then forthw^th cause him to be committed safe Prison^r to ye Com̄on Goale and y^u are directed likewise to committ Moore & Barnadiston for going out of their Countyes & proper places of abode to hold & freq^t such dangerous & seditious Assemblyes destructiue to ye publicke peace, & contrary to his Ma^tys Proclamations. Herein & in w^t eū else may in that or any oth^r kind concerne ye Good of his Ma^tys Seruice & ye Publicke I am to desire yor greatest care & diligence. All which I desire y^u to signify to those oth^r Gentlemen that signed ye letter & so rest

S^r

S^r Jo. Bramston.[2]

[1] S.P.D. xlvii. 2. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 201.

[2] S.P.D. xlvii. 39. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 205. This letter is printed here in its final form; no attempt has been made to represent the numerous corrections. No. 40 (partly in cypher) appears to refer to the same subject. C.F.S.

The Result of Losing a Letter.

[Endorsed] 3 Feb. 166½ R^d 10th Mr LAMPLUGH & Mr TOLSON concerning a Quakers l^re by them intercepted, &^c.

These for Joseph Williamson Esq at Whitehall London ꝑsent Honor^ed S^r.

There beeing a double lye vpon vs as good subiects & as Magistrates, to shew o^r care & endeauours for the ꝑseruaçon of his Mat^ie & the peace & tranquillatie of his happie Gou^ernm^t: Wee could doe noe lesse (this lett^r from one Quaker to another comeing to o^r hands, containeing such suspicious expressiones; & in this iuncture of time w^n there is a discoverie of plottings & a suspicion of the actings thereof against the ꝑsent Gou^rn^mt in most parts throughout his Maties three Kingdomes) then (as strictly as wee could) take the Examinaçons of the Parties wch together wth the letter wee send you enclosed, desireing you if you thinke fitt to acquainte the Earle of Carlisle & the rest of o^r Parla^mt men therew^th & then that the same may bee ꝑsented to the L^rds of his Maties Hon^rable Privie Councell wch wee conceiue wilbee the best for o^r discharge herein: The lett^r was found in the high way neere Cockermouth & giuen to one Mr Murthwaite & by him it came to o^r handes.

Admitt their explanaçon thereof bee truth & they as harmelesse & innocent people as they ꝑtend to bee; yett their continued meettinges against the Kinges Proclamaçons, their collections amongst them, & sending many of their faction to seu^rall parts beyond the Seas & maintaineing them: (if permitted) may give to[o] great an opptunity to malicious disatisfied spiritts through such like ꝑtences to effect their daingerous designes to y^e ꝑiudice of the ꝑsent Gou^rn^mt; Wee haue taken them bound to appeare att the next Assizes or elswhere w^n called by the L^rds of his Maties hon^rable Privie Councell. If you will make vs a returne in a few lines of what is conceiued hereof, the same wilbee taken as a curtesie by

S^r,

yor reall freindes & s^rvantes

JOHN LAMPLUGH.

RI TOLSON.

Cockermouth this 3^d of ffebruary 166[2].

[1] The nervous condition of the political world at this time, and its effect upon the work of early Friends, receives interesting illustration here. Suspicion of treasonable practices surrounded the simplest actions of Friends.

Here follows the intercepted letter :—

ffor Hugh Tickell.

hugh Tickell

deare frind my deare loue saluts thee & thy wife with the rest of thy famaly this is to sertifie thee of our ꝑseedinges att ye month meettinge you are desired to seend your Collecttion y^t^ was for London with speed for it steayes for youres & mosdals and you must seend y^t^ which is for our owen county seruis & it is ordered y^t^ there be a Collectione this month for ye seruis of the truth & to be brought in to the next month meetinge att quartell hill at Tho : Porters.

Thy friend in my measure of the truth

JOHN DIXON.

[Endorsed] Examinaçons of DIXON & TICKELL transmitted by ye Justices of Cumberland.

Cumb^r^ SS

The Examinaçon of John Dixon of ye Water End in Lowsewater, yeoman, taken att Cockermouth before John Lamplugh & Richard Tolson Esq^rs^, two of his Maties Justices of ye Peace this 29th day of January 1661.

Imprimis. The s^d^ John Dixon saith (vpon seeing & reading of a letter from him to one Hugh Tickell) y^t^ he doth owne ye s^d^ letter to be written & subscribed by him.

2 Being Asked what ye meaning of ye Monethly meetings in ye lett^r^ menço^d^ is saith they haue seue^r^all monethly meetings, & ye ends therof are to know what pooer there are of there Judgm^t^ y^t^ stands in need of ther releife in Prison, or els where.

3 Being Asked w^t^ ye meaning is of ye Colleçon for London mençoned in ye letter, he saith that they haueing seuerall friends beyond ye seas in Burbadoes & els where, that they heare are in Necessity, there Collections are for there releife.

4 And being Asked to what end they goe beyond Seas, his Answer is They are not sent but goe to deliuer ye truth as ye Lord by his spirit moves them to it.

5 Being Asked what hee means by ye Colleçon for ye County seruice, he sayth, it is for ye releife of ye poor in ye s^d^ County of Cumberland & others in Prisson or els where.

6 Being Asked what he means by ye Colleçon for ye Seruice of ye truith he Answers it is for ye same end y^t^ ye County seruice is for, as before declared.

7 Being Asked what numb^r^ they Vsually are at such Monethly meetings he say^th^ sometimes 8 & sometimes 10 in Numb^r^ who meet fro^m^ seu^r^all pts of this County of Cumbr^d^ att Seu^r^all places to ye end they may know wh^t^ ꝑsons are poor, & how they may

be releiued, & as ye Occasions are ye Sum̃s of ye Colleçons differ, sometimes more & sometimes less.

8 And being Asked w^ht^ ye Sum̃e Gathered for London seruice was he Canot say; nor to whom it was payed in this county but sayth as he remeb^r^s it was to be payd to one Gerard Roberts in London, but knowes not where he liues therein; And for ye Colleçon for ye County seruice & the truth seruice wch he saith are all one, att ye last moneths meeting wch was at Quarrell Hill [? Quarry Hill] in ye letter mençoned he, this examined, receiued about forty shillings, ye wch he distributed to ye Necessitous Perssons of there Judgm^t^ some in Prisson in Carlile, & others dispersed in this County.

JOHN DIXON.

Cumb^r^ S^s^.

The Examinaçon of Hugh Tickell of Portingscale yeoman taken at Cockermouth before John Lamplugh and Richard Tolson Esq^rs^ two of his Maties Justices of ye Peace this 27th day of January 1661; who being A Quaker refuseth to giue the same upon Oath.

The s^d^ Hugh Tickell hauing ye letter shown beleiues it to be the hand of John Dixon the subscriber therof:

Being asked what ye meaning of ye Colleçon for London is sayth it is for ye seruice of ye truth, y^t^ is for ye Releife of such perss^os^ of there Judgm^t^, as ye Lord moues in his seruice for ye truth to goe into oth^r^ Countryes beyond ye Seas, & y^t^ are imprisoned there or otherwise Necessitated.

And being Asked how such are pmited to trauell as aboues^d^ he sayth he verily beleiueth twelue att one time had Leaue frõ the King his Matie or his Councell to goe.

Being demanded w^t^ ye meaning of ye Colleçon for ye seruice for ye County, & ye Seruice for ye truth is, sayth y^t^ it is foi ye releife of those of there Judgm^t^ in ye truth [y^t^] are necessitated in Prisson or out of Prisson in ye s^d^ County.

And being Asked to wh^t^ end ye Monethly Meetings are, Sayth to be Certified w^t^ psons are Necessitated to be releiued as aboues^d^, & what Numb^r^ Vsually meets then sayth sometimes tenn or twelue or sometime fewer, And w^t^ sum̃es hath been Collected at ther meetings in ye Parish, sayth ye sum̃e for London seruice amounted to about twelue shillings, and for ye County about Eight.

And being Asked who was ye Receiuer of ye same in London, he knowes not, nor who ye money collected was payd to in ye Country.

HUGH TICKELL.[1]

[1] S.P.D. L. 8. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 263.

Best Horses Bought by Friends.

EDWARD POTTER to Sec: Nicholas.

May it please yor hon^r

I haue bene in the Countrey and I never deed find them so much dissatisfied as now they are, thay are much disConten[t]ed for want of bread and in pretenes of that thay must of nesestey make some new disstrubanc and if the act of Conform^ty shall come ffoth thay Cannot submitt to ett thay doe expect thare Leberty of Consons, and thare hath Bene some Againts amongst them, some that ware offecer in England and Scotland and Ierland as Col. Bicoe, one Capt. Warham. . . .

May ett please yor ho^nr in those parts the quakers haue and doe bye vp the Best horses the Conertey will afford.[1]

Great Meetings in Southwark.

Sec. NICHOLAS to the Justices of the Peace in Southwark.

6th of June, 1662.

Gentlemen.

Understanding that there are frequent meetings at St Thomas & St Olives Parish by great numbers of Quakers and fift Monarchy men & other persons disaffected to the present Gouerment contrary to the Lawes Established, wherefore I haue thought it my duty hereby in his Ma^ts name to require you to take some speedy & effectuall Order to put the Lawes in execuçon for suppressing of such unlawfull assembles & for preuenting of the ill consequences thereof as you tender the peace of the Kingdome & the good of his Ma^ts Seruice & Gouerm^t & of your proceeding herein you are to send to the Lords of his Ma^ts priuy Councell or to mee an accompt And more ouer I desire you to take especiall care that noe person bee admitted to keepe an Alehouse or Victuallinghouse within your precincts that is not well affected to his Matie and ye present Gouerm^t and of your preceeding.[2]

Kent.

These for the hono^ble Sir Edward Hales, Baronet in St James Streete in Covent Garden neere the Golden bowll & horse shoe, wth care βsent.

[1] S.P.D. liii. 98. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 356.

[2] S.P.D. Entry Book, *I.* p. 65. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 400.

[Endorsed] 12 Junij 1662. R^d 18th. Capt of ye Militia to Sr Edw. Hales re Quakers.

Hono^r^ed S^r^

Wee haue received yo^r^s. And have accordingly performed yor Comands And since the receipt hereof wee have had very good Intelligence of divers vnlawfull meetings both of Quakers & Anabaptists within the seaven hundreds off severall places. And not onely so but severall Letters openly read at theire meetings which they ꝑtend come from beyond sea. And also informaçon of severall dangerous ill affected psons who have theire meetings at vnlawfull houres in the night The truth hereof our Neighbour Mr Kilburne can further informe you.

Wee doe further observe the base carriages of these disaffected psons So that y^t^ there bee not a sudden course taken for the ꝑvençon of theire dayly meetings Wee & the rest good Subiects of his Maties Kingdome may suddenly Suffer therefore to ꝑvent future danger Wee desire order may bee to Vs directed for ꝑduçon hereof.

Wee remaine

Yo^r^ most humble Serv^ts^
to comand,
THO CULPEPER.[1]
JOHN HORSMONDEN.
GEORGE PIX.

ffrom our muster at
Gowdherst
12° Junij
62[2]

Standing for Two Hours in Silence.

[Endorsed] R 19 Junij 1662. Informaçon WM. KILBURN re div^r^se meetings of Quakers at Cranbrook in the wild of Kent about 10 mile from Maidstone.

19 Junij 14°.

These are to certify That I know of diuers vnlawfull meetings both of Anabaptist and Quakers in the Parish of Cranbrooke in the County of Kent and Parishes next adiacent And that in Cranbrooke aforesaid every Lords day over ag^t^ my dwelling house there is a constant meeting of Two hundred at the least of Anabaptist And have there meet this Twelve month to my knowledge during which time I have diligently observed the

[1] Sir Thomas Culpeper (1626-1697) was uncle to Sir William Springett, whose widow married Isaac Penington.

[2] S.P.D. lvi. 48. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 405.

persons that did usually then and there meete together But within this three weekes last past I have taken notice of many strange faces which frequent this meeting, what they are I know not neither from whence they came. And also I am credibly informed That these Anabaptist do not onely meete on the Lords day but divide themselves into severall Companies and meete publikely in by places in the daytime and privately vnder hedges at vnseasonable houres in the night I was also credibly informed That about a fortnight since about a mile out of Cranbrooke Towne there was a great meeting of Quakers above a hundred & fifty who stood quakeing & trembling two houres and spoke not a word one to the other. At last came in a Stranger with two Letters which hee ꝑtended came from beyond Sea ꝑsently they left of theire quakeing the Letters being deliu'ed vnto John Bennet the master of the howse to read who with some others read these Letters privately. So what was therein conteyned I could not learne. I heard these Letters were deliu'ed by the stranger aforesaid to the said John Bennet to keepe and hee put them carefully in his pocket And I do verily beleeve they are still in his custody.

WIL KILBURNE.[1]

Books for Ireland.

For my freind Richard Snead Mercer at ye Blackmares head on ye bridg in Bristoll.

London, ye 21st 4mo 62.

Dear Richard Snead

At dear J.p.[2] his order I have sent on box of books coming to near 8^li^ directed to thee to be sent into Ireland to Wm Blanch of Waterford: verily I am exposed in this day through many and frequent sufferings to severall difficultyes: for very often am I plundred by ye Rulers of my goods: burning them at home & abroad. Therefore lett me desire thy care and dilligence in ye sending: it being a thing of concern^m^ this day to truth, as well as to my owne perticuler.

Thus by Johns Informaçon of thee I am on who doth not doubt of thy dilligence

remaing thy true frend in
ye service of God's Gloryous truth,
ROBERT WILSON.[3]

[Endorsed] R^d^ 7 July 1662. ROB. WILSON the book sellers l^rs^ sent wth Quakers books to be sent for Irl^d^.

[1] S.P.D. lvi. 77. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 412.

[2] Perhaps, John Perrot, who was from Ireland.

[3] S.P.D. lvi. 83. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 414.

Sufferings at Home and Abroad.

A Breife relation of the Imprisonm[t] of about two hundred of y[e] people of God called Quakers.

In Dorsetshire ffoureteene have been kept in prison (for not putting of their hatts in a Court) aboue eleaven monthes being fined to the king some of them tenn shillings some forty shillings & some fiue pounds, some of y[m] being poore men.

And the rest lyes in prison for the causes hereafter named

Some { ffor not swearing to their Answers.
ffor not appeareing by an Atturney.
ffor meeting together in y[e] worship of God.

And they were committed some of them in y[e] kings name and some in y[e] name of the keeps of the liberty of England & haue layn in prison euer since and although the kings proclamation & Act of Oblivion was published to y[e] intent they might be released yet y[e] Justices being bitter in many places they are still kept in Prison all for Conscience sake.

Some of them lyes under cruell sufferings by y[e] Goalers being in danger to haue their familyes ruined being Masters of ffamilyes.

John Askew { ffor opning his shop y[e] 29th of y[e] 3[d] Month 1661 as for a day of Thanksgiueing for the Kings birth day and Restoration.

Rich: Davis, Michaell Stancliffe, Henry Boreman, Edward Andrewes, William Warwick, Thomas Biddle, W[m] Pryor } ffor opening their Shopps and ffollowing their Lawfull Employments vpon y[e] 12th day of the 4th Month, comonly called June being a day appointed as a ffast for faire weather.

[overleaf]

Sufferings in Virginia.

In Virginia under him called S[r] William Bartlett's Govern[mt] many of God's people called Quakers are there Imprisoned, and their goods taken from them, and some banished, because they cannot Swear, & because they cannot promise to absteyne from Meeting together to worship God, and abiure the same, and help to maintaine their Church and Worship.[1]

[1] S.P.D. lvi. 134. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 426.

Laughing at Quakers and Baptists.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON to Sec. Nicholas.

3 July, 1662.

The Commonwealth men laugh in their sleeves to see the Quakers & baptists drawne & hald to prisson whilest they are not a little active in blowing the coales. . . .[1]

"A General Rising in the North."

Examination of a witness, 16 July, 1662.

William Hallas, an anabaptist, formerly sergeant in Sir Arthur Haselrigg's regiment, informed him [Lord Falconbridge] of an intended general rising of Presbyterians, Quakers & Scots in the North to be executed about August 28.[2]

Order of Charles II. for Release of Friends.

August 22, 1662.

L^re^ to ye Lord May^rs^ & Sessions concerning Quakers.

Right trusty & welbeloved & trusty & welbeloved Wee greet you well Wee are informed that there are seuerall Persons who are und^r^ ye names of Quakers & other names of separaçon, now in the Goales of London & Midd for being at unlawfull Assemblies who yet profess all obedience & Allegiance unto Vs, Wee would be glad that all o^r^ Subjects could be brought to agree in an uniforme Wor^p^ of God & Wee hope y^t^ ye foresight of ye Dangers wch they runn into by a wilfull contempt of ye Lawes & Our present Indulgence may prevaile wth some of those persons, to reduce them to a better conformity, And therefore Wee do willingly lay hold of this time & occasion of publique Joy for ye first comeing of Our deare Consort ye Queene to Our Royall Pallace at Westm^r^ to declare this our Royall Pleasure unto you, That you cause all such of ye said Persons in our Goales of London & Midd, who haue not been indicted for refusing ye oath of Allegeance, nor shall appeare to you to haue been Ringleaders or Preachers at their Assemblyes to be enlarged.

Dated 22° Augusti 1662.[3]

[1] S.P.D. lvii. 15. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 428.

[2] S.P.D. lvii. 70. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 441.

[3] S.P.D. Entry Book 3, p. 80. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 466.

Cheshire.

ffor Coll. Urian Legh,
at ye fflyeing-horse in
Grub Streete
London. these are.

North wich, Oct. 25, 62.

S^r^

Such base lyes as in ye begin̄ing of our vnhappy tymes were forged against our late soveraigne of ever blessed memory, even such are now dayly & hourely spread abroad against our present Gracious King & his Governm^t^, And such buyeing of horses & run̄ing vp & downe, as we did at our Riseing in 1659, even soe now they buye horses vpon any price, if likely for service, & every night they ride in ye lanes to ye terror of ye People : The Quakers allsoe now meete againe in great numbers as boldly as ever ; I shall not need to write any more letters to you, for at this height they are now at it cannot be long but their designes will be ripe for execution if not speedily p̄vented. And since all the Acts of a most Gracious Prince by lenity can not wiñe them, nor ye Civil power of ye magistrate restraine them, from these riotous rebellious Courses, It is all reason that they should be governed by ye sword, since they will have it soe, & since necessity requires it, to avoyde a certaine apparent horrid mischeife.

I pray p̄sent my ever obliged service to my Ld Brandon, & let me by noe meanes be continued sheriff, for it hath allmost broken me, & I would rather endure a ffine than be kept on another yeare. I received your last letter, this day, since I came from home, & am now thus farre on my way to our Assizes at Chester.

I pray excuse ye haste of
Yo^r^ truly affec. nephew to serve you,

T. Legh.[1]

Prisoners at Andover.

To the Honourable Sr Humphry Bennett, K^nt^.

Hon^rd^ S^r^

Bee pleased to seriously pervse the inclosed brought to mee the Last night. I have gote confession of the hand, & finde it to bee from one Robert Dallamore of London to his brother John heere in Andover a quacker whome wth another I have com̄tted to iayle, I beseech y^u^ give vs y^r^ com̄ands for the

[1] S.P.D. lxi. 96. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 527.

disposall of these persons if otherwise y^u^ would have them disposed. I thought it my dewty to acquaint y^u^ wth it at the first, y^t^ wee might not incurre y^r^ displeasure in dealing wth them wth out y^r^ speciall order.

Worthy S^r^ in hast I am
y^r^ faythfull serv^t^
DANIEL KINGESMILL
Baylife of Andover.

Andover, ult^o^ 8^bris^
1662[1]

Prisoners Searched.

Col. THOMAS CULPEPER to Secretary Bennet.

for his Matie Spetiall Saruis

To the Right Honble Sr Henry Bennet Principall Secretary of State present.

hast post hast

Ostenhanger 18 Nov. 1662.

. . . These papers that I haue sent you weare taken wth some quakers who are prisoners at Canterbury.[2] . .

Quakers not Wanted.

Sir FRANCIS VINCENT to the Secretary of the Duke of York.

For his Maiesty's espetiall servis.

To the Honorable William Coventry Esqr Secretary to his R. Highnesse at white hall.

Nov ye 23, eleven o clock, Dover Castle. Fr. Vincent.

S^r^

This enclosed Came this morning to my hands I thought it my duty to sende it imedeatly to you that you may imparte it to his R. Highnesse I shall sende Letters all over the portes for the apprehending him, and shall haue a Vigelant Eye to this place and all that goe over haveing sent to the Clerke of the passage about it. S^r^ I haue with much adoe gott adcocke of Hith a

[1] S.P.D. lxi. 118. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 531.

[2] S.P.D. lxiii. 19. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 561. In a later letter from the same to the same, Culpeper writes: "I haue some Quakers & Meeters in prison wch I doe intend to let goe upon taking ye Oath," *ibid.* p. 571.

prisoner heere, and desier to receave your Comands what you will have done with him; heere is on Luke Howard and John Haryson boath quakers and prisoners in this Castle, that infect many of His Maiestyes subiects. if they weare removed from this place it weare very happy for us that Live heere. no more at present but that I am

S^r^
Your faithefull humble servant
FR. VINCENT.

Dover Castle
Nov. ye 23^t^

Trials Within and Without.

ELLIS HOOKES to Margaret Fell.

[25 Nov. 1662.]

deare M.ff.

My deare Loue is vnto the, & the thoughts of thy holy life refresheth me. I desire my Loue may alsoe be remembered to all thy children, and to John Stubs, and this is to lett the knowe that I receiued thy Letter this afternoone, and that to J. Strutt came in good time, for tomorrow he thinkes to sett ffforward to Grauesend, and for passages here they are very sadd. howeuer I thinke to giue ye a shorte hint how things are since this late takeing ffriendes, E. Billing & R. Hill and aboute 3 or 4 more were by the desireing of some of ye Councell sent for before Monke, & some others who vpon the Acco^t^ y^t^ ffreindes were found innocent were willing to release them, if they would engage for the whole that they should sett their handes to some pap wherein they should promisse not to take upp Armes nor plott again^st^ the Kinge, butt they said they were not free to engage nor promisse anythinge being a free people they should not engage, & as some of them freinds y^t^ were before them said y^t^ the Councell used itt as an argum^t^ to bring them to promisse that (M. ffell & Richard Hub : had formerly said soe much before them, wch halfe soe much should serue now, but they opposed it & denyed it to be o^r^ principle to p̃misse any such thinge, & that is the substance of ffreinds answer to them, & this sp^t^ hath gott vpp to a great height at p̃sent and they threaten as I heare to call in that pap which R. H. and thee wrote and to declare ag it as not to be o^r^ principle, and thus many are liable to suffer, and doe suffer which is likely might haue beene released, if they

[1] S.P.D. lxiii. 62. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 568.

had but freely declared that wee were willing to promisse to doe y^t^ wch I beleeue is in the hearts of most of vs to doe. In the White Lyon prisson (since my last as it were in one day, about 23 of them vissitted wth sicknesse and a high feever and they Lye in the saddest Condition like any Hospitall, some of them soe weake that they [look] like euery moment when they should depte. It has been Laide before the Councell and they haue made an Order to lett them oute that are soe sicke, but the Clarke will not lett it goe out of his hand w^th^out 8^li^, they keepe us from meeteing at the bull still, & last 1st day they tooke seuerall to prisson out of the streetes, and Wm Baly was one of them, and being brought before o^r^ old psecutor Alderman Browne, he beate him sorely, and lugged him by the haire out of one roome into the other, and E. Bidle is sent to prison for writeing a booke. G. ff is come soe farre as Essexe it is aboute a weeke since we heard he was at Norwich, and now I heare he is come into Essex, I hope he may come hither shortly.

ffriends heare haue dealt pritty hardly wth me, haueing made an Ord^r^ to discharge me the midle of this Quarter and they seeke al the occasion they can against me, and made another Ord^r^ since that I should bring all the paps of ffriends suffering and the greate booke that I write them into to John Pennymans forthwith for him to dispose of them as ffriends should seeme meete, and soe sent to me to heare the Ord^r^ read wch I did heare, soe I tould them they were intrusted wth me by ffriends in the Countrey who sent them to me and not to them, & soe I knew noe reason they hadd to desire them, neither should I carry them to his howse, but if any friends would goe see them in my hands they might or I would bring a Count to them into the meeteinge, and they should heare it read, to see that I did it truly according to the Coppies wch were sent upp, but I tould them that I thought they medled wth that wch did not concerne them, neither was that a thing that belonged to their meeteinge, but I tould them their owne County was not one Line drawne upp, if they would take that and doe it I would deliuer them the papers of Midlesexe and London but nothing would satisfy them but all the papers at once, soe it hath made a great stirre amonge them, some for me and some ag^t^ me, and generally all are troubled that they shoulde make an Ord^r^ and I should not obey it, and some of them gaue me such ill Carriage and spoke soe hardly of me that I am & was ashamed to be amongst them[1]; but I kept quiett, and contented to beare it, rather then to deliuer the things that I haue taken soe much care to preserue into the hands of such whom I looke not vpon to be fitt Judges in such a matter, I shall referre my

[1] Up the margin are written the words :—"& doe not thinke to be behoulden to them any more."

selfe to E. ff[r] when he comes, in the meane time I goe on wth my worke and I thinke to print some ffriends bookes and haue printed 4 or 5 laitely towards my maintenance. this is all at ꝑsent but my deare Loue

E. H.

London 25th 9. mo
1662.

T. Moore is heere still and doth some service for the truth amongst them at Whitehall w[ch] I am gladd to see, he hath gott Rebecca at liberty.

[In another hand.]

This was sent to Alderman Browne to make use of after it was intercepted; Nota y[t] the bookes mentioned might be of greate Use for discou[r]ies.[2]

Giles Calvert's Bond of £500.

Nouerint uniuersi per presentes Nos Ægidium Caluert de parœchia Sancti Gregorij London, stationer, Thomam Lambe de eadem parœch, Stationer, & Jacobum Jennifer de parœchia S[t] Bartholomei Old Exchange London, Marriner, teneri & firmiter obligari Dno Nro Regi Carolo Secundo in quingentis libris legal monetæ Angliæ. Ad quam quidem soluco[m] bene & fideliter faciend dicto Dno Regi hered & success obligamus Nos junctim & separabl[m] hered administrat & executores Nros firmiter per presentes. Dat. sub sigillis nois die Nou 27mo Ano D[m̄][i] 1662 regnique dicti Nsi Dn[i] Regis Decimo quarto.

The Condiçon of this Obligaçon is such that if ye aboue bounden Giles Caluert doe & shall from time to time, & at all times hereafter behaue & demeane himselfe towards Our Soueraigne Lord ye King in all things as becomes a good & loyall Subject, & that in conformity & obedience to ye present Gouerm[t] established, and doe not & shall not at any time hereafter print, publish, sell, dispose, receiue, or distribute any factious or seditious Booke, paper or pamphlett; and shall not contriue, act, abett, countenance or conceale any thing which may tend to y[e] disquiett or prejudice of Our said Soueraigne Lord y[e] King or his Gouerm[t]. And shall upon two dayes notice left at ye dwelling house of him ye said Giles Calvert, make his personall appearance before one of

[1] Clearly E. ff. but probably G. ff. was intended.

[2] S.P.D. lxiii. 70. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 569.

his Mat^ys Principall Secry^ts of State or whom else his Ma^ty shall appoint, Then this Obligaçon to be uoid, or else to remaine of full force.

Signed, sealed & deliuered in y^e ꝑsence of
Joseph Williamson
Henry Northrop[1]

GILES CALUERT.
THO LAMAS
JAMES JENIFERS

Minute of Nov. 27. 1662.

Warrant to Hen. Northrop to release Giles Calvert upon bond for good behaviour & appearance.[2]

Edward Byllinge.

Robert Johnston, formerly of O. C.'s guard, to Sec. Bennet.

. . . There is one Cornett Billins a Quaker, a verie suspicious dangerous man, as the rest may be, noe man more busie sturring up & downe, inqwyreing after newes then he, a close sutle wittie man, he was neuer willing to tell me anything because we did differ about Clergie men, yet would inqwyre & here from any, he does not want a friend at court amongst ye rest. This Billins dwells beyond ye Abbey.

[In his next letter he says] Cornett Billines alsoe dwells at Millbanke beyond the Abbey wch I did not then remember.

. . . [He speaks of a Boxmaker in Rood Lane where he had once lodged "formerly when they were not quakers," and to whom he has lately sent Lord Wariston until a hiding-place was found for him, also Lady Wariston when she came to the citie to see him & Mr. Lawrie Merchant in Sherborne Lane. She is busy sending books for and against the Covenant. The boxmaker is not named.][3]

21 Aug. 1662.

Mem. by Sec. NICHOLAS of information given of designs to seize the Tower, Windsor and kill the king. . . .

Cornet Billing a quaker is suspected.[4]

Elizabeth, Wife of Giles Calvert.

[Endorsed] Mrs Caluert's Bond for appearance.

Nouerint p ꝑsentes universi Nos Richardum Joad de Lond. com. Midd. Stationer, Georgium Benitt de Westmonast: in com.

[1] S.P.D. lxiii. 84. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 572.
[2] S.P.D. Entry Book 9, p. 76. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 572.
[3] S.P.D. lxv. 9. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 593, under date 1662.
[4] S.P.D. lviii. 72. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 464.

ead Grocer teneri et firmiter obligari Illustrissimo Domino Nro Carolo Dei gratia in Centum libris bonae et legalis monetæ Anglice solvend dicto Domino Regi., Hæredibus & Successoribus suis ad quam quidem solutionem bene et fideliter faciendum obligamus Nos et utrumque nostrum hæredes, Executores & Administratores Nros firmiter per ꝑsentes sigillis Nris sigillat Datum 16mo die Decembris Anno regni dicti Domini Regis Caroli duodecimo Annoque Dni 1662

The Condiçon of this Obligation is such y^t if Elizabeth Calvert ye wife of Giles Calvert of St Gregories Parish Lond^n Stationer, shall, & doe on friday ye 19th instant render her selfe up a trew Prisoner in to ye Custody of Henry Northrop one of his Majesties Messengers, then this obligation to be void or else to stand in full force.

Signed sealed and delivered. RICHARD JOAD.
Hen. Northrop GEORGE BENNETT.
Jos Haynes[1]

July 24 1663.

Bond of Eliz. Calvert & 2 others in £600 for good behaviour & true allegiance, not printing, publishing or selling seditious books &c. to appear before a Secretary of State when called.[2]

"Quakers to Fight against the King."

The joint Informaçon of WILL^M FERRIS & FRANCES ROGERS now prisoners att Ivelchester taken this 18th day of December before George Stawell & Edward Phelippes & Willm Helyar Esq^{rs} 1662.

Who say that Thomas Hayes now a prisoner in Ivelchester on the 11th of this Ins^t December told them That there was a plott intended to bee brought to passe on the 5th of November last, but time did then ꝑvent them:

That the said Gaole would speedily bee broken vp.

That there were 16 Comission Officers in this County Com̄issioned for this plott & that Ludlow was to be their Generall

That there were 200 Com̄issioned Officers for this plott in London & about the Country, wch his Matie thought were beyond the seas and that Henry Cromwell was one of them.

That he further sayd theis wordes (*viz.*) That wee will never giue over vntill wee haue off this kinges head as wee had off his fathers.

Hee sayed that hee owed Mr Davies the keeper some money but would not pay him, in regard hee hoped speedily to bee released wthout it.

[1] S.P.D. lxv. 4. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 593.
[2] S.P.D. lxxvii. 49. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 216.

That there had beene a treaty, & that there was an agreem[t] betweene y[e] Anabaptists Quakers & Presbiterians and Articles agreed on & sealed betweene them, ingaginge them Jointly to fight against the King & his Governement.

WILL[M] FERRIS.
FFRANCIS ROGERS.[1]

"The Quakers Rebellion."

Col. CULPEPER to Secretary Bennet.

Sterry Court, Dec. 26 1662.

Has presented the Lord Treasurer wth a Company of 100 Volonteere Horse w[ch] I drew to gether about y[e] time of y[e] Quakers Rebellion being most of those men I listed in 1659.[2]

The Case of Mary, the late Wife of Richd. Carver.

To the King of England.

This may shew unto thee (O King) that my laite husband Rich[rd] Carver was not only an honest and faithfull subject to thee, but (by the providence of God) was made an Instrument of great searvise unto thee, in the day of thy Callamity to Carry thee from y[e] English shoare between Shorum and Bredhemsten into France, gladly searving thee O King in thy then great destress, though hee knew if hee had been discovered hee must have lost his life for it wheras if he Could have discovered thee to thine Enemys hee might have had one Thousand pounds, yet neither did the promiss of such a reward, nor his owne poverty wth y[e] hazard of his life tempt him to unfaithfullness, but then, and to the day of his death, did Remaine faithfull to the King, desireing no other reward of y[e] King (in his life time) then y[e] delivery of some of his freinds (called Quakers) out of prisson but it pleased not y[e] King to Answer his request; and whereas after some time my husband dying, I was left a poore and desolate Widdow with three small Children I therfore doe Request that y[e] King would be pleased (in tenderness & nobillity) on Consideration of my deceased husband's faithfullness & searvice to thee, so Consid[r] the Lowe Esstaite of mee and my fatherless Children knoweing that hee that shews mercy shall find mercy.

MARY CARVER y[e] laite wife
of Rich[rd] Carver.[3]

[1] S.P.D. lxv. 20. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 596.
[2] S.P.D. lxv. 53. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 602.
[3] S.P.D. lxvi. 54. *Cal.* 1661-2, p. 616.

Release of Prisoners.

LONDON.

List of Prisoners in Newgate Jan. 1. 1663 consisting of 6 committed for high treason or sedition, 56 for felonies or other crimes, 3 for causes not named & 214 Anabaptists & Quakers for being present at unlawful Meetings or refuseing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

[The names of Friends only given below.]

London. Callender of ye Goale delivery the 10th day of December 1662.

Thomas Biddle	Tho Wingreene	John White
Samuell Fisher	Isaack Babington	Willm Gadsden
Robert Cobbett	William Wayman	Henry James
Caleb Ingould	Richard Ricketts	John Chamberlin
Thomas Parrett	Edmund Ward	John Steele
Christopher Miles	Richard Marter	Sam^ll^ Browneing
William Fuller	Mathew Yates	Willm Dufforne
Mary Redge	Owen Young	John Warr
Stephen Stockwell	Robert Cross	Phillip Eason
Tho: Deavonsheire	William Webb	Willm Lovell
Hester Biddle	Eliza Arington	Abra: Johnson
Edward Burroughes	Mary Arington	Robert Ayres
Henry Collins	Robert Wade	Robert Halsey
Richard Pilgrim	Thomas Wiggins	Edm^d^ Alsome
John Hold	John Wright	Richard Prise
John Ewen	Thomas West	Michael Bennett
Nath^ll^ Tiddingham	William Smyth	George Matthewes
Ben Goulding	Mary Kent	Tho: Middlethwaite
Richard Goodwyn	Sarah Sawyer	Andrew Stent
Henry Hurst	Thomas Morris	William Parsons
Thomas Wade	Richard Slack	Edward Brush
Edward Glase	John Keme	

And Seaventy nine which refuse to tell their severall names.

Anabaptists and Quakers taken at severall meeteings & committed by the Court for refuseing to take the oath of Alegiance, &c.

Edward Giles
Thomas Kent
Joseph Scott
Thomas Packer
Richar Clipton
John Webster

Comitted by Sr Richard Browne K^t^ & Barronett, being charged for being vnlawfully assembled togeather contrary to a late Act of Parliament 26th 8rb 62.

John Paine William Alcott Thomas Shortin	Comitted by S[r] Richard Browne Kn[t] & Bar. being charged to be att an unlawfull assembly the same day.
Henry Parker Thomas Stanton Randall Brasen George Greene John Lewis Antho : Ringwood Ben : Griffith Thomas Weekes	Comitted by S[r] Jo. Robinson Kn[t] & Bar. Lord Maior being taken att an vnlawfull assembly & denying to take the oath of Alegiance &c. dated 2[d] November 1662
Richard Davis John Howsse Nicholas Bennett	Comitted by S[r] Richard Browne Kn[t] & Bar for being vnlawfully assembled togeather, contrary to y[e] lawe &c. y[e] same day.
Mary Cannon Mary Turner Kather Widdowes Ann Dowby Mary Marchant Doro : Peirsevall Henry Johnson Peter Toroe John Dewbery	Comitted by S[r] Richard Browne K[nt] & Bar being charged to be vnlawfully assembled togeather &c. 9th November (62.
Richard Hawkins Martha Dafforne Hanna Prickett Rachel Goodman Mary Kent Francis Harris Ann Lee Elizabeth Seers	Comitted by S[r] Richard Browne Kn[t] & Barronett for being att an vnlawfully assembly contrary to a late Act of Parliament &c. dated 23th November 1662
William Warwick James Robins Joseph Hinckes George Morris Andrew Raven William Spence Peter Dixon William Brend Humble Thacker John Griffith Jonathan Jenings	Anabaptists & Quakers taken att vnlawfull meeteings, & Comitted by the Court for refuseing to take the oath of Alegeance, and some of them fined &c.

William Bennett
Nath[ll] Moorehouse
Richard Feake
William Bardell
Michaell Smyth
John Phillipps
Richd Wilkinson
John Wharton
John Woodward
John Nason
George Picke
Fras Hopkins
William Paine
Jose Walling *als* Walby

Coñitted by his Grace the Duke of Albemarle Generall of his Maties forces, for assembling vnlawfully together contrary to a late Act of Parliament 28th October 1662

Joseph Fitz
Natha[ll] Ofeild
Robert Barley
Thomas Jackman
Robert Winn
Fra : Brankley
Thomas Gibbons
William Browne
William Owen
Thomas Tully
Thomas Orchard
John Neale
Phillip Taylor
Thomas Greene
George Parker
Thomas Fisher
Thomas Godfry
John Woodward
Geo : Chaloner
Willm̃ Oldham
William Ditch
Richard Gay
John Hamden
Antho : Brumpton
Willm̃ Bearseley
William Thomas
Hugh Napper
Henry Pirkins
John Clarke
William Chadway
Thomas Billington
Will[m] Dangerfeild

Comitted by his Grace the Duke of Albemarle Generall of his Ma[ties] forces, for the same cause & att the same tyme &c.

Edward Bono
John Hill
John Riddle
William Hill
Richard Day
Richard Goodman
John Lucas
John Todd
John Brise
John Smyth
Dan[ll] Fleming
John Blakeley
Thomas Smyth
John Done
Thomas Wyne
John Stree
Quakers
Joseph Jorden
John Eastgate
John Cooke
John Lloyd
Thomas Rawson
Thomas Posford

Comitted by his Grace the Duke of Albemarle Generall of his Ma[ties] forces &c. for the same offence and att the same tyme.

Walter Benthall
George Mayo
Jeremiah Ansell

Comitted by John Atkins & Jo. Lane Esq[rs] for refuseing to take y[e] oath of Obedience & Alegiance dated 3[d] of November 1662

Thomas Kemble
Marke Hall [? Hull]
Ralph Badgett
[? Budgett]

Comitted by S[r] Thomas Bide K[nt] &c. being att a privett meeteing in Wheelers Streete dated 9th of November (62

Thomas Gibson
Richard Folas
Christopher Dison

Comitted by S[r] Thomas Bide, K[nt] &c. for being att an vnlawfull assembly in Spittle fields dated 16th of November (62

Thomas Fowler
Nehe : Wallington
Mary Winch
Thomas White
Robert Goff
Leonard Kirton

Comitted by John Smyth Esq[r] being taken in the howse of the said Mary Winch vpon pretence of a religious worshipp, & owne noe king but King Jesus, and owne themselves to be fift monarkie men, &c.
dated the 23th of November 1662

Comitted since the Sessions from out of the Citty of Lo ndon, & County of Middlesex.

Giles Calvert Comitted by Sr Henry Bennett Kn^t^ &c. for daungerous & seditious practises
dat. 16th 10^ber^ 1662.

Henry Salter Willm Nevell Roger Bickerstaff Joakin Dening William Gubbe Nicholas Blith John Woolridge Ben : Mather	Comitted by the Justices att Hickes hall for refuseing to take the oath of Alegiance 18th 10^ber^ 1662
John Scott Richd Harvy Willm Parneman	Comitted by S^r^ Jo. Robinson, Kn^t^ & Ba. Lord Maior for refuseing to take the oath of Alegiance dat. 22th 10^ber^ 1662.[1]

[He follows the warrant for release.]

Whitehall, Jan. 2 166$\frac{3}{4}$.

To Sr Rich Browne,

To discharge & release out of Newgate all such as haue been brought thither from vnlawfull meetings & ag^t^ whom there is no oth^r^ accusaçon wth liberty to him to deteine such as he shall thinke dangerously seditious as Preachers &c.[2]

Whereas there are great numbers of persons now imprisoned at Newgate for haveing unlawfully assembled themselves under pretence of preaching & praying, to ye disturbance of ye Publicke Peace, and y^t^ Wee are Willing to perswade Ourselves that what they have now suffered will suffice to deterre them from falling into ye same faults againe in which beliefe Wee are graciously pleased to extend Our Grace & favour to such of them as you shall judge capable thereof. Our Will & Pleasure is that you cause to be set at liberty such of them as being imprisoned for y^e^ cause aboves^d^ shall not be found dangerously seditious or Seducers of others For which &c.

13th Jan. 6$\frac{3}{4}$.

To our right &c. Ld Mayour & others, Our Justices of goale Delivery & Com^rs^ of Oyer & Terminer & Justices of y^e^ peace sitting in y^e^ Old Bayly.[3]

[1] S.P.D. lxvii. 1. *Cal.* 1662-3, p. 1.

[2] S.P.D. Entry Book 10, p. 28. *Cal.* 1662-3, p. 1.

[3] S.P.D. Entry Book 9, p. 220. *Cal.* 1662-3, p. 10.

SOUTHWARK.

Whereas there are great numbers of persons now imprisoned in diuers prisons within ye Borough of Southwarke for haueing unlawfully assembled themselves under pretence of preaching & praying to ye disturbance of ye Publicke Peace, and that Wee are willing to perswade Ourselfe, that what they haue now suffered will suffice to deterre them from falling into ye same faults againe, Our Will & Pleasure is, that you cause to be sett at liberty all that are committed for y^e^ cause abouesaid & no other, reserueing to yor selfe y^e^ deteining any amongst them whom you shall suspect to be dangerously seditious & seducers of others. For wch this shall bee yor Warrant.

Giuen att Our Court at Whitehall, Jan. y^e^ [13] 166$\frac{3}{4}$.

By His Ma^tys^ Comand.[1]

Charles R.

Whereas Humble Suite haeth bine made vnto vs, on y^e^ behalfe of diuers persons called Kuakers who are Still detayned in the whit Lyon prison within y^e^ Burrough of Southwarke, By name

ARTHER FISSHER &c.

Being 47 in number

That we would be gratiously pleased to grant them their liberty, we haue thought fitt out of our Royall Clemency to condesend their vnto, and it is theirfoer our Will and Pleasuer that immeadiatly vpon Sight heare of you cause all and euery of ye afoer named prissoners, against whome their is no Speateall Chardg, but what relaets to their meeting together, to be discharged and Set at liberty and for Soe doing this Shal be ye warrant.

Giuen at o^r^ Court at Whit Hall 29 Janna 1662[3].

In ye 14 year of o^r^ Rayne,

By his Majesty^s^ Comand

WILL. MORIS.

To ye Cheife Keeper
of ye Whit lyon prison
in o^r^ Burrow of Southwark
or to his deputy.[2]

SEVERAL COUNTIES.

To the Kinge & his Counsell.

That, whereas many poore Inocent people feareing the liueinge God Called Quakers are now in seuerall Goals in sev. Countys as in this pap (here vnto annexed) is expressed for no

[1] S.P.D. lxvii. 39, 40. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 10.

[2] S.P.D. lxvii. 133. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 31. A copy.

other Cause but for the Testimony of their tend^r^ Conscience towards the liueinge God, many of them haueinge bin therfore hardly dealt w^th^all to their most vtter ruin. It is therefore in much meekness desired the kinge would be pleased to make them the obiects of his wonted Clemencie & in pitty graunt their lib^r^tie; Twentie & two of such beinge vnd^r^ a premunire for not swearinge who none Cann deliver but himselfe; beinge Imprisoned duringe the kings pleasure.

Request for release of Friends.

[Endorsed] The Petiçon of 463 Quakers 22 of whom are in a Præmunire. Pray for release from their imprisonm^t^.

For the King and his Councell.

Being an accompt of above 463 of the People of God called Quakers who remaine Prisoners in England for good Conscience sake 22 of wch are under a premunire. By information received ye 1st of ye 11th Month, 1662[3].

Suffolke	24	
Hartfordshire	07	ffoure of wch are under a premunire
Staffordshir	02	one of which is vnd^r^ a premunire.
Berkshire	23	
Cumberland	03	both premunired. 2 of them.
Westmerland	12	
Lecester	09	
Worcester	03	Two of wch are run to a premunire.
Norfolke	27	
Lincoln	05	
Warwick	02	one of wch is runn to a premunire.
Oxford	06	
Shropshire	07	
Gloucester	17	
Hampshir	16	[premunire.
Sussex	07	one of wch has been twice vnder a
Darby	02	
Essex	19	
Durham	20	two of wch are under a premunire.
Nottingham	06	
Cornwall	29	
Yorkshire	16	8 of which are under a premunire & some of them haue had their lands and goods taken away.
Pembrokesh	11	And in many places men Woemen and Children are taken vp & some travelling on the high way.
In Tenby in Wales	01	

Somersetshire	83	Salsbury	30
Cheshire	41	Merionetshire	01
London	07	Radnorshire	02
Dorsetshire	16		

Some of these are poore men and haue wiues and ffamilys many of them and haue lain some of them a long time in prison and haue had their goods taken away and haue been left so bare y^t^ they haue had neither Cow left them to giue them milk nor bedd to lye on, and some haue had both goods and their freehold land taken away.

And now Consider how grevious a thing it is that soe many ffamilyes should be ruined and that soe many should be kept in prison, now the heat of summer is a Comeing on

And for them that are vnder a premunire there is none can release them but the King.

And there remaines many in prison wch was Comitted before the King came into England, for Tythes & not appeareing by an Attorny, & for not answering vpon oath &c.[1]

AMBROSE RIGGE.

To King Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France, &c.

The humble Remonstrance of me Ambrose Rigg who now is and euer was a true & faithfull subject in thy Dominions, the priviledge of my iust birthright I never forfeited, neither by word nor action, I never bearing armes against thy ffather, nor thee, nor any man to destroy your psons or prerogatiue, but my ffather and I haue suffered wrong in the time of thy exilement, for our Loyalty to thee, as Ambrose Pudsey, one of thy Privy Chamber (as is said) can beare witnes, who is called my Godfather; Yett nevertheless because I beare the name of a Quaker I was taken out of my peaceable dwelling house vpon ye 20th day of May 1662 with diverse of my freinds & Neighbours, being mett together in peace to worship the Lord at Hurst Peirpoint in the County of Sussex; & by ye instigation of the preist and diverse rude People, wee were carryed before the Magistrates who asked vs if wee would Sweare Allegiance to ye King, but wee answered wee durst not sweare because Christ did forbid it. Yett wee would promise to beare faith and true Allegiance to the King, no man accuseing us of the Contrary, Yett because wee for Conscience sake could not sweare at all, they comitted us all to the County Goale at Horsham, where wee remained till the Assizes, And then I, the aboue said Ambrose Rigg, had the Oath tendered me

[1] S.P.D. lxvii. 155. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 34.

once in the Court, and because I could not break Christ's Comand to sweare, I was forthwth sentenced to a præmunire & Committed Close prisoner dureing the Kings pleasure, & my freinds that were Comitted with me, whose names are Ambrose Galloway, Richard Webb, James Mathew, were severally fined 1^{li} 13^{s} 4^{d} for being at the said meeting & Committed to prison till payment, where wee all remain prisoners at this day, wch is aboue a yeare since wee were first Comitted, for no other Crime or fact at all but for ye abouesaid peaceable meeting; and heere wee haue suffered much the most part of the last stormy winter. And now as ffreeborne subjects wee declare our Condition to the King, being only kept as his prisoners, desireing the King seriously to weigh the premises and not to lett the Innocent be thus made a prey of, for we haue long patiently suffered, not being willing suddainly to complaine. And I further desire the King to search into this matter, and releiue ye oppressed and that soe long as wee liue peaceably wee may haue our iust ffreedomes according to his promisses, and declarations, to follow our honest imployments, soe hopeing in the Kings Clemency in this thing I remain

A true subject to the King called AMBROSE RIGG

Ambrose Rigg Ambrose Galloway Nicholas Beard Henry Screse Richard Screese Richard Webb	before last Assizes for meeting were fined & Ambrose Rigg vnd^{r} a Premunire.
Nicholas Rickman Edward Hamper John Ludgater Wm Turner Tristram Martin John Beale	imprisoned all for meeting.
Alsoe John King John Linfeild Richard Lambole Henry Woolgar Richard Clarrington John Kinnard	fined for Meeting

In number 19 all in Horsham Goale in Sussex to whom the Goaler is Cruell their discharg is desired.[1]

[1] S.P.D. lxviii. 74. *Cal.* 1662-3, p. 50.

HORSHAM.

Charles R.

Whereas humble suit hath been made to Vs on behalfe of diuers persons called Quakers, who are still deteined in Horsham Goale in Our County of Sussex, a list whereof is annexed to these presents That Wee would bee graciously pleased to grant their liberty, Wee haue thought fitt out of Our Royall Clemency to condescend thereunto, and it is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that immediately upon sight hereof, you cause y^e^ said persons, against whom there is no speciall charge, saue what relates to their meeting together, to be forth wth sett at liberty & discharged from their said emprisonment. And for so doeing this shall be yor Warrant.

Giuen att Our Court at Whitehall Feby y^e^ 16th 166$\frac{3}{4}$
By his Ma^tys^ Comand
HENRY BENNET.

To y^e^ Keeper of y^e^
Goale of Horsam in Our County
of Sussex, or his Deputy
For release of Quakers.[1]

Robert Johnston to Secretary Bennet.

. . . The King & his government is alsoe a burden to independents & baptists because they haue not there libertie. . . . The Quakers are knowne to be neither for Government nor Manners, therefore I let them alone in there confusione till afterwards. The King and his Government is a burden to both these vpon the Accompt of there Principles.[2]

[The Same to the Same.]

This is a further Adicion of some More suspicious & sedicious Persons, which I have remembered since my last as followeth. There is a Scotsman named Andro Robisone a Quaker a dangerous young Man, he vseth to come & goe betwixt Edinburgh & London wth sedicious Papers when he is in London he vseth frequently at Mr Lawries howse because he is a fauourer of those people Most. There is also Giles Calwart a bookseller near Lutgate who selleth many sedicious books I named him formerly & now name him againe because he sould ye Phenix it is now a yeare since I bought 3 from him. . . Lawries wife is a Quaker & therefore may evade.[3]

[1] S.P.D. lxviii. 75. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 50.
[2] S.P.D. lxvii. 52. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 12, under "Jan. ?"
[3] S.P.D. lxvii. 120. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 27, under "Jan. 27 ?"

Sufferings under the Act of Uniformity.

Letter from Rev. William Hooke, one of Cromwell's Chaplains to Rev. John Davenport, New Haven, N.E.; eight very closely written pages detailing the Sufferings under the Act of Uniformity.

2 March 1663

Much Honourd s^r^

I haue rec^d^ two letters from yo^u^. . . I have many things to write unto y^u^ to c^r^tify y^u^ of the state & condiçion of matters wth vs. I cañot in ye little time now allowed me, write so orderly & fully as I would, but y^u^ will accept them as they are, brokenly & somewhat immethodically transmitted to y^u^, yet such, I know, as will procure many prayers from y^u^ & others, as giving y^u^ some light into ye affaires of things amongst vs. As touching ye Act of Uniformity w^ch^ (I suppose) y^u^ have seene, we have found the severe & sad effects of it, for many of Gods people haue mett wth very hard measure by meanes hereof. Multitudes of ministers have bin ejected out of y^r^ habitaçons & employments since ye execuçon of ye said Act, I heare about 1500 or 1600 hundred in ye Naçon besides neare as many before upon ye point of Tithe, & very unworthy & unable wofull men succeeding in y^r^ roomes; so y^t^ if ye ability of ye ejected & ye ignorance & scandalous liues of y^r^ successors were expressed (for ye farre greater part of them) I think ye like hath scarce beene ever heard, & here is not an ejected minister or any other, not conforming that durst exercise in publick since Aug 24th excepting (phaps) some one or two & thereabout, for wch they have suffered, Greate & strict inquisiçon search & watching there hath bin in ye City upon ye Ld^s^ dayes, to finde out private meetings, by souldiers, constables, & officers, that it hath beene very difficult for a very few to meete together in families heere and there, sometimes masters of families have kept at home sometimes they have adventured to take in two or three or foure but seldom above ye number of five the pmissiõ of authority reaching no higher. . .

Multitudes have bin surprized & forthw^th^ carryed to prisons, the Goales filled, as the Gate-House, New-Gate, Tower, White-lyon, & some in Fleete & in ye Kings Bench. Many have dyed in imprisonment & bin euen stifled through thronging together, & want of ayre, & necessary helps, &c. Reliefs have beene sent to ye prisons by such as have escaped & inioyed some Liberty. The psecuçon of this Act was very fierce about Oct. & November last & cruell handling was mett wth by ye most. The Anabaptists held out long, as to more publick appearings, & the Quakers held their ground to ye last and have smarted more then any.

I cannot safely describe this matter to you, but must passe over it. . . .

Many of ye prisons are opened, & many prisoners for y^r^ Consciences are released, & bet^r^ an 100 or 200 Quakers also at Liberty, phaps some of y^r^ ringleaders yet in restraint; one of these dyed lately in prison, & his corpse was (if I mistake not) accompanyed to the grave by 1500 or 2000 of his Judgm^t^; neare about 20 of these mē have dyed in or by theire imprisonm^t^ . . .

[A very long and most valuable and interesting letter.][1]

In Salisbury Jail.

[Endorsed] To ye Keep^r^ of ye Goale at Sarum upon paying their fines. Quakers at Salisbury.

Pr Charleton.

Jo^n^ Smjth	Jo^n^ Hadden
Jo^n^ Edwards	Wm Jones
Robt Starre	Jo. Pamer [? Palmer]
Adam Goldney	Jo^n^ Pointer
Jo^n^ Misson	Hen. Loffe
Jo^n^ Frecker	Anto. Druse is my serua^t^ name
Sam. Nojse	Jo^n^ Browne.[2]

Imprisonment in Durham.

[Endorsed] Letter from Darneton to Sr Wm Blakiston

Darneton March 3 [1662/3]

Worthy S^r^

Yours I Reciued but Chould giue no Acount till now Because Sam. Leidam was ffrom hombe this morning I spoake wth him and he saith that which he tould you He will make out and to the purpos is gone About to gitt the Best Informations he Cann: desireing to haue his serū Rend^d^ to you: on Sunday Last many quakers had a Meeting at Haughton At one Wastalls House. A woman was the Speaker and A man with Hir. we Cannot As yet Heare what their names is they say they Came out of Lankeshire: they are sent to prison: the Rest who Are neiburs vpon bond stayes At their owne hombs. S^r^ in my thoughts the Business

[1] S.P.D. lxix. 5. *Cal.* 1663-4, pp. 63-65.

[2] S.P.D. lxix. 33. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 70, given under March, 1662/3.

is Raither worse then when you weare wth vs And the common enimie more highe then euir : the Lord put it into the harte of His sacred Majesty to preuent in time their wicked designes

[The rest of the letter is cut off.][1]

"Quakers Engaged to a Man."

Unsigned letter to Sec. Bennet.

July 24. 63.

S^r^

A messenger came yesterday from the North and ye newes he bringes is that they are all ready in the 4 Countyes a^d^ Yorke sh. that they will be vpp in fewe dayes the Quakers to a man are engaged in it whoe with all other Sects are fully agreed in ths business and doe perfectly understand each other, they boait of greate numbers that will appeare and it is giuen out amongst them that ffairefax will heade them. Soe farr as I can learse it is a wilde business and nothinge formidable in it saue oneny that the inferiour Officers and disbanded Souldyers whoe liue iln those parts are of theire number.[2] . . .

Quakers Decline to Fight.

Sir T. Gower to Sec^y^ Bennet.

Yorke 1° Aug. 1663.

. . . This city is in good ord^r^ ye Maior and other officers very carefull of their safety, and Capt. Sidenham wth his Company of ye Ld Wentworth his Regiment is very vigilant. Excuse I beseech you this bare relation. . . I had this morne some Quakers wth me who doe not deny but that they haue been solicited to ioyne in outward things to spirituall good, and that their answer was they would vse no carnall weapons, but when I pressed to know who those persons wer who tempted them, they ꝑfesse they knew them not, and that they were Baptists. . . .

Y^r^ faithfull seruant,
THO GOWER[3]

[1] S.P.D. lxix. 13. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 66.
[2] S.P.D. lxxvii. 50. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 216.
[3] S.P.D. lxxviii. 6. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 225.

Quakers Quiet.

Sir PATRICK CURWEN to Williamson.

Workington.

Aug 24. 1663.

. . . Our deputie leauetenants had a meetinge this last weeke, before I gott home, butt for any thinge I heare did little at itt. There is verie little noyes heer of the Quakers or their meetings, att ꝑsent, when ther is Mr Secretarie shall not onlie be speedilye informed of it, butt wee shall vse all dilligence to keep them in order.[1] . . .

Expected Retribution.

Sir Philip Musgrave to Sec. Williamson.

Au. 24 [1663].

S^r^

I haue little from hence but that those in authorety here are much put to it to beare the insolence of the Quakers who notwithstanding our proceedings against some of them meet every week 200 or more in one place and haue told some Justices of peace that they keep Coppies of al proceedings against them and expect a tyme to call for account, some stricter course must be taken with them or the inconvenience wil proue to our cost and troble. I haue writ to Mr Secretary that their may be some few horse in Constant pay at Carlisle, it is of so much necessety I cannot but press it. I pray you further it what you can for you wil do Me a fauour in it by inableing Me the better to serue His Majes^tie^ the only end I propose to my Selfe and which is the almost daly worke I am sure itt is the study off

y^r^ humble servant,

PHILIP MUSGRAVE.[2]

Increase in East Yorkshire.

To Sec. Williamson.

Hull. Aug. 26. 1663.

. . . The Quakers increase in the Country aboute vs very much who if not tymely ꝑuented will exceedingly infect the Kingdom.[3]

[1] S.P.D. lxxix. 59. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 251.
[2] S.P.D. lxxix. 60. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 251.
[3] S.P.D. lxxix. 90. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 256.

Charles Bayly to Charles the Second.

[Addressed] These for the King of England vnto whome blessing is tendred in this Message.

[Endorsed] Quaker to the King.

Three pages beginning "O King The Whirl winde of the Lord God is a Coming over the Nation." Has seen a vision & heard a warning voice about his surroundings, when he last saw the King he promised to reveal any thing that he knew would do him hurt. Goes on to rebuke his way of life and treatment of the Quakers, reminding him that he had been brought "without the help of the Arme of flesh into his Kingdom" when he was low in his own eyes. It may be taken from him as suddenly. "Of a truth for thy sake I could die that thou mayst yet live & reigne for ever & ever." Ends:

Written by One who is a Prisonner in Newgate prison of Bristoll for the testimony of Gods truth, & for witnessing against the Idoll Preists against whom the anger of ye Lord is kindled, who hath decreed that not one of them shall remaine in the land, & let mee not be accounted thy enimie because I tell the truth in this matter, there are yet many more thinges which the controuersy of the Lord is against, but for brevity sake shall forbeare to speake of them at present, desireing soe much fauour of thee as to see thy face, that I might yet further shew thee the minde & will of God, in the doing of which, thou wouldst be blessed with the blessed, which is my true & vnfeigned desire concerning thee. knowne by the name of

CHARLES BAILY.

The 4th of ye 7th mo. 1663.[1]

Appeal of Prisoners at Ilchester.

[Endorsed] Quakers to ye King 4 Sept. 1663. Being then in Ilchester Goale in Somersetshire.

To the Kinge

ffforasmuch O Kinge! as our sufferings are dayly augmented, and our Number in this place soe greatly increased as that we cannot any longer well hold our peace, but doe in the feare of god and in true humility in his sight in all lowlinesse of mind after a longe imprisonment present thee (in this thy progresse and day of ioy and prosperity) wth our grievous sufferings for our consciences in thinges relating to god, our soules being subiect to the lord that

[1] S.P.D. lxxx. 20. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 266.

made heaven and Earth, And against thee O Kinge ! haue we not done or imagined Evill, but doe according to truth and righteousnesse in our hearts desire thy peace and prosperity, and that mercy may Establish thy throne in Equity & justice And Whereas we who are called Quakers, because of the feare of God and to keepe our Consciences void of offence cannot take an Oath &c. Many of vs are by a severe sentence deprived of all the good we haue of this world, and our wives and innocent children thereby Exposed to vtter ruine vnlesse the execution thereof be prevented, and some others by fines beyond their abillityes adiudged to perpetuall imprisonment, and that for matter of pure conscience toward god only and not for any designe of Evill or wronge done or intended towards thee, O Kinge, or any of thy Subiects, as hath bin largely testified by many yeares Experience through many tryalls and hardshipps in bonds, wherein the lord hath bin wth vs, and preserved vs innocent and vpright in our hearts towards thee. And for this we can appeale to the witnesse of god in all men Whether we have not soe approoved our selves to this day in the sight of god and men. And as an addition to our present sufferings, the Goalers cruelty soe abounds that many of vs are likely to be exposed to famishment, and vtter destruction being thrust together in such a great number and denyed such necessary accommodation as is ordinarily given to the worst of men, besides what is dayly further threat'ned.

We therefore as to our Outward man being Obiects of thy mercy and clemency it being in thy hands to dispose of vs at thy pleasure, doe in all our submission make our appeale vnto thee, as vnto one who is able to relieve vs. And the lord open thy heart to consider our innocency and distresse, and to acquit vs from our grievous Sentences, and other our imprisonments. And this is our hearts desire that in truth and righteousnesse the god of peace may prosper thee long to reigne. And what profit will the death of the innocent be to the Kinge ?

ffrom the prisoners (called Quakers) in Ilchester in the County of Somerset, the 4th of Septemb^{r} 1663.

William Creese	Sam̄. Scot	ffined for meetings and for the hat.
Henry Leverick	Sam̄ Trent	
John Leverick	Melch. ffeaver	
William Beaton	Richard Slade	
Walter ffudge	Wm Hodges	
John ffudge	John Anderdon	
	Samuel Clothier	
	William Thomas	
	William Partridge	

John Cary	Rice Morrice	vnder the sentence of Premunire
John Evans	Andrew Raymond	
Nath: Parke	Joseph Pearse	
George Clapp	Henry Turner	
William Roch	Henry Lambert	
John Denbury	John Addams	
Thomas Budd	Amos Parsons	
John Collens	Giles Brooke[1]	
Matthew Perin		

An Information against Joseph Hall.

Whereas Thomas Moore Mr Fisher, Mr Breckstocke and M^r^ ffuce Quackers ware Committed too the Whight lion in Southwarke beeing the Countey prison for that Countey ffor vnlawfull meeting thay ware ffoarthwith discharged ye sam night by the sayd hall and neaver went intoo prison At All, neather ware thay thare last night beeinge the 25 of October 1663.

Sabbath day beeinge the 4 of October 1663 ye prison beeinge seartcht by A mesinger A saruant too the Kings Matie thare woas then an vnlawfull meetinge off ye Quackers assembled too geather at thare vnlawfull Exsersis that Cam as well from All parts of London as them off the prison that then ware prisinors.

Lickwis the last Sabbath day beeinge the 25 off October thee meantim that Cunstables and other the kings offisers ware Surprisinge thare meetings that ware then met togeather in A tumultious maner thare wos all the Afternone a meetinge in ye prison off many scoares.[2]

"Quackinge Turned to Tremblinge."

George Williamson to Joseph Williamson

Oct. 30. 1663.

Notice of an intended rising. Sir Patricius Curwen has put Westmoreland into a posture of defence, has garrisoned Appleby Castle & sent to all loyal gentlemen in the county to appear at Cockermouth. They did appear very gallantly mounted with their servants & relations well armed and stayed there 4 days.

Though wee haue a boundance of quackers, and non Conformists yett ye gentell^m^ appearinge soe gallantly made them turne

[1] S.P.D. lxxx. 19. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 266. The names are in the same hand as the address.

[2] S.P.D. lxxxii. 46. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 314.

there quackinge to tremblinge, ye heads of wch were apβhended, and sent to Carlile, some releast vpon bond the rest remaines the Last quart^r^ sessions there was 60 quack^r^s Convected.[1] . . .

Sunday Shillings.

Col. Rich^D^ Kirkby to Williamson.

Garstang 13 October 63.

. . . At our sessions . . two sturdy Quakers who hath the oath of obedience tenderd them Examples to the rest uppon wh^m^ we haue ordered 12^d^ for every Sunday for the last month and 12^d^ a sunday for the time to come to be levy^d^.[2]

Richard Robinson, of Wensleydale.

The Exam^n^ of Rich. Robinson reputed a Quaker taken ye 13 day of Nou. 1663.

That

he dwelleth in Countersett in Wenceydall in Yorkeshire.

That he hath been a Quaker about 10 yeares.

That he came to London to preuent ye taking of a lease from ye Citty of London of certaine Royaltyes &c to his & his Neighbo^rs^ βjudice.

he hath been 6 weekes in Towne, & came wth one Cuthbert Wenne [?] anoth^r^ Trustee in this businesse.

That he hath spoken wth Sr Tho. Player Chamb^r^lain of ye Citty who denyed there had been any such designe to βjudice him &c.

That he lyeth at ye beare in Basinghall Street.

That onely [*blank*] Hart a Countryman came to him about paym^t^ of money to ye Chamb^n^. No Countryman else, nor lodger in ye house eu^r^ concerted or came to him.

That he hath heard nothing of a Proclamaçon issued out by ye King. That he hath spoken wth Th. Fesher seru^t^ to ye farmer of Richmond.

That he hath knowne one Tho. Atkinson a Quaker, wh^m^ he hath not seen these 2 yeares, likewise one Jo. Atkeson & Geo. his Brother, who are his Neighbo^rs^ that Jo. hath been sometimes a Badg^r^ otherwhiles a Chandler & sometimes sold Stockins. That he hath not seen him this halfe yeare nor came he vp wth this Exam^t^ to Towne, nor seen him in Towne. That Geo lives at

[1] S.P.D. lxxxii. 81. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 318.

[2] S.P.D. lxxxiii. 83. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 337, *Cal.* gives "November 13."

Askrigge. That ye last time he saw Jo. was in Askerigge markett. That he cannot tell w^t^ descourse passed between them concerning ye Gouerm^t^, it may be some did, when they were together in Yorke Castle, where they lay together. That he doth not belieue they spoke anything of p̄judice to ye Gou^r^m^t^.

That he hath neu^r^ spoke wth Dr Richardson these 7 years last past.

That he doth not know one Marsdell.

Examination of Jo. Perciuall :—Robinson has been 7 weeks at the Bear, has not observed him to converse with any guest in the Inn, or have any visitor but Jane Stockdall, who dwells in Southwarke.

Thomas Hird examined :—lives 6 miles above Skipton in Craven, a drover, desired to travel in Robinson's Company to ye Country.

On another slip Jane Stockdalls address at Armitage Bridge, Wapping; enquire at a Pottery there.[1]

Quakers a Source of Danger.

Daniel Fleming to Williamson.

Kendall, Nov. 14. 63.

. . . Thinks pretty secure from any danger at present but if mischief arise it will be either from the non-licensed ministers . . . of which there are but a few, or from ye Quakers of whom wee have too many, this part of ye Country joyning upon y^t^ p^t^ of Lancashire where Geo. Fox & most of his cubbs are, & have been for a long time Kennell'd. Tho at present these psons are not much reguarded, yet I am confident ye first reall danger wee shall bee in will bee from them ; for they are psons ye most numerous of any one opinion y^t^ are here ag^t^ us, of ye closest correspondencies (keeping constantly their meetings weekly within eight miles one of another throughout all this Countrey, if not England also) & they are such y^t^ will do mischiefe ye most resolutely of any if Fox or any other of their Grand Speakers should but dictate it unto them, wch some of y^m^ halfe threaten already. Sr Philip yet keepes a Guard vpon ye Prisoners at Appleby to prevent all danger, some of whom I hear are conveyed into Carlile. I hear from my Brother, who is a Captaine in Lancashire under Coll Kirkby y^t^ all things are quiet there, onely some of them have ye same thoughts of ye Quakers there, as wee have here.[2]

[1] S.P.D. lxxxiii. 84. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 338.

[2] S.P.D. lxxxiii. 98. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 340.

Joseph Helling.

Letter from ——— to "Your Honour," n.d., from the North of England.

. . . There is one Joseph Hellin, a Quaker, which hath binn a prissoner in Durham, about twelf monthes sent a letter vnto Richardson about the beginning of June last, in which he saluted him with his freindes in a true aspect shewed the favorable Conjonction of the stars as hopefull for action.[1] . . .

Sir Philip Musgrave to Williamson.

Edenhall 16 Nov. 1663.

[Letter referring to a plot enclosing statement of] A Commission tendered to Robert Wharton of Kendal, a quaker who did refuse it; since October 12.[2]

Prisoners at Launceston.

J. F. to Williamson.

S^r^ 9 9^ber^ 1663.

Yesterday theire being a meeting of Quaquers within six myles of my house vppon information I granted forith my warrents for theire Apprehending & this day seaven men weere brought before mee on of them a Gun Smyth who confesseth of some Armes which he lately fixt for another of his proffession & opinion. . . these persons beene as by theire mittimus sent to goale at Lanceston theire Speaker being a stranger I haue mist, but if information serues mee right I may make you a concidderable discovery for I am told y^t^ there is stranger which frequent boith the Quaquers and Annabapt houses which doeth list men & Arms.[3] . . .

Contraband Literature.

[Endorsed] The woman of the Darke House's Petiçon.

[in another hand] John Wilcocks.

Petition of Elizabeth Ward, widdow, for release, she having been imprisoned with her daughter by a former husband Sarah Keete who hath of late been seduced and misled by some dissolute

[1] S.P.D. lxxxii. 105. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 323, under date Oct. ?, 1663.

[2] S.P.D. lxxxiii. 111. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 342.

[3] S.P.D. lxxxiii. 60. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 333.

persons in Judgm^t^ Styled Quakers. She acting as servant to her mother in a victualling house near Billingsgate, had some printed papers left in her Custody unknown to her mother. Promises never to harbour any matter or thing prejudiciall to the publique peace.
Note: committed 26 Nov.
released on bail 10 Dec.[1]

The Reward of Fidelity to Principle.

2 Dec. 1663.

[Long letter bewailing the severity of the government towards many only accused by informers.]

In August last one Thomas Denham who as I heard was once a Cornet in the Army but since has changed his Collors, came to Mr Wakerley, a gentl^n^ of a good estate in Yorkeshire & told him as a great secret y^t^ now was ye time for ye people of God to redeeme their liberty from mens tyrannicall & vnjust invasions, & moreover acquainted him y^t^ many were already ingadged in ye designes, & thereupon urged him to contribute his assistance to it, as being ye worke of God & of ye day. Mr Wakerley who was of y^t^ Sect they call Quakers, but otherwise a sober & discreet man replyed that it was against his principles to meddle in any civill disturbance, & though he did expect God would do great things shortly, yet he could not imagine they would be brought to passe by ye sword, & so absolutely refused to hearken to them. But Denham still importun'd him, urging such motiues as he hoped might ꝑvaile wth one whose religion was ꝑsecuted, & no doubt giueing the King such Epithates as Outlandish Dog, Villaine, ye rogue of Whitehall & ye like, wch these priviledg'd spies are wont & licensed to vse, though it be Treason in others to heare them.

But Wakerley being unmoued with all y^t^ inviting Rhetoricke Replyed That if he insisted to mention anything more of such matters, he would acquaint ye Magistrate with it & accordingly he ꝑsently wrote a letter to Sir Thomas Gower then High Sheriffe; wherein he related all this Story, & enlardged more fully vpon y^e^ ꝑticulars, & least ye Receit of his letter might afterwards come to be disowned he appointed two of his freinds to carry it & to be eye-witnesses that Sir Thomas did both receaue & read it. Not long after that ye Duke of Buckingham came downe & amongst other plotters this Mr Wakerley was sent for & secured for one,

[1] S.P.D. lxxxiv. 62. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 352, under "Nov. 26? 1663." Somewhat later Widow Ward petitions again that her daughter may be sent to prison and supported by common charity, as she cannot afford to support her while kept in the messenger's hands.

but being examined he told ye Duke what he had done, and though Sr Thomas Gore did most vnworthily deny ye receipt of his letter yet vpon search it was found & upon ye Dukes reading of it Mr Wakerley was imediately dischardg'd but before he went away he asked what was become of Thomas ye moueing engine to all y^t^ mischiefe, & desired to know why he was not secured amongst ye rest. The Duke told him he might goe about his buisnes, ye other was of no Concernm^t^ to him as if one who had layd a snare for ye life & estate of his neighbour being thus detected, ought not to haue beene ye principall subject of a righteous Magistrates enquiry.[1] . .

An Escaped Shipmaster.

Col. WALTER SLINGSBY to Williamson.

Poole, 7 Dec., 1663.

Has apprehended Sydrach Lester, captain of the *Magdalen* of Poole, but he escaped from his two keepers & has not been found. The ship was freighted with Corne by Cole's wife of Hampton, the second of 4 voyages to Rotterdam, under the name of Westfield, who is a Quaker & lives with her. Cole freighted her back again with growing waire to Bristoll, still under the name Westfield.

Has examined Roger Dennis a downeright professed Quaker who was Lesters mate these 2 last voyages, he says little, seldom went ashore at Rotterdam.

Westfield trades for Cole, he met the vessel & owns goods on her as per enclosed [barrs of iron, drinking glasses, iron potts, cotton yarn, toys for children]. sends a letter from Cole's wife.

Sidrach Leister

This morninge I Rec. a letter from one John ffoquett who is employed to bring Corne aboard for thy fraight. hee is at Cowes wth part of thy Loadinge & stays for the vessell to Receue it, therfor, if thou art not come thither before this come to thy hand, make all posible speed & gett Matts & deales for a Bulke head there if to be had, or send hither for them. & Looke well to the Measure of the Corne & lett mee heare from thee as soone as any p^t^ of the Corne is aboard. I haue written to John ffoquet to desire him to speake with thee about ye entry, & between you to gett it entred. I desier there may be no delays but all

[1] S.P.D. lxxxv. 15. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 362.

possible speed, or else there may be great damage sustained, wch is all at present ffrom

ELIZ. COLE.

Southton 23^d^
2^d^ mo. 1663.

let the Corne be entered in the name of William Welch Marchant of Rotterdam.

[Addressed]

ffor Sidrack Leister
These
leaue this wth John ffoquett at the house
of William Lauandelo
In Cowes
w^th^
speed.[1]

John Furly, of Colchester.

To Mr Williamson, Secretarie to Sr Hen. Bennett, Secretarie of State. These present

at Westminster.

S^r^

I am not alltogether so much a stranger as the first sight off this may render mee, hauing formerly beene recomended to you for a fauour by Sr J. Lawson, & the bussinesse then was for his Maj^ties^ lett^r^ to the Ld Ambassad^r^ at Paris to procure me Justice at Boulougne. I well rememb^r^ yor wish when you handed me the said lett^r^, viz. that it might answere my expectation, but it succeeded as yor words did secretly insinuate, for all the paines & cost therein spent was casting good money after bad. No more of that.

I now begge yor further fauour in procuring the speedie Reading the petition for my Broth^r^ John his enlargem^t^, who was lately committed for Suffering the Quak^rs^ to meet at his house. S^r^, I owne him not in that his practise, but pleade for him as a Broth^r^ in aduersitie, & against such a time Sure a Broth^r^ is Borne : he hath a wife full off Sorrowes, a familie full off Children, & his hands full off Bussinesse, all wch are now in a suffering if not a perishing Condition : you may Judge how great a trade he driues by this : he paid the last yeere aboue £2,000 Custome, wch is more then all the March^ts^ in this Towne paid beside. I earnestly craue 2 lines from you, yor acceptance off 2 firkins of Greene oysters herewith sent, leaue to renew againe my Suit to

[1] S.P.D. lxxxv. 43. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 366.

you about the said petition, to further the speedie presenting it, & for a Close I Bespeake yor beliefe that I am

S^r^

Colchester, x^ber^ 15, 1663. Yo^r^ very humb seru^t^, STEPHEN FFURLY.

Sr The oysters will be sent to yor quarters on Thursday when ye waggons gett in. [They] are branded wth S.K. but obscurely.[1]

(1) Warrant issued to Sir Edward Broughton Kn^t^, Keeper of ye Gatehouse to deliver John Furley to [*blank*] to be by him disposed of according to a further warrant. Whitehall, 12th April 1664.

(2) Warrant to [*blank*] to receive him & carry him into safe Custody to Newgate Prison. Same date.

(3) Whereas John Furley of the Towne of Colchester in the County of Essex Marchant, hath been found to be a fauourer & eminent encourager of the Sect of Quakers in those parts, These are therefore to will & require you to take into yor Custody the Body of the said John Furley here wth sent unto you, and him safely in the Prison of Newgate to keepe untill further order. For which this shall be yor Warrant.

Att Whitehall Aprill 12th 1664.

HENRY BENNET.

To ye Keeper of ye Prison of Newgate or his Dep^ty^.[2]

Security Offered but not Accepted.

[Endorsed] complaint ag^t^ — Knight of Bristoll.

To ye hono^r^able his Maj^ts^ deputy Lieutenants for ye Citty & County of Bristoll.

The humble Remonstrance of Richard Streamer one of ye Sheriffs thereof & maj^r^ of ye Citty regiment

Sheweth

That on ye 27th of December last, he being required by ye Mayor to disturbe ye meeting of ye Quakers, & to apprehend ye Cheifest of them, commanded some of his souldiers then vpon ye Guard to execute this order; This ye soldiers accordingly

[1] S.P.D. lxxxv. 93. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 374.

[2] S.P.D. xcvi. 93-95. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 553.

did, & brought before him Tho Speed, Will[m] Taylor, & Charles Jones, who were all brought before y[e] mayor vpon y[e] 28th of x[ber] in y[e] Councell house to answer y[e] vnlawfulness of their assembling. The mayor tendered them y[e] oath of Allegiance, w[ch] they refusing, a Committment was ordred against them, but M[r] J[no] Knight of y[e] sugar house & some others, ꝑfered to be securities; y[e] Quakers being asked whether they desired it replied noe. M[r] Knight not withstanding psisted y[t] his security might be accepted, whether they required it or noe; To this I replied y[t] I wondred y[t] he should desire for them w[t] they refused for themselues, & y[t] he did not doe well to appear in this manner for them as an Abettor & head of y[t] faction, as also y[t] m[r] mayor had formerly argued security was not to be giuen onely for their appearance at Sessions, but also to forbear their future meetings. To w[ch] m[r] Knight returned me this scornfull & vpbraiding answer: what doe y[u] prate & what doe y[u] here, y[u] are but y[e] Kings Jaylor, & y[t] he cared noe more for me, then for his dogg; vpon this I required iustice on him from y[e] mayor, but he instead of doing me right in such a place, & before soe great a multitude, threatned y[t] vnless we would be quiet he would bind vs both to y[e] good behauiour; M[r] Knight still psisted saying y[t] we ought to haue respect to tender consciences, & y[t] y[e] time would come he should be found as good a subiect as myselfe, giue me leaue also to acquaint y[u] y[t] m[r] Thomas Langton being not long since Sheriff & a Capt[a] of y[e] Militia receiued a box on y[e] Eare from said M[r] Knight & withall drew his sword vpon him in y[e] Councell house before y[e] mayor and Deputy Lieutenants, for w[ch] hauing receiued onely a small confinement grows more & more insolent. I submit to y[r] wisdom whether it be not fit to let m[r] mayor see his errour, y[t] he may doe me iustice for y[e] Publiq affront then done to me & his Maj[ts] seruice, & whether these outrages of m[r] Knights be not of dangerous consequences as it is generally apprehended to be, & worthy to be represented by y[u] to his Maj[ties] priuy Councell, & y[t] at present he be secured as a disturber of y[e] publique peace, & a retarder of if not an enemy to his Maj[ts] seruice, he being moreouer of a plentifull estate, & consequently y[e] more dangerous to head a faction.

Bris[ll] y[e] 30 x[ber] 1663 RIC[D] STREAMER.[1]

Sir JOHN KNIGHT, Mayor, to Sir Henry Bennett, Secretary.

Bristoll, the 13th ffebruary 1663.

Has received the orders & has accordingly informed the Dept[y] L[ts]. began to examine the matter for which M[r] John Knight

[1] S.P.D. xc. 10. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 428. Richard Streamer was Sheriff of Bristol. See next Extract.

was arrested by Mr Sheriff Streamer, desired him to attend, but he had left for London to justify himself. On his return shall proceed against him. Meanwhile Streamer has felt obliged to go to London to appear against Knight & have copies of the depositions taken here against them. It is better to proceed here than that the King or Council shall be troubled. Sir Robert Cann & Sir Robert Yeamans have not been obedient to government & their oathes but since 29th Sept last they have absented themselves from doing his Majesty's service, although legally warned, and the Quakers & Sectarists still in prison have been visited & countenanced by them & others. Sir R. Yeamans especially has reproached the Magistrates here. Has had such discouragements by means of those ringleading opposers that it may not be endured. Last Tuesday Sir R. Yeamans committed a great misdemeanor at the Common Council refusing to put on his gown or submit to the ancient orders of the city, reproached many of the Aldermen, for which, refusing to be of good behaviour, he stood committed, but got away & is now gone with Sir Robert Cann to London to make he knows not what complaint against the city. If these persons find Countenance above the sectarists will be more daring than ever & the Kings affairs at a great loss. Is loth to acquaint of their earlier history, they having been pardoned under the Act of Oblivion but their proceedings are a great obstruction to justice. Sheriff Streamer can inform to the full of their Miscarriages Hopes they will receive a sharp reprehension or be otherwise punished.

Informaçon of JOHN IVYE of Bristoll, taken x Feb. 1663 before Sr John Knight Knt Mayor, John Locke & other Aldm &c.

On Tues. 29 Dec. being in the common place of audience called the Tolzy of the city of Bristol, Thomas Speed, Charles Jones, Henry Taylor, & others were examined for being at an unlawful Assembly under pretence of divine worship, the mayor pressed them to give sureties for appearance at next sessions, they refused nor would consent anyone should be bound for them. John Knight, living at the Sugar House, offered with others to be bail & urged the mayor not to commit Quakers for conscience sake. The Mayor consented, but Speed & the others refused. Knight said he would be bail even if they did not want it. The Sheriff asked if he would be bound that they should not meet till next sessions, when Knight replied with a great deal of fury What do you prate for, What do you do here ? Thou art but the Kings Goalekeeper. I value thee no more than I value my dog &c.

The same deposition by Henry Scoper and six others.

Information from Robert Edwards one of the Mayor's servants that he has often warned Sr Robert Cann knight & baronet to assist the Mayor & aldermen, but since Michaelmas he has not attended, or put on his Scarlet to goe to church with the Mayor on Christmas Day, but he & his son were present in their cloaks[1] . . .

The Kaber Rigg Plot.

Sir PHILIP MUSGRAVE to Williamson.

Carlisle, 13 Dec. 1663.

. . . Many Westmorland Quakers are found to be ingaged [in the plot] which hath made the justices of Peace send Persons every Sunday to attend their meetings and at every tyme to cause some of the most active to be secured so that they have wel nigh broke their knot and discouraged them.[2]

Poor yet Firm.

Letter from Sir ROGER BRADSHAIGH to Williamson.

Haigh January the 5th 1663[4].

Sr Robert Bindloss of this County lately secured 20 Quakers at a meeting, hee would haue sett many of the poorest sort at liberty if they would but promis to meete noe more, but none of them would either take any oath, giue security, or promis reformation.[3] . . .

Three Brothers—Persecutors.

Letter from DANIEL FLEMING to Williamson.

Penrith, Jan. 7, 63/64.

S^r^

. . . All things are & have been this good while very quiet in these two Counties & Lancashire, excepting onely as to meetings of Quakers, wch are very frequent & who would gladly continue them in dispight of ye Law, but in ye Bottome of Westmorland ye Justices of Peace have comitted, & bound over, a great many to ye next Quarter Sessions, & so likewise have wee done in ye Barony, And as to Lancashire, hearing of an intended meeting of them therein, I sent my two Brothers thither,

[1] S.P.D. xcii. 83. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 477.
[2] S.P.D. lxxxv. 85. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 372.
[3] S.P.D. xc. 23. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 431.

who took almost 50 of them together, all ye most considerable of whom I have sent vnto Lancaster, & at ye next Sessions wee intend to punish them according to ye Late Act of Parliam^t^ made ag^t^ them.[1] . . .

No Kindness for the Quakers.

Letter from Sir Philip Musgrave to Williamson.

Hartley Castle, Ja. 14 [1663/4].

S^r^

I was at the publick Sessions at Appleby to w^h^ many suspected Persons weare bound and are continued, many Quakers weare indited for their meetings, They are a very dangerous people & I hope wil not haue incouragement as formerly, I fynde so many Rouges among them as they expect no Kyndeness from Me.

Y^r^ humble seruant,

PHILIP MUSGRAUE.[2]

George Fox in Lancaster Gaol.

DANIEL FLEMING to Joseph Williamson, Whitehall.

Kendall, Jan. 16. 63/64.

S^r^,

At ye Quarter Sessions holden at Lancaster upon Tuesday last, wee proceeded (as justices of ye Peace) smartly against ye Quakers; Wee Præmunired one, committed to close Gaol George Fox & halfe a score more, for refuseing of ye Oath of Allegiance, & wee fined near three score upon ye new Act for unlawfull meetings, not withstanding Mrs Fell (Oliver's Judge Fel's widdow) used her utmost endeavors with many of ye Justices to prevent it. The Fines we have ordered to bee levyed, & for want of Distress, to carry y^m^ to ye House of Correction. Yesterday at our Sessions here, wee committed some, & fined about a score. At Appleby ye Justices have been very active ag^t^ ye Quakers, & fined many of them there. I doubt not but this proceeding ag^t^ them here will break their meetings & other designes in a short time, if they procure not somew^t^ by way of favour from you at Whitehall, w^h^ will not a little encourage them, & discourage others.[3] . . .

[1] S.P.D. xc. 38. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 433.

[2] S.P.D. xc. 86. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 441.

[3] S.P.D. xc. 100. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 444.

Margaret Fell to Colonel Kirkby.

[Endorsed] Fell's Widow to Coll. Kirkby.

To Coll. Kirby att His Lodging These present In London.

[Seal broken, half only.]

Swarth more ye 20° of 11° Mo Caled Jenauary [1664]

Coll : Kirby

The lord Requiers of thee and all men to love mercie and to doe Justis, And to walke humbly wth the lord &c : this is Comly in A Magstrate in the sight of God and all men ; And the law wch god gave vnto his people is first to love god, And secondly their Neighbor. And the last time thou was in this Contry there was a show and an apearance Made of love vnto mee and my famally, And when George ffox Came to thee, thou said thou had noe thing Against him and said if he stayd at this house none should medll w'h him, w'h many other faire Speeches, but at the Sessions before, I psave there was then Intencions in thy minde for I heard that thou Said w^n^ you weare about to Indite Roger Soray that you should all soe have had mee, but it seems that was passed by or forgotten. And our friends Inquiered after and severall fined. And pore people had theire goods distreaned trible the vallve of their fines. And since that thy Brother Came into our Meeting & became a witnes against our friends and hath Cavsed severall pore men to bee fined some in five Marks and some in five noubles, And some they have fined that is porer then many that begs, and here is ye Charraty and the love that your pore Nighbors Receiues from you. It hath formerly bein the Honnor of Magstrats to take Care of their Nighbors & to doe what good ofice they Covld for them, And Rether show Mercy then Severity ; for the Rock of Iseroll hath said y^t^ hee that Ruls amongst men must be Jvst Ruling in the feare of god. But Contrary to this it seems there was a letter sent from thee wch Came to the bench in the Sescions w^c^h is looked vpon to be the Cavse of soe many pore people Suffering Such fines and Imβsonments, and this is not of good Report nor a good Saver that any man should have a mind to doe his Nighbors harme at Such A distance, it had beine enough for thee to have laid thy Rod vpon vs when thee was among vs, & not to have Incoriged others in thy absence. It was but a mean ofice for thy brother to be a witnes against an Inosent people for punishing them, for serveing and worshipping the lord, And when I spoke to him after the Sescions, hee threatened mee that this was but a beginning of what I should find, soe I psajve that their is great Intencions against mee and vs but wee are willing to give vp to the will of the lord, And to giue our backs to the smiter, knowing that the lord in his dve time will visit for these things.

And what ever the Spoyler doe vnto us, the lord taks Notice of it for his Eyes beholds the Children of men, And I am sver its w^th^out Cause given by mee or any that ever belonged to mee, to thee, or any of your ffamily. And one of the Justices of the bench told mee that my house had not beine trubled but for thee, soe I see and find that A professed Enemie is a better friend then A Professed friend and a secret Enemie. This is noe good Carracter Nether is it a great Conqvest to get eight Inosent men into ꝑson by a snare. And to fine a Company of pore people for worshiping the lord but all these things is Commited to the Righteous Jvdge that Judgeth Righteously vnto whom every man must give an account of his works and must Receive his Reward accordingly and there is many of the people Caled quakers in other parts of the nation, that is not soe heverly delt wth by theire Neighbors. But wee Can say vnto thee and unto you all, for all that you doe vnto vs the lord for give y^u^: & you shall never have any Jvst Cavse against vs for what you doe against vs it shall be against the Inosent and that Cavse ther lord will plead, vnto whom wee Commit it.

ffrom thy Reall and
truely Loving ffriend,
MARGRETT FFELL.

Postscript.

The In Closed peper[1] is
George ffoxs is Testimony
that hee gave to they Jvstices
of the bench. Vale.

[Along the margin] I beleve never man soffer for svch a testimony Among Christians Magasteritets.[2]

Great Meetings at Swarthmoor.

DANIEL FLEMING to Williamson.

Rydall, Jan. 28. 63/64.

S^r^

I gave you an account in my last of our proceedings ag^t^ ye Quakers at Lancaster & Kendall, & not withstanding ye same, Mrs. Fell (Oliver's Judge Fell's widdow, & now wife or I know not what to Geo. Fox[3]) had a greater meeting of y^m^ at her house then ever, ye very next Sunday after ye Sessions, on purpose as 'tis

[1] This paper will be found printed in full in the Camb. *Jnl.* (ii. 52-56). For further information respecting the persons and events referred to see Camb. *Jnl.*

[2] S.P.D. xci. 7. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 448.

[3] G. Fox and M. Fell were married in 1669. See further on this in Camb. *Jnl.* ii. 154, 416.

generally thought to affront our authority, altho' near 40 of those y^t^ were fined at ye Sessions, were for meeting at her house. If wee receive any encouragem^t^ from you herein, wee'l tender her ye oath, & so præmunire her according to Law, wch will bee ye onely way to take effectuall course with her, who is ye cheife maintainer of y^t^ party in this Countrey, I find a coolness in severall honest Justices to act ag^t^ y^m^ by reason they severall times have comitted divers Quakers heretofore, & still when ye Judges came their circuit, They either pickt some hole in their Mittimus, & so sett them at Liberty, or else fined them next to nothing, whereby they cast all ye odium on those who com̃ited them; But I hope wee shall have no more of this, but y^t^ every one will act heartily to his power in his prop sphear. . . .

Rec. 9 Feb.[1]

Margaret Fell's Imprisonment, 1663-4.

DANIEL FLEMING to Sec^y^ Williamson.

S^r^ 19 Feb. 1663/4.

Haveing received yours by ye last Post,

I mett yesterday at Ulverstone ye Sherif & some Justices of ye Peace for Lancashire, where after we had signed some warrants on ye behalfe of ye Farmers of ye excise, & had performed his Majesties com̃ands in his late Proclamation for ye better observation of Lent, I press'd ye Justices there to send for Mrs Fell y^t^ wee might know wherefore she had weekly such great meetings of Quakers at her house contrary to ye late Act of Parliam^t^ & y^t^ if she would not assure us to have no more, that wee might then tender her ye oath of Allegiance & proceed ag^t^ her further according to Law. To w^h^ manner of proceeding some of my Fellows were a little backward, untill I com̃unicated your letter unto y^m^ upon sight whereof wee agreed forthwith to send for her, & shee appearing but not beeing willing to engage there should bee no more meetings at her house (haveing had y^m^ there constantly these 12 yeares last past as shee told us) wee tendered her ye Oath of Allegiance w^h^ shee refused to take, whereupon wee com̃itted her unto ye Com̃on Gaol at Lancaster, there to be kept, without Bail or Mainprise, untill ye next Assizes, when wee hope ye Judges will tender her it againe y^t^ so she may bee Præmunired; w^h^ will (I am confident) much abate ye interrest of that Faction in this Countrey & no less encourage our Justices to act smartly ag^t^ them. My haveing had an hand in ye com̃ittm^t^ of Fox, & now of Mrs Fell, will (I know) engage all that party

[1] S.P.D. xci. 68. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 457.

ag^t^ mee to their utmost, but as I do not fear them in my owne perticuler, tho sufficiently libelled by them already (haveing onely pformed my Duty in proceeding legally ag^t^ them) so would I not have y^m^ generally dispised; since their Party are (I am confident) more considerable (all things considered) then many esteeme them to bee[1] . .

Register of Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers.

In the Cath. of St Augustins in Kent. Feb. 1663/4.
[Column of Friends alone given.]

Hundred.	Parish.	Quakers.
Beawsborough	Guston	2
	Whitfield	2
	Charlton	1
	Buckland	1
	Ewell	5
	Westlangdon	2
Cornsloe	Mongham Magna	3
	Northborne	2
	Wingham	3
	Nonington	10
Wingham	Godneston	4
	Ashe	10
Preston	Preston	9
	Elmston	3
	Betshanger	2
	Woodnesburrough	2
Eastrey	Worth	6
	Kingston	2
Kinghamford	Wooton	2
Downhamford	Staple	7
	Wickham Breux	3
Bredge and Petham	Chartham	5
	Waltham	1
Ringeswould	St. Laurence	3
	Minster	4
Bleangate	Hearne	2
		96

[The " teachers " of other sects are given.]

Quakers Teach promiscuously and meete vncertenly.[2]

[1] S.P.D. xciii. 23. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 489.
[2] S.P.D. xciii. 89. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 501.

Daniel Fleming to Joseph Williamson.

Appleby, March 21 1664.

S^r^

Haveing received yours of ye 1st instant, I went ye 10th unto Lancaster-Assizes there to justify ye committing of Geo Fox & Mrs Fell unto Prison, & to acquaint ye Judges with ye state of y^t^ County, where meeting with Mr Spencer (a noble and honest Person one of ye Deputy Lieutenants & Justices of ye Peace for y^t^ County, & near kinsman unto my Lord Treasurer) & other Justices, wee agreed not to wait upon ye Judges untill we heard their charge, wch Judge Twisden gave ye 11th & w^h^ tho very good, yet not beeing so home to our Fanaticks as wee expected & meeting also with some whisps y^t^ ye Judges would not proceede ag^t^ any of ye Quakers wch wee had committed but remaund y^m^ all to our sessions, wee resolved to wait that afternoon upon Judge Twisden, to consult with him concerning ye same, wch wee accordingly did. At our first goeing to wait of him wee found (as wee had formerly heard) ye Judge unwilling to ꝑceed ag^t^ ye Quakers in Prison ; but after wee had acquainted him with ye state of that County, & had intimated unto him how much y^t^ would encourage ye sectaries, and discourage many Justices from further acting ag^t^ them, & had also shewed him your Letter, to clear us from ye aspertions of acting ag^t^ ye Quakers upon private Pickes, or solely of our owne heads, Hee was pleased to assure us to ꝑceed ag^t^ Fox & Fell to ye Præmunire, to make them two examples, & all ye rest he would leave to us, wherewith wee were well pleased, & wch he accordingly ꝑformed ye Munday following ; and Fox & Fell then refuseing to take ye Oath of Allegiance, to find sureties for y^r^ Good Behaviour, & to keep from meetings, ye Judge continued them Prisoners till ye next Assizes. The Judges came hither last Thursday, who were met upon ye way betwixt here & Kendall by all ye Trainband horse of this county & of Cumberland, according to ye order of ye Deputy-Lieutenants, wch horse are to continue here dureing ye Judges stay. That night ye Kings Councel, Deputy Lieutenants, & sherif consulted w^t^ Freeholders were ye fittest to bee put upon ye Grand jury, & Juryes for Life & Death, & wch Prisoners should bee first tryed. On Fryday Judge Twisden empanel'd ye Grand Jury, & gave a notable charge, & y^n^ adjourned untill about 3 of ye clock in ye afternoon, ag^t^ wch time ye Grand Jury had found an Indictm^t^ ag^t^ Robert Waller of Wharton (formerly a Parliam^t^ Captaine), Henry Petty of Keyber, Stephen Wetherald & John Wilkinson of great Musgrave who were all called y^t^ evening, & pleaded not guilty. . . .

[The rest of the letter gives the sentences on various "traitors" and tells of persons active in a plot. None appear to

be Quakers. The writer says many are bound over for want of evidence to next assizes, and ends, "The Judges have acted here very hansomely both ag^t ye Traytors & Quakers."]

[On the back a note of all the names.][1]

A Grand Jury Fined.

William Nowell to Henry Muddiman in London.

Norwich, Aprill 1st 1664.

S^r

At the Sessessions held at o^r Guild Hall this weeke for this citty diuers Quakers were indicted upon the Quakers Act, but were acquitted in regard no euidence could be made by witnesses or confession of the intent of their meetings; onely some of them were fined, for their contempt in coming into the Court wth their hatts on. Diuers others were convict upon an Indictm^t at comon Law for an vnlawfull & seditious meeting & fined some twenty pounds a man some ten pounds & the meaner sort 40^s a man, & to lie in prison till their fines be paid. One was Indicted for Treason for saying if he were prest to goe ag^st the Turkes he would kill the king, but in regard there had been no discourse concerning his majesty of England the Jury conceiued he might meane the King of Turkes & for insufficiency of the parties that gaue euidence he was found not guilty. Those persons who were formerly Indicted upon the Statute of the 23 of Queen Elizabeth for not coming to church; but the Indictm^t would not be found by the former Grand jury, neither Billa vere nor Ignoramus which caused the Grand jury to be fined ten pounds a man; but by the Grand Jury this Sessions were found guilty according to that Statute 4 of them 20^li a man for one month & one 60^li for 3 monthes.

Yo^rs to Comand,

Wm. Nowell.[2]

Thomas Bampfield, Lawyer.

[From a Paper endorsed] Information of Conventicles about London since May 23 '64.

. . . The Quakers haue made ye same new article of their faith touching a change of ye Gouerm^t this yeare: But they have sold many armes and doe disclayme ye haueing armes in their houses. Diuers presbyterians nonconfor^sts haue turn^d Anabapt^s & Quakers of late; & are nowe p̄ch^rs in their conventicles, or

[1] S.P.D. xcv. 2. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 523.

[2] S.P.D. xcvii. 5. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 560, *Cal.* gives "April 18."

teachers of Grammar Schooles for their children; particularly on Christopher Taylo[r] late a prison[r] for p̄ching at Conventicles, & now a Teacher of a Latten Schoole in Hartford for Quakers children. The sectarys are s[d] to growe so numerous there out of y[e] dislike & p̄judices they haue taken vp against one of y[e] vicars of Hartford, who hath very fewe audito[rs]. And tis beleeued that if 2 or 3 clergy men of parts & temper for such an imploym[t] were incouraged to converse w[th] y[e] Quakers of that Towne, divers of them who are men of estates & repute, might bee gayned, & bee made instrumentall to y[e] undeceeiving y[e] rest of them, in this Chrisis of time, befor y[e] new Act bee put in execu[tn].

There is a pretty relation written to a m[r]chant of this Citty from Devon, how Tho Bamfeild of that County, trusty & well-beloued Counsello[r] at Lawe to y[e] presbyterian party, is turned Quaker, & hath assum[d] a habitt, whereof he hath ambitio[n] to bee Author to his sect. viz. a shirt of flaṅing, & vpon it a course gowne w[th] a kind of hoode, & a cappe of y[e] same, leather stockings & pumps sewed wth a thong.[1] . . .

E.M. to Margaret Tomlinson.

[Address] For His Loueing friend Margrett Tomlinson att John Tomlinson's house these in Carlile.
post p[d] to London 3[d]
forward 3[d] Cumberland.

A.F. Tanton 25. 3 Mo. 1664.

My very deare and faithfully beloued friend, vnto whom The Issues of juty we Loue doth richly streame forth vnto in the Couenant of life, and endlesse loue: w[ch] the Lord hath freely shed abroad in mine heart, by the vertue of his owne spirit, and life freely manifested in & by w[ch] he hath brought us nigh vnto himselfe; and into pure vnity one with another euen as members of the same body whereoff X[t] Jesus is the head, y[t] so we cannot be vnsensible one of another; being alive in him who hath quickened us; and raised us vp from death, to liue vnto him in the jmmortal life; where we may jnjoy the fullnes of his Loue, and be made to rejoyce in him alone who is ouer all blessed for euermore; deare friend, by this thou may understand that I receiued thine y[e] last post dated 3 mo & nob[r] 9, and though I haue little to signify to thee but my deare Loue in the truth; yet haueing a conuenient opportunity I could not be so jngratefull as to forbeare to giue thee a Line or 2 to let thee know that it was

[1] S.P.D. xcix. 7. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 603.

come to mine hand, as to my distemper I signifyed in my last that it was partly abated & since it hath renewed its strength againe & hath been well nigh as strong as euer, yet I do hope in tyme the Lord will remoue it, ffor it is the desire of my soul to waite in patience vntill his tyme come, as to what was signifyed in ye pap it seemes to mee as though it might produce troubles, & jarrings amongst some—ffriends here a wayes are generally well, & as yett pretty peaceable, though some begin to threaten by reason of this new Act. I desire thee to remember my deare Loue to J.A. J.T. & friends their awayes as thy freedome is; euen as though I named them in pticulars to ye Lord god of life & euerlasting strength be with thee to strengthen comfort & ꝑserue thee in his pure feare to abide steadfast vnto the end.

E.M.[1]

Prisoners in Reading.

To Lord Lovelace.

ffriend,

Wee are fiuetie six prisoners Coⁿmitted to this Goale, both men & Women & haue most of vs beene heare this fiueteene weekes, & though by our mittimus wee were to bee deliuered by due Corse of Law, yett are wee not brote forth to this day; It is a Coⁿmon sayinge that if the Law bee executed to its rigor, Who can Liue Under it, but with Us they act not accordinge to anie Law but their owne Wills, for both towne & Countie sessions are both passed ouer, & wee not Caled forth, & now the third sessions beinge the next weeke at Abington, wee vnderstanding by the Goaler that wee shall not goe to this sessions wee Cannott but acquaint thee with it, & the rather because wee haue beene Lately informed that the Judges did say they have much other busines and will not medle with vs at the Asises, but haue putt vs ouer to the sessions therfore wee haue much Cause to doubte that through the mallice and selfe ends of some men, wee shall nott bee Caled this sessions. Which thou knowest right well is Contrary to all just Law, our desire therfore to thee is, beinge manie poore men, & women, & saruants, & allmost some whole familyes, that our Condition may bee taken notis of, it beinge the principall tyme of the yeare for Laborers and husbandmen, of which our Companie doth much consist.

This is all at ꝑsent from them Who are Caled

Readinge Goale this 9th of 5th mo or July 1664.[2] QUAKERS.

[1] S.P.D. xcviii. 108. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 594.

[2] S.P.D. c. 36. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 636. Written by Thomas Curtis.

ffor the Lord Louelas Theis.

Readinge, 16th of 5th mo : or July 1664.

ffriend

I cannott omitt to giue thee an account of the proceedinge of the Justises at the sessions at Abington, where was William Armor, Hoult, Surbe, Hobbe, Piggatt, James, Melson with manie more, wee were very ill dealt with all, beinge Caled to the barr, instead of bringing us to a tryall according to our mittemas, they asked us whether wee would take the oath of Alegance : to wch wee answered Wee were Comitted to prison vpon another account, & had beene in prison many of vs fiueteene weekes & vpwards, our selues, wifes, & saruants, & had Lost a great part of our trades & were much impouerished & manie wer poore Laboringe men, & out of all imployment, & had suffered much & it was hard measuer for vs to bee putt by our tryall, & to haue the oath tendred to vs & farther as touchinge the oath, wee did professe our selues subiects to the kinge & had some of vs done as much for him accordinge to our estates (wee did beleeue) as anye men in the Countie, & that some of Vs had beene in his Armie, in manie battells, & had receaued manie wounds, & had serued him faithfully, & were still Loyall, & some had allredy taken the oath but a yeare or two agon at the assises at redinge, but it being now a matter of Conscience to vs to breake Christs Comandes, wee could not sware if it were to saue estate, or Life ; & that if wee Could wee would begin with the oath of a Legance, & therefore desired them that they would not presse that vpon vs, but rather Lett some of their ministers show vs out of the scriptures, how wee may take it, & not breake Christs Comands & wee should then bee willinge & redy.

So they desired one Worrall a minister to take a quarter of an howers tyme to Conuince vs, but hee in open Coarte refused it, so they Caled to the Goaler to take vs away, & Comitted ws for refuseinge the oath, although it was butt a question asked of vs whether wee would take it ; The justices as wee were informed inclined much to release vs, but William Armour, the goaler, & the Clarke, to keep vs prisoners mearly as wee suppose for the selfe ends of the Goaler, who Latly gratified W. Armour with a Jacke fish of eight shillings prise ; & wee beinge manie poore men & some women allso, who had the same question of the oath tendred to them were Comanded to prison where wee feare wee shall bee kept Close prisoner euen to the vtter vndoeinge of the pore men wch at this tyme should gather somewhat to keepe them in the winter ; our request therefore to thee is that thow show some pittie to the pore, & pleade the Cause of them, who haue none in the earth to take their parte, or pleade their Cause, & the god of heauen giue thee a true sence of the sufferinge of his people

& Lett thee to see the way of peace, is the desire of them, who feare the Lord & are reprochfully Caled in Scorme by the name of

QUAKERS.[1]

For the Justices of the Peace for ye County of Berkes & the Bourrough of Reading.

The Eternall God from whome no secrets can bee hid sees yor doeings And ye Eye of the Lorde. . . . And whereas yo^u^ press vs so hard to Take ye Oath of Allegience, & Come to yor Church, wee doe Declare, in the Sincerity of o^r^ hearts, That the Grownde & Cause why wee Cannot take an Oath in any Case (although it bee to the Losse of our Estats & Lives) is because Jesus Christ & his Apostles hath Comanded vs not to Sweare at all (Mathew 5. 34, Jea. 5, 12), And it is not Lawefull for vs (in any case) to Breake Christs Comands & if any of yor Ministers, Doctors, Priests or Bishops can make it appeare by Gods word, or the Scriptures, that it is Lawefull for vs to sweare, & y^t^ wee may Sweare & not fall into Condemnation, wee will take it. And therefore Cease callinge to vs to Sweare & breake Christs Comands till yor Docters, Bishopes, Curats, or Ministers or some of them haue Convinced vs y^t^ it may bee done & Christs Comands not Broken for there is to much Swearing alredy & because of Swearing ye Land moornes, And as Concerning coming to yor Church wee haue wth much Seriousnes Considered the true State of y^t^ Church of wch you are Members to see if possiblely wee Might come to you & joyne wi^th^ you & not Loose our Peace wth God, & this wee finde y^t^ you haue Called yo^r^selues by the Name of the Church of Christ, but the Nature of Christians & of the Church of Christ is denyed by yo^u^, for the Pride wee dayly see & the Oathes wee dayly heare from the Members of your Church is Sufficient to bring a heathen or a turk much more a Christian quite out of Loue with it. and farther the Cruelty that is practiced by your Members as haleing Men & Women out of there Peaceable Meetings & Casting them into Prisons contrary to the Lorde Jesus Christs practice & Doctrine, is Grownd Enough for vs to beleaue that you are neither Members of Christs Church nor Children of God nor heires of his Blessed Kingdome for if you weare Members of Christs Church you woulde not act such high Blasphemyes against the Living God as to sweare by the Blood & wounds of God, & God damn me, & Confounde me & when yee haue soe done enter into yor Church & Cry alowde wee beseech thee to heere vs good Lorde. And this to Common among the Members of yor Church, Nowe in the Cooleness of your heartes Consider what it is you are so

[1] S.P.D. c. 77. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 644. Written by Thomas Curtis.

Earnestly perswayd[ing] vs vnto howe can wee Come Among yow & ioyne in prayer with Such as act this greate Wickedness, if wee shoulde Come & ioyne wth you the Lorde might Damn vs alltogether, for it is the same Tongue, ye same Lipps, & the same Spirit that sweares before you Enter that when you are Entred Calls to God to heare you so that ye words of the Apostle is fullfilled out of the same Mouth proceedeth Blessing & Cursing, O yee vnwise in heart yee knowe not God neither what Spirit you are off. And therefore bee advised before it is Late, for in Loue to yor Soules doe wee declare vnto you that if you woulde haue vs Joyne to you yor way must bee to ioyne to the Lord. . . . Therefore boast not yor selues over us as if the Lorde had forsaken vs, because wee haue none in the Earth to take our part or to pleade our Cause, as if youre daye shoulde neuer haue an End, or as if the Lorde had no Regarde to his Suffering people nor tooke no notice of yor Cruelty Towards them. . . . Therefore feare the Lorde you Rulers and giue Glory to his Name, for the Lords day is at hand that shall burne as an Oven & the Wicked shall bee as Thornes Cast into it. Wee wish you well & Coulde reioyce to See you in that Path that Leades to Gods Kingdome y^t^ your Soules might finde rest. That the Light of the Lorde might bee your Leader, & you Might bee Guided vp to God is the desire of them who in Scorne are Called

From the Comon Goale in Reading QUAKERS.
the 22th of the 5th Month, 1664.[1]

Thomas Curtis to [Lord Lovelace].

Redinge 20th of month Caled July 1664.

ffriend

Since the wrighting of the former this is falen out which I Could nott omitt to Lett thee haue an account of. the sheriff of the Countie through the importunitie of some of my ffriends granted mee a Warrant to the gaoler for my goeinge to bristoll faire, my businesse beinge of great Concernement, assoone as I shewed it to the goaler hee Lett mee goe, but with all sent a keeper to my howse with mee, about one hower after a Constable Coms with a Warrant to my house to serch for mee, so I returned to goale againe to see what the matter was, & ꝑsently a Constable Came with a warrant, & tooke mee by force & Carried mee before William Armorer, who tould mee hee would stopp my Jorney, & Comanded him to Carrie me to the Counter. I refused to goe, beinge Comitted by a Corte at a sessions & it beinge Contrarie to Law for one single Justis to goe Contrarie to a hole Corte; but the Constable Compelled mee with his officers to goe. Where I am shutt vp Close prisoner in one prison, & my wife & saruant

[1] S.P.D. c. 106. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 649.

with manie more in the goale, & hath made the goaler to take som of the poore men from ther Labor, & will not suffer them to worke, at the place that is vnder the roofe & Comand of the goale, so that of necessitie manie of them will bee in great Want & for aught wee know ther families may perish for want. the towne is wholy greeued at theis brutish tricks, & whether hee be wise, or otherwise in theis actions Lett the world Judge, it is the ioy of my hart that thow art not Concerned in theise actions because I know his reward will bee the violl of gods wrath powred vpon him, & the pitt his end except hee repent, if thow Canst doe anie thinge for the pore, the Lord will reward thee, wch is beyound all earthly treasuers; & will stand thee in stead at the Last day.

I am thy friend, & a Louer of thy soule, & one that seekes thine eternall Welfare whose name is

THOMAS CURTIS.[1]

George Whitehead.

ffor the Kings Secretary viz. Secretarie Bennet.

Friend: These things I thought meet to signifye to thee wch thou art desired to read over, and That thou mayest shew this to the Kinge.

viz. I being here a prisoner at the White Lyon in Southwarke wth many more vpon the Account of Meeting (as our usuall maner hath been) in the worship of God and being sentenced vpon the laite Act for being at a seditious Conventicle (as was pretended against vs) by three justices (soe called) viz.: John Bromfeilde, John Lenthall & George Moore, who haue sentenced mee with the rest of vs (whome they comitted vpon the same Accounte) To suffer Three moneths Imprisonment which is the vtmost (by the Act) for the first offence though the transgression (or fact) which ye Act reaches was not proved against vs nor any evill or vnlawfull Act or Sedition wherby to make our Meeting vnlawfull; as was toulde the said Justices; Yet not w^th^standing the rigour of the Law in this case would not serve their turne but the said George Moore threatened mee (when he was vpon the Bench) note onely wth Imprisonment, but wth removeinge to another place; pretending a suspition against mee; And allsoe the Clerke (that belongs to one of the Justices) asked mee if it was not my name (or if it was not I) that was mentioned in the proclamation for the apprehending Some plotters &c which I knew nothing of, as I toulde them, Howbeit on ye third day of this week) I was had out of the Goale before John Lenthall (at the same time that there was a man before him

[1] S.P.D. c. 89. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 647.

that was Comitted for treason, as they said) And one whose name they say is John Pebles a Lawyer, being present who appeared in Enmitty against mee though a man vnknown to mee; And after some words they brought mee allsoe (when that man accused of treason was brought) to White Hall, And John Lenthall allsoe went thither at that time. And the s^d^ John Pebles would haue out faced mee as if my name was not Whitehead but would have fastened one of their names vpon mee that is mençoned in the proclamation amonge thos y^t^ are accused for plotters &c. And after I was kept sometime at Whitehall waiting to be called in Question (or to be had) before thee or ye Kinge (w^d^ I was not) I was returned back againe to prison; The said John Pebles telling the Keeper as I was comeing away, That the Secretary (who I suppose to be thyselfe) had ordered That he should not discharge mee till he had further order from him (or to y^t^ effect). Now therefore such Endeavours being used against mee to render mee both suspitious and Guilty in such a high nature, I desire that I may come before the Kinge and the rest of you, to whome I have been represented in this nature (If any behinde my back have accused mee to thee or any of you) together wth my Accusers or such as pretend suspition against me That wee may appeare face to face before you, and I may know what can be said or pretended against mee, and be heard to Answer for myselfe, ffor if it be not Inough that I vndergoe the severity of the Law vpon which I was comitted but must be detained vpon thy Order or not discharged w^thout order from thee, It is but reasonable that I shoulde know ye cause; and not be condemned by any nor any pretence receiued against mee w^thout being heard; ffor the penaltye that I (and the rest of vs here) suffer vnder is severe enough, being both the uttmost of the Law (for the first offence) which we are supposed offenders of and in a degree in order to Banishment, As allsoe wee are in a Noysome stincking prison which is much filled wth prisoners of one sorte and other, wherin we haue mett wth hard vsage since wee came and in wch many of our ffriends have heretofore Lost their liues thorow their great suffering.

These things considder of, and Let mee not be deteined by thy order w^thout a Cause.

GEORGE WHITEHEAD.

White Lyon ꝑson,
the 14th of ye 5th
moneth
1664.[1]

[1] S.P.D. c. 60. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 640. Under date of July 3, there is a memorandum respecting Whitehead "of Watling Streete gent. he hath bene Lately at Orton in the north in Westm^rland."

Robert Rawlinson to the Earl of Derby.

[22 July, 1664].

Encloses the examination of Robert Roskell of Cartmell yeoman, concerning information imparted to him by John Goade, a quaker, and a drouer of Cattle, who lodged with him on 20th of this instant July. Told him of the act against Anabaptists & Quakers for their imprisonment & banishment, & that he believed there would be a rising against the Papists, that several Regiments of Monk's soldiers were discontented because their pay was not forthcoming on their disbandment, 10 or 11 them were in Furness, & one William Dodgson in Ulverston, also his brother one Goad, who he feared would be a soldier again. Goad would hear more in 5 weeks time if there was not a stop & advised him (Roskell) to sell his Cattle, or what he could spare.

Also the examination of John Goad to the same effect.

Rawlinson adds that Roskell was his near neighbour, that he knew Goad who was reported for a cavalier till he turned quaker, & was never in arms against the king, sent for him and examined him 23 July. Goad said he knew of no conspiracy against the king, only heard talk of diuers Chapmen at the fairs and markets he frequented & particularly at Hornby fair. His brother who had served under Col. Mann in Scotland had now gone to Capt. Rothwell near Kirkby. has not yet examined him, but rode over to Ulverstone and examined Dodgshon.[1]

[1] S.P.D. c. 108. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 649, under date July, 1664.

Index.

A——, J——, 194.
Abberley (Aberly), 111.
Abbott, Henry, 106.
Aberly, see Abberley.
Abingdon, 126, 194, 195.
Act of Uniformity, 169.
Acton, see Aikton.
Adams, John, 175.
Adams, Richard, 107.
Adcock, ——, 152.
Aikton, 141.
Aiskell, John, 135, 136.
Albemarle, Duke of, see Monck.
Alcocke, Edward, 110.
Alcott, William, 160.
Alsome, Edmund, 159.
Alton, 114.
Alvechurch, 111.
Alye, Theophilus, 111.
Ames, John, 111.
Anabaptists, 116, 118-121, 125-127, 134, 147, 148, 150, 158-160, 169, 178, 190, 192, 200.
Anderdon, John, 107, 174.
Andover, 151, 152.
Andrewes, Edward, 149.
Andrews, Theophilus, 111.
Ansell, Jeremiah, 162.
Appleby, 137, 175, 177, 186, 191.
Archer, George, 112.
Archer, John, 112.
Arington, Eliza, 159.
Arington, Mary, 159.
Armorer, Sir William, 195, 197.
Ash, Kent, 190.
Ashenhurst, Randle, 114.
Ashfield, Richard, 123, n.
Askew, John, 149.
Askrigg, 177.
Aspland, Robert, 110.
Aston, 111.
Atkins, John, 162.
Atkinson, George, 176.
Atkinson, John, 176.
Atkinson, Thomas, 176.
Atwood, ——, 106.
Ayloffe, Sir William, 123.
Ayres, Robert, 159.

B., E., see Burrough, Edward.
Babington, Isaac, 159.
Badgett [? Budgett], Ralph, 162.
Balam, Anthony, 108.
Bampfield, Thomas, 192.
Baptists, 105, 150, 168, 171.
Barbados, 144.
Barcraft, Philip, 111.
Bardell, William, 161.
Barker, John, 108.
Barker, Justice, 105.
Barley, Robert, 161.
Barnardiston, Giles, 142.
Barnes, John, 114.
Barnes, Ralph, 114.
Barret, Priest, 111.
Barrington, Henry, 106.
Bartlett, Sir Wm., 149.
Barwicke, Dr. John, 128.
Barwis, John, 112.
Basingstoke, 105.
Bateman, Roger, 112.
Bath, 107.
Batheaston, 107.
Batt, Jasper, 107.
Bawck, Richard, 112.
Bayles, Thomas, 106.
Bayly, Charles, 173.
Bayly, William, 154.
Baynerd, Thomas, 108.
Beale, John, 167.
Beard, Major, 106.
Beard, Nicholas, 167.
Bearseley, William, 161.
Beaton, William, 107, 174.
Beawsborough, 190.
Beeston, 113.
Beeston, Priest, 111.
Bengeworth, 111.
Bennet, Sir Henry, Secretary of State, *passim*.

Bennet, Sir Humphry, 151.
Bennet, John, 148.
Bennett, George, 156.
Bennett, Gervase, just., 114.
Bennett, Michael, 159.
Bennett, Nicholas, 160.
Bennett, William, 161.
Benson, Gervase, 112.
Benthall, Walter, 162.
Berkenhead, Henry, 110.
Berkshire, 105, 165, 196.
Betteshanger, 190.
Bewley, Thomas, 112, 119.
Bickerstaff, Roger, 163.
Bicoe, Colonel, 146.
Biddle, Esther, 154, 159.
Biddle, Thomas, 149, 159.
Bide, Sir Thomas, 162.
Bigg, Colonel, 105.
Billing, see Byllinge.
Billington, Thomas, 161.
Bindloss, Sir Robert, 138, 185.
Bishop, George, 120.
Bishoprick, see Durham County.
Blagrave, Alexander, 105.
Blake, Benjamin, 107.
Blakeley, John, 162.
Blakiston, Sir Wm., 170.
Blanch, William, 148.
Blaykling, Ann, 109.
Bleangate, 190.
Blith, Nicholas, 163.
Bonner, Henry, 108.
Bono, Edward, 162.
Booth, Sir George, 136-138.
Booth, William, 113.
Boreman, Henry, 149.
Boulogne, 181.
Bound, Thomas, 111.
Bourne, Edward, 111.
Bovet, John, 107.
Bovet, Richard, 108.
Bowman, Robert, 114.
Bradshaigh, Sir Roger, 185.
Bradshaw, Henry, 110.
Braithwaite, Thomas, 112.
Bramshott, 114.
Bramston, Sir John, 142.
Brandon, Lord, 151.
Brankley, Francis, 161.
Branthwaite, Robert, 112.
Brasen, Richard, 160.
Bray, John, 107.
Breckstock, see Brigstock.
Bredge, see Bridge.
Bredhemsten, see Brighton.
Breedon, 111.
Brend, William, 160.
Brereton, Thomas, 110.
Bretter, James, 113.
Breuman, John, 114.
Brewen, Jonathan, 110.
Brewster, —, 106.
Brice, John, 162.
Bridge, 190.
Bridgwater, 107.
Brighton, 158.
Brigstock [? George], 175.
Briscoe, William, 112.
Brislington, 107.
Bristol, 120-122, 124, 127, 135, 148, 173, 180, 182-184, 197.
Broadnax, Thomas, 115.
Bromfeilde, John, 198.
Bromley, Henry, 111.
Bromsgrove, 111.
Brooke, Giles, 175.
Brookes, Peter, 110.
Brough, 136, 141.
Broughton, Sir Edward, 182.
Browne, Sir Anthony, 123.
Browne, John, 170.
Browne, Sir Richard, 154, 155, 159, 160, 163.
Browne, William, 161.
Browning, Samuel, 159.
Brownists, 116.
Brumpton, Anthony, 161.
Brush, Edward, 159.
Brussels, 116.
Bryan, Thomas, 107.
Buck, Gervase, 111.
Bucke, James, 127.
Buckingham, Duke of, 179.
Buckland, Kent, 190.
Buckland, John, 107.
Buckworth, Thomas, 109.
Budd, Thomas, 107, 175.
Budgett [? Badgett], Ralph, 162.
Bulkley, John, 114.
Bull, Samuel, 114.
Bull and Mouth, 154.
Bunch, Thomas, 113.
Burlton, Thomas, 112.
Burnham, 107.
Burningham, Peter, 105.
Burrough, Edward, 110, 111, 159.
Burton, William, 113.
Byllinge, Edward, 153, 156.
Bywater, William, 129.

Calvert, Elizabeth, 134, 156.
Calvert, Giles, 134, 155, 163, 168.
Cambridge, 117.

Cambridgeshire, 108.
Cann, Sir Robert, 184, 185.
Cannon, Mary, 160.
Canterbury, 115, 152.
Carlisle, 137, 142, 145, 172, 176, 177, 185, 193.
Carlisle, Earl of, 143.
Carrent, William, 107.
Carter, John, 131.
Cartmel, 200.
Carver, Mary, 158.
Carver, Richard, 158.
Cary, John, 108, 175.
Case, John, 113.
Castle, Thomas, 108.
Cater, Samuel, 110.
Ceely, Edward, 108.
Chadway, William, 161.
Chadwick, James, 112.
Chadwitch, 111.
Chaloner, George, 161.
Chamberlaine, William, 123n.
Chamberlin, John, 159.
Chapman, Livewell, 116.
Charlton, Kent, 190.
Chartham, 190.
Chase, Richard, 114.
Chatteris, 108, 109.
Cheshire, 110, 118, 151, 166.
Chester, 110, 151.
Child, Josiah, 114.
Christchurch, 114.
Christmas Day, 123.
churches, speaking in, 115.
Clapp, George, 175.
Clapthorne, George, 108.
Clarke, John, 161.
Clarke, Ralph, 114.
Clarrington, Richard, 167.
Clifford, Henry, 111.
Clifton, Henry, 109.
Clipton, Richard, 159.
Clothier, Samuel, 174.
Clowes, John, 110.
Cludd, Edward, 112.
Coale, Josiah, 126, n.
Cobb, Sir Francis, 127.
Cobbett, Robert, 159.
Cockerem, George, 113.
Cockermouth, 143-145, 175.
Colchester, 106, 128, 130, 131, 181, 182.
Cole, Anthony, 111.
Cole, Elizabeth, 180.
collections, 119, 144, 145.
Collens, John, 175.
Collins, Henry, 159.
Collins, William, 111.
Colston, William, 120, 121, 127.
Colva, 115.
Comatheytwre, 115.
Congregationalists, 116.
Conway, Lord, 125.
Cooke, John, 162.
Cooke, Justice, 105.
Cooke, Thomas, 106.
Coole, Thomas, 112.
Cornsloe, 190.
Cornwall, 165.
Corson, see Curzon.
Countersett, 176.
Court, Edward, 108.
Coventry, Hon. Wm., 152.
Cowes, 180, 181.
Cowes Castle, 114.
Cowling, Nicholas, 107.
Crabb, Clement, 109, 110.
Cranbrook, 147, 148.
Crapthorne, 111.
Creese, William, 174.
Cresswell, Thomas, 111.
Creswick, Henry, 120, 121.
Crew, John, 110.
Crisp, Steven, 106, 128.
Crispe, Sir Nicholas, 136.
Cromwell, Henry, 157.
Cross, Robert, 159.
Croxton, Thomas, 110.
Cubham, Richard, 114.
Cubham, Thomas, 114.
Culpeper, Sir Thomas, 147, n, 152, 158.
Cumberland, 111, 112, 118, 137, 144, 165, 191, 193.
Curry, Thomas, 108.
Curtis, Anne, 124.
Curtis, Thomas, 105, 196n-198.
Curwen, Sir Patrick, 172, 175.
Curzon, John, 114, n.
Cutting, Nicholas, 130, 131.
Cutts, John, 106.

Dafforne, Martha, 160.
Dale, Richard, 114.
Dallamore, John, 151.
Dallamore, Robert, 151.
Dandoe, John, 107.
Dangerfield, William, 161.
Darby, Lancs., 114.
Darcy, Sir William, 139, 140.
Darlington (Darneton), 170.
Darneton, see Darlington, 170.
Dartmouth, 133.
Dashfield, John, 130.

Dauncey, John, 115.
Davenport, John, 169.
Davenport, Thomas, 110.
Davies, ——, 157.
Davies, Daniel, 116.
Davis, Richard, 149, 160.
Davy, Richard, 125.
Day, Richard, 162.
Deane, John, 105.
Denbury, John, 175.
Denham, Thomas, 179.
Dening, Joakin, 163.
Denm[an], Vincent, 115.
Denne, —, 117.
Dennis, Roger, 180.
Derby, Earl of, 200.
Derbyshire, 114, 165.
Desborough, Maj.-Gen., 116.
Devon, 133.
Devonshire, Thomas, 159.
Dewsbury, John, 160.
Dimant, Tristram, 108, 109.
Dison, Christopher, 162.
Ditch, William, 161.
Dixon, John, 144, 145.
Dixon, Peter, 160.
Dodgson, William, 200.
Done, John, 162.
Dorset, 105n, 149, 166.
Doulten, 107.
Dover, 152.
Dowby, Ann, 160.
Downhamford, 190.
dress, 193.
Drewry, William, 113.
Droitwitch, 111.
Druse, Anthony, 170.
Duckenfield, Robert, 110.
Dufforne, William, 159.
Dunces, Justice, 105.
Dundry, 107.
Durham City, 129, 178.
Durham County, 118, 136, 165, 170.

Earle, Christopher, 106.
Eason, Philip, 159.
East Anglia, 135.
Eastgate, John, 162.
Eastry, 190.
Edgwick, 111.
Edgwick, John, 111.
Edinburgh, 168.
Edward, Hugh ap, 115.
Edwards, John, 170.
Edwards, R., 123.
Edwards, Robert, 185.
Ellsworth, Richard, 120, 121.
Elmstone, 190.
Elverton, 114.
Ely, 108.
Emperor, John, 130, 131.
Emperor, Mary, 130, 131.
Endon, Joseph, 110.
Englishcombe, 107.
Essex, 106, 123, 135, 142, 154, 165.
Etcheles, George, 110.
Evans, John, 175.
Everett, Richard, 106.
Evesham, 111.
Evley, Robert, 110
Ewell, Kent, 190.
Ewen, John, 159.
Ewyn, see Owen.

Fairfax, Lord, 137, 171.
Falconbridge, Lord, 150.
Fallowfield, John, 111.
Farrow, Henry, 108, 109.
fast-days, 149.
Feake, Richard, 161.
Feaver, Melchior, 174.
Fell, George, 116.
Fell, Judge, 186, 188.
Fell, Margaret, 153, 186-189, 191.
Ferris, William, 157.
Fesher, Thomas, 176.
Fifth Monarchy, 125, 146, 162.
Fillingham, William, 113.
Finch, Sir John, 125.
Fincher, Major, 105.
Fisher, Arthur, 164.
Fisher, Samuel, 159, 175.
Fisher, Thomas, 161.
Fitchforke, see Pitchforke.
Fitz, Joseph, 161.
Fleming, Daniel, 162.
Fleming, Sir Daniel, 177, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191.
Fletcher, Lancelot, 112.
Fletcher, Richard, 112.
Folas, Richard, 162.
Foquett, John, 180, 181.
Fordingbridge, 114.
Foreman, Judith, 131.
Forster, Arthur, 112.
Foster, Henry, 109, 110.
Fowler, Thomas, 162.
Fox, George, 110, 112, 124, 154, 155, 177, 186-188, n, 191.
Fox, John, 113.
Frecker, John, 170.
Friends charged with militarism, 116, 117, 127, 130, 135, 157, 171, 178.

Fuce, Joseph, 175.
Fudge, John, 174.
Fudge, Walter, 174.
Fuller, William, 159.
Furly, John, 106, 181.
Furly, Stephen, 182.

Gadsden, William, 159.
Gag for the Quakers, 117.
Galloway, Ambrose, 167.
Gamble, Thomas, 113.
Gandy, Walter, 120, 121.
Gandy, William, 110.
Gapper, William, 107.
Gardner, Samuel, 111.
Garstang, 176.
Gatherne, Edward, 113.
Gay, John, 107.
Gay, Richard, 107, 161.
Gibbons, Thomas, 161.
Gibson, Thomas, 162.
Giles, Edward, 159.
Glascombe, 115.
Glase, Edward, 159.
Gloucestershire, 165.
Goad, John, 200.
Godfry, Thomas, 109, 161.
Godnestone, 190.
Goff, Robert, 162.
Goldney, Adam, 170.
Goodaire, Thomas, 111.
Goodhinde, Robert, 107.
Goodman, Rachel, 160.
Goodman, Richard, 162.
Goodwyn, Richard, 159.
Gorges, John, 108.
Goulding, Ben., 159.
Gowdhurst, 147.
Gower, Sir Thomas, 171, 179, 180.
Gravesend, 153.
Great Musgrave, 191.
Greaton, Thomas, 113.
Greene, George, 160.
Greene, Thomas, 161.
Griffith, Ben, 160.
Griffith, John, 160.
Gubbe, William, 163.
Guston, 190.
Gutch, John, 108.

Hacker, Richard, 112.
Hadden, John, 170.
Haddenham, 108.
Haigh, 185.
Hales, Sir Edward, 146.
Hall, 114.
Hall, Joseph, 175.
Hall (? Hull), Mark, 162.
Hallas, William, 150.
Halsey, Robert, 159.
Hamden, John, 161.
Hamper, Edward, 167.
Hampshire, 114, 165.
Hanbury, 111.
Harlackenden, Wm., 106.
Harrington, James, 115.
Harrington, John, 108.
Harris, Francis, 160.
Harris, Henry, 111.
Harrison, John, 153.
Hart, ——, 176.
Hartley, 114.
Hartley Castle, 136, 186.
Harvey, Richard, 163.
Haselrig, Sir Arthur, 136, 137, 139, 150.
hat-honour, 149, 174.
Haughton, Durham, 170.
Hawkins, Richard, 160.
Hayes, Thomas, 157.
Haynes, Joseph, 157.
Hearne, see Herne.
Helling, Joseph, 178.
Helyer, William, 157.
Heming, Richard, 111.
Herne, Kent, 190.
Hertford, 193.
Hertfordshire, 165.
Hickson, Richard, 129.
Hide, Captain, 105.
Hide, Edward, 110.
Hide, Robert, 110.
High Littleton, 107.
Hildsly, John, 114.
Hildyard, Sir Robert, 127.
Hill, John, 162.
Hill, R——, 153.
Hill, William, 162.
Hillard, Thomas, 107.
Hinckes, Joseph, 160.
Hippesley, John, 108.
Hird, Thomas, 177.
Hobbe, Justice, 195.
Hodges, William, 174.
Hold, John, 159.
Holderness, 127.
Holland, 130, 180.
Hollon, Francis, 111.
Holme, 124.
Hook, John, 114.
Hooke, William, 169.
Hookes, Ellis, 153.
Hooper, Edward, 114.
Hope, Captain, 114.

Hopkins, Francis, 161.
Hopper, Cuthbert, 119.
Hornby, 200.
Horsham, 166-168.
Horsmonden, John, 147.
Hoult, Justice, 105, 195.
Howard, Luke, 153.
Howgill, Francis, 129.
Howse, John, 160.
Hubberthorne, Richard, 153.
Huchens, A——, 110.
Hudson, John, 112.
Huffitt, Thomas, 113.
Hughes, ——, 116.
Hull, 127, 172.
Hull (? Hall), Mark, 162.
Hunt, Robert, 108.
Huntspill, 107.
Hurst, Henry, 159.
Hurstpierpoint, 166.
Hyde, Robert, 113.
Hyfield, Thomas, 113.
Hythe, 152.

Ilchester, 107, 157, 173.
Ilminster, 107.
Independents, 168, 190.
Inglscombe, see Englishcombe.
Ingould, Caleb, 159.
Ireland, 146, 148.
Ireton, Lawson, 112.
Ivelchester, see Ilchester.
Ivye, John, 184.

Jackman, Thomas, 161.
James, Henry, 159.
James, John, 115.
James, Justice, 195.
James, Robert, 111.
Jenings, Jonathan, 160.
Jennifer, James, 155.
Joad, Richard, 156.
Johnson, Abraham, 159.
Johnson, Henry, 160.
Johnston, Robert, 156, 168.
Jones,——, 116n.
Jones, Charles, 183, 184.
Jones, Evan, 115.
Jones, Howell, 115.
Jones, Richard, 108.
Jones, William, 170.
Jorden, Joseph, 162.

Kaber, 191,
Kaber Rigg, 185.
Keete, Sarah, 178.
Kemble, Thomas, 162.
Keme, John, 159.
Kendal, 112, 177, 178, 186, 188, 191.
Kent, 146.
Kent, Mary, 159, 160, 190.
Kent, Thomas, 159.
Keyber, see Kaber.
Keynsham, 107.
Kidderminster, 111.
Kilburne, William, 147, 148.
King, John, 167.
King, Richard, 115.
Kinghamford, 190.
Kingsbury, 107.
Kingsland, Alexander, 107.
Kingsmall, Richard, 114.
Kingsmill, Daniel, 152.
Kingstone, Kent, 190.
Kinnard, John, 167.
Kirby, Robert, 113.
Kirkby, 200.
Kirkby, Richard, 176, 177, 187.
Kirton, Leonard, 162.
Knight, John, 182.
Knight, Sir John, 183, 184.
Knipe, William, 112.
Korcerum, see Cockerem.

Lamas, Thomas, 156.
Lambe, Thomas, 155, 156.
Lambert, General, 136, 137.
Lambert, Henry, 175.
Lamboll, George, 105.
Lamboll, Richard, 167.
Lamplugh, John, 143-145.
Lamplugh, Thomas, 112, 126.
Lancashire, 111-113, 116, 118, 137, 170, 177, 185, 189.
Lancaster, 124, 186, 188, 189, 191.
Lane, John, 162.
Langdale, Lord, 124.
Langhorne, Thomas, 112.
Langly, ——, 106.
Langton, Thomas, 183.
Lanum, 113.
Lauandelo, William, 181.
Launceston, 178.
Lavor, Henry, 107.
Lawrie, Gawen, 156, 168.
Lawson, John, 106.
Lawson, Sir J., 181.
Laythes, Thomas, 112, 119.
Leadall, Richard, 119.
Leathes, see Laythes.
Lee, Ann, 160.
Legh, Col. Urian, 151.
Legh, T., 151.
Leicestershire, 165.

Leidum, Samuel, 170.
Lenthall, John, 198.
Lester, Sydrach, 180, 181.
letters, intercepted, 128, 143, 144, 148, 153, 193.
literature, 126, 130, 154, 178.
Leverick, Henry, 174.
Leverick, John, 174.
Lewis, Evan, 115.
Lewis, John, 160.
Leyland, 114.
Liggen, William, 111.
Limington, 107.
Lincolnshire, 165.
Linfield, John, 167.
Lingard, John, 114.
Littleport, 108, 109.
Llangynllo, 115.
Llanothing, 116.
Llausanfreds, 115.
Lloyd, John, 162.
Locke, John, 184.
Lockyer, Nicholas, 113.
Loddington, ——, 106.
Loffe, Henry, 170.
London, 159-163, 166.
Long, Robert, 108.
Love, John, 109.
Lovelace, Lord, 194, 195, 197.
Lovell, William, 159.
Loweswater, 144.
Lowther, William, 117.
Lucas, John, 162.
Ludgater, John, 167.
Ludlow, Maj. Gen, 157.
Luttrell, Francis, 108.

M——, E——, 193.
M., T., see Moore, Thomas.
Maidstone, 147.
Maidstone, Robert, 106.
Mandley, George, 110.
Manedowne, 114.
Manlove, Justice, 114.
Mann, Lieut. Col., 200.
Mansfield, 113.
Manwaring, Thomas, 110.
Marbury, Thomas, 110.
Marces, M. de, 116.
Marchant, Mary, 160.
Marsdell, ——, 177.
Marshinger, 114.
Marter, Richard, 159.
Martin, Tristram, 167.
Martock, 107.
Martore, see Martock.
Maskall, Robert, 115.
Mather, Ben., 163.
Matthew, James, 167.
Matthews, George, 159.
Maundvill, Robert, 107.
Mayo, George, 162.
Melson, Justice, 195.
Mepal, 109.
Merionthshire, 166.
Micill, Colonel, see Mitchell.
Middleney, 107.
Middlethwaite, Thomas, 159.
Midney, see Middleney.
Mildmay, Col. Henry, 106.
Miles, Christopher, 159.
Millington, Gilbert, 112.
Millward, Thomas, 111.
Milner, Richard, 119.
Milner, Thomas, 111.
Minster, 190.
Misson, John, 170.
Misterton, 107.
Mitchell (Micill), Colonel, 114.
Monck, George, 125, 153, 162, 200.
Mongeham Magna, 190.
Monins, Thomas, 115.
Monkbretton, 118.
Monthly Meetings, 144, 145.
Moore, George, 198.
Moore, Henry, 107.
Moore, Thomas, 105, 106, 111, 142, 155, 175.
Moorehouse, 141.
Moorehouse, Nathaniel, 161.
Morland, John, 111, 119.
Morrice, Rice, 175.
Morrice, W——, 124.
Morris, George, 160.
Morris, Thomas, 159.
Morris, William, 164.
Morwood, Andrew, 114.
Muddiman, Henry, 192.
Mudford, 107.
Mullineux, Richard, 114.
Mumford, William, 111.
Murling, 107.
Murthwaite, Mr., 143.
Musgrave, Sir Philip, 135, 172, 177, 178, 185, 186.

Nantmell, 115.
Napper, Hugh, 161.
Nash, John, 111.
Nason, John, 161.
Neale, John, 161.
Nettlecombe, 108.
Nevell, William, 163.
Nevill, Edward, 112.

New England, 116.
Newcastle, 129, 137.
Newcastle, Marquis of, 139.
Newgate, 163, 182.
Newon, Thomas, 111.
Nicholas, Sir Edward (Secretary), *passim*.
Nicholas, John, 128.
Noise, Samuel, 170.
Nonington, 190.
Norfolk, 109, 135, 165.
Northampton, 105n.
Northbourne, 190.
Northrop, Henry, 156, 157.
Northumberland, 118, 139.
Northwich, 151.
Norton, Richard, 114.
Norwich, 109, 131, 154, 192.
Nottingham, 113.
Nottinghamshire, 165.
Nowell, William, 192.

oaths, 105, 120-123, 125, 140, 145, 149, 159, 160, 162, 163, 166, 174, 183, 186, 189, 195, 196.
Ockman, Thomas, 115.
Ofeild, Nathaniel, 161.
Oldham, William, 161.
Orchard, Thomas, 161.
Orton, 199n.
Ostenhanger, 152.
Owen, George, 115.
Owen, William, 161.
Oxford, 126.
Oxfordshire, 126, 165.

Packer, Thomas, 159.
Paine, John, 160.
Paine, William, 161.
Painter, John, 170.
Painter, Thomas, 109.
Palmer (Pamer), John, 170.
Paretree, 114.
Paris, 181.
Parke, Nathaniel, 175.
Parker, George, 161.
Parker, Henry, 160.
Parker, John, 113.
Parneman, William, 163.
Parr, William, 111.
Parrett, Thomas, 159.
Parsons, Amos, 175.
Parsons, Thomas, 107.
Parsons, William, 159.
Partridge, William, 107, 174.
Pascall, John, 106.
Patten, Thomas, 107.
Peachell, Richard, 114.
Pearce, James, 107.
Pearce, John, 107.
Pearse, Joseph, 175.
Pearson, Anthony, 112, 135-141.
Pearson, John, 137.
Pearson, Stephen, 141.
Pearson, Thomas, 119.
Pebles, John, 199.
Pegge, Edward, 114.
Pelham, Herbert, 106.
Pembrokeshire, 165.
Penington, Isaac, 147n.
Pennyman, John, 154.
Penrith, 185.
Pepper, William, 112.
Percivall, John, 177.
Perks, John, 111.
Perrin, Matthew, 175.
Perrot, John, 135, n, 148, n.
Perseval, Dorothy, 160.
Pestell, William, 133.
Petham, 190.
Petty, Henry, 191.
Phillipps, Edward, 157.
Phillipps, John, 161.
Phœnix, The, 168.
Picke, George, 161.
Piggatt, Justice, 195.
Pilgrim, Richard, 159.
Pirkins, Henry, 161.
Pitchforke, John, 108.
Pittard, Christopher, 107.
Pittway, Edward, 111.
Pix, George, 147.
Player, Sir Thomas, 176.
plotting, 153, 157, 175, 185, 198.
Podimore, 107.
Poikt, see Powick.
Poole, 180.
poor, 144.
Popham, Alexander, 108.
Porter, Thomas, 144.
Portinscales, 145.
Portishead, 107.
Portsmouth, 114.
Posford, Thomas, 162.
posts, 137.
Potter, Edward, 146.
Powell, Samuel, 115.
Powick (Poikt), 111.
Presbyterians, 150, 158, 192, 193.
Presteign, 115.
Preston, Kent, 190.
Price, Edward, 115.
Price, Hugh, 115.
Price, Peter, 115.

Price, Richard, 159.
Prickett, Hannah, 160.
Prince (Prime), Captain, 114.
Pryor, William, 149.
Puddemore, see Podimore.
Pudsey, Ambrose, 166.
Pyne, John, M.P., 107, 108.

Quarry Hill, 144, 145.

Radnorshire, 115, 166.
Rampshaw, 136.
Raven, Andrew, 160.
Rawlinson, Robert, 200.
Rawlinson, William, 112.
Rawson, Thomas, 162.
Raymond, Andrew, 175.
Rayne, William, 135.
Reading, 105, 194-198.
Readman, Giles, 111.
Redge, Mary, 159.
Reynolds, Robert, 114.
Rich, Colonel, 116, n.
Richards, Edmund, 113.
Richards, William, 113.
Richardson, Dr., 177.
Richardson, Thomas, 113.
Richmond, Yorks, 176.
Ricketts, Richard, 159.
Rickman, Nicholas, 167.
Riddell, Sir Thomas, 139.
Riddle, John, 162.
Rigbee, Nicholas, 114.
Rigge, Ambrose, 126, 166.
Ringwood, Anthony, 160.
Ringwould, 190.
Ripon, 118.
Riseham (Risum), 127.
Roberts, Gerard, 105, 106, 110-112, 145.
Robeson, Andrew, 168.
Robins, James, 160.
Robinson, John, 112, 119.
Robinson, Sir John, 160, 163.
Robinson, [? Mayor], 114.
Robinson, Richard, 119.
Robinson, Richard, 176.
Roch, William, 175.
Roe, see Row.
Rogers, Francis, 157.
Rolle, Francis, 108.
Rome, 135.
Roskell, Robert, 200.
Rotherfield, 119.
Rothwell, Capt., 200.
Rotterdam, 130, 131, 180, 181.
Row, Henry, 130.
Roynon, Peter, 108.
Roystorne, Nicholas, 113.
Rydal, 188.

Sacheverell, Henry, 112.
Saffom [? Swaffham], 109.
St. Lawrence, Kent, 190.
Salford, 113.
Salisbury, 125, 166, 170.
Salter, Henry, 163.
Saltford, 107.
Sampson, George, 108.
Sampson, John, 107.
Sampson, Simon, 107.
Sands, see Sandys.
Sandys (Sands), Adam, 112.
Sawrey, John, 112.
Sawrey, Roger, 187.
Sawyer, Sarah, 159.
Scoper, Henry, 184.
Scotland, 136, 137, 141, 146, 150, 200.
Scott, John, 163.
Scott, Joseph, 159.
Scott, Samuel, 174.
Scott, Thomas, 115.
Scrase, Henry, 167.
Scrase, Richard, 167.
Screese, see Scrase.
Seers, Elizabeth, 160.
Selby, 118.
Shaw, Sir John, 136.
Sherbrook, Robert, 112.
Shipston, 111.
Shoreham, 158.
Shortin, Thomas, 160.
Shropshire, 165.
Sidenham, Captain, 171.
signs, 109.
Simonds, James, 130, 131.
Skippon, Major, 116.
Skipton, 118, 119, 177.
Slack, Richard, 159.
Slingsby, Walter, 180.
Smith, Henry, 106.
Smith, John, 162.
Smith, John, 170.
Smith, Josias, 106.
Smith, Thomas, 117.
Smith, William (Notts.), 113.
Smith, William, 108.
Smyth, John, 162.
Smyth, Michael, 161.
Smyth, Thomas, 162.
Smyth, William, 159.
Snead, Richard, 148.
soldiers convinced, 116, n, 195.

Solford, see Salford.
Somerset, 106, 166, 173.
Southampton, 126, 180, 181.
Southwark, 146, 164, 175, 177, 198.
Southwick, Hants, 114.
Sparrow, John, 107.
Spatman, John, 114.
Speed, Thomas, 183, 184.
Spence, William, 160.
Spencer, Thomas, 112.
Spencer [? William], 191.
Springett, Sir William, 147n.
Staffordshire, 165.
Stanage, 115.
Stancliffe, Michael, 149.
Standish, Richard, 113.
Standley, Thomas, 110.
Stanes, Richard, 108, 109.
Stanton, Thomas, 160.
Staple, Kent, 190.
Starre, Robert, 170.
Stawell, George, 157.
Steele, John, 159.
Stent, Andrew, 159.
Sterry Court, 158.
Stinlas [? Stanage], 115.
Stockdale, Jane, 177.
Stockley, Edward, 114.
Stockwell, Stephen, 159.
Stordy, Thomas, 141.
Streamer, Richard, 182-184.
Stree, John, 162.
Street, 107.
Stringer, Francis, 113.
Strutt, James, 153.
Stubbs, John, 153.
Studd, Thomas, 130, 131.
Studholme, Cuthbert, 112, 137, 138.
Sturdy, see Stordy.
Sturdy, Thomas, 112.
Sudderfyn, Thomas, 108.
Suffolk, 135, 165.
Sully, Daniel, 113.
Surbe, Justice, 195.
Sussex, 165-167.
Sutton Mallet, 107.
Sutton, 109, 110.
Sutton-cum-Lound, 113.
Swaffham [? Saffom], 109.
Swarthmoor, 187, 188.
Swillington, 117.
Sylvester, Gregory, 113.

T——, J——, 194.
Tannat, Thomas, 110.
Tanton [? Taunton], 193.
Taunton, 107, 193.
Taylor, Christopher, 193.
Taylor, George, 107.
Taylor, George, 112.
Taylor, Nathaniel, 106.
Taylor, Nicholas, 115.
Taylor, Philip, 161.
Taylor, William (Henry), 183, 184.
Templer, Dudley, 106.
Tenby, 165.
Tennant, James, 119.
Thatcher, Humble, 160.
Thomas, William, 161.
Thomas, William, 174.
Thompson, Thomas, 119.
Thompson, William, 112.
Thornby, 141.
Tibbot, Benjamin, 107.
Tickell, Hugh, 144, 145.
Tiddingham, Nathaniel, 159.
Tiffin, John, 112.
Timbes, James, 109.
tithes, 109, 166.
Todd, John, 162.
Tolson, Richard, 143-145.
Tomlinson, John, 193.
Tomlinson, Margaret, 193.
Toomer, 107.
Toplady, John, 113.
Toroe, Peter, 160.
Tracey, Thomas, 130, 131.
[? Travers] Rebecca, 155.
Trent, Som., 107.
Trent, Samuel, 174.
Trevillian, Justice, 108.
Trevillian, Richard, 107.
Trumboll, Justice, 105.
Tully, Thomas, 161.
Turbervile, John, 108.
Turkey, 192.
Turner, ——, 106.
Turner, Henry, 175.
Turner, Mary, 160.
Turner, William, 167.
Twisden, Judge, 191.

Ulverston, 189, 200.
Underwood, Francis, 108.
Upton, 111.

Vane, Sir Henry, 116.
Vaux, ——, 142.
Venables, Peter, 110.
Vernon, Richard, 111.
Vincent, Sir Francis, 152.
Virginia, 149.

Wade, Robert, 159.
Wade, Thomas, 159.

Wakefield, 117.
Wakerley, ——, 179, 180.
Wales, 116, 165, 166.
Waller, Robert, 191.
Walling (Walby), Jose, 161.
Wallington, Nehemiah, 162.
Waltham, Kent, 190.
Wapping, 177.
Ward, Edmund, 159.
Ward, Elizabeth, 178.
Ward, Henry, 111.
Ward, Widow, 179n.
Warham, Captain, 146.
Warley, 123.
Warr, John, 159.
Warriston, Lord, 156.
Warwick, William, 149, 160.
Warwickshire, 165.
Wastall [James], 170.
Wastfield, Robert, 107.
Waterford, 148.
Watkinson, George, 119.
Watson, Matthew, 119.
Watts, Roger, 111.
Wayman, William, 159.
Webb, Richard, 167.
Webb, Robert, 107.
Webb, William, 159.
Webster, John, 159.
Weekes, Thomas, 160.
Well, 108, 109.
Wells, 107.
Wells, Thomas, 111.
Welsh, William, 181.
Wensleydale, 176.
Wentworth, Lord, 171.
West Harptrey, 107.
West Langton, 190.
West, Thomas, 159.
West, William, 112.
Westfield, ——, 180.
Westmorland, 111, 118, 137, 165, 175, 185, 199n.
Wetherald, Stephen, 191.
Wharton, 191.
Wharton, John, 161.
Wharton, Robert, 119, 178.
Whichcutt, Governor, 105.
White, ——, 116.
White, Charles, 112.
White, John, 159.
White Lyon, 154, 175, 198, 199.
White, Thomas, 162.
Whitehall, *passim.*
Whitfield, Kent, 190.
Whitehead, George, 198.
Whiting, William, 107.
Whittlesea, 108.
Wickhambreux, 190.
Widdows, Katharine, 160.
Widmerpoole, Joseph, 112.
Wiggins, Thomas, 159.
Wigglesworth, Thomas, 119.
Wilcocks, John, 178.
Wilkinson, John, 191.
Wilkinson, Richard, 161.
Williams, Henry, 115.
Williamson, ——, 117.
Williamson, George, 175.
Williamson, Sir Joseph, 126, 143, 156.
Williamson, William, 150.
Wilson, Robert, 148.
Winch, Mary, 162.
Winchester, 126.
Windham, William, 108.
Windsor, 105.
Windsor, Lord, 123.
Wingham, 190.
Wingreene, Thomas, 159.
Winn, Robert, 161.
Winsham, 107.
Winton, see Winchester.
Wisbech, 108, 109.
Witch, see Droitwich.
Wither, George, 114.
Withers, William, 114.
Woodnesborough, 190.
Woodward, John, 161.
Woolgar, Henry, 167.
Woolridge, John, 130, 163.
Wootton, Kent, 190.
Worcester, 110, 111.
Worcestershire, 110, 123, 165.
Workington, 172.
Worrall, ——, 195.
Worth, 190.
Wren, Gawen, 112.
Wright, Andrew, 105.
Wright, John, 159.
Wroth, Thomas, 108.
Wyne, Thomas, 162.

Yarmouth, 114, 130, 131.
Yarrington, Captain, 123.
Yates, Humphrey, 114.
Yates, Matthew, 159.
Yeamans, Robert, 124.
Yeamans, Sir Robert, 184.
Yearley, John, 115.
Yeovil, 107.
York, 171.
Yorkshire, 117, 118, 165, 171, 172, 179.
Young, Owen, 159.

EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS

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EXTRACTS

FROM

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RELATING TO FRIENDS

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Principal Sections.

	PAGE
Anti-Quaker Activity in Westmorland	213
Albertus Otto Faber	214
H. P. to John Knowles	219
Meetings still held at Swarthmoor	221
Esther Biddle to Francis Howgill	222
Who was "E. B."?	223
Island Quakerism	225
Committal of John Furly	226
George Fell requests his Mother's Estate	227
Dispersers of Quakers Books	228
Some London Printers	229
Protest by a Ship's Crew against Carrying Banished Quakers	230
"Jnfinitely Jmpudent & Provokeinge"	232
John North to the King	233
Peter Acklam, of Hornsea	235
Chester	238
"Pretence of Divine Worship"	239
Christopher Eyon, of Barnard Castle	239
Distribution of Literature	239
Chatham	240
Proposal to Transport Quakers in a Prize Ship	240

PAGE

Anthony Pearson - - - - - - - - - 240

Quaker Sickness the most Contagious - - - - 241

Quakers in Scotland - - - - - - - - 241

Canterbury - - - - - - - - - 242

Christmas Day - - - - - - - - - 244

The Case of William Pettifer - - - - - 244

"Brainesick Discontented Men" - - - - - 247

Justice Robinson, Friend to Quakers - - - - 247

Henry Jackson - - - - - - - - - 248

Treasonable Wording on the Seal of a Letter - - 255

Friends in Gateshead - - - - - - - - 256

Benjamin Furly - - - - - - - - - 256

The Great Fire of London - - - - - - - 256

Quakers Disavow a Dangerous Person - - - - 257

Ann Blow - - - - - - - - - - 258

Thomas Lawson - - - - - - - - - 259

A Vision of Judgement - - - - - - - 260

"New Covenant among the Quakers" - - - - 261

Dr. John Heydon - - - - - - - - 261

Prisoners in York - - - - - - - - - 262

"A Quaker Jonah" - - - - - - - - 263

Charles Bayly, Prisoner in the Tower - - - - 263

A Yarmouth Quaker - - - - - - - - 267

Disbanded Officers - - - - - - - - 268

Cornwall - - - - - - - - - - 268

Coventry - - - - - - - - - - 268

The Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - 268

Berwick-upon-Tweed - - - - - - - - 271

The Quakers' Horses and Fine Clothes - - - - 272

PAGE
London Meetings - - - - - - - - - 272
A Quaker Apostate - - - - - - - - 273
John Swinton - - - - - - - - - 274
The Brothers Parkinson - - - - - - - 275
Cornwall Meeting Houses - - - - - - - 276
Margaret Fell - - - - - - - - - 277
Funeral of George Bishop - - - - - - - 277
Schism and Faction in Dover - - - - - - - 277
William Penn in the Tower - - - - - - - 279
A Device to Avoid the Conventicle Act - - - - - 286
Index - - - - - - - - - - - - 289

Abbreviations Used.

Camb. *Jnl.*=*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

D.=Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

D.N.B.=*The Dictionary of National Biography.*

F.P.T.="*The First Publishers of Truth*," published by the Friends' Historical Society, 1907.

F.Q.E.=*Friends' Quarterly Examiner.*

c̄=a soft c, as peticon=petition.

p=p succeeded by a vowel and r, as psons=persons.

p̄=p succeeded by r and a vowel, as p̄vent=prevent.

Extracts from State Papers.

THIRD SERIES.

Anti-Quaker Activity in Westmorland.

Letter from FLEMING to Williamson,

Rydall May y^e^ 13th 1664.

S^r^

I doubt not but y^t^ you have heard ere this, of y^e^ Quakers obstinacy in y^e^ Bottome of Westmerland, & how S^r^ Jo. Lowther & y^e^ rest of ye Justices there have caused a bout 16 of y^m^ to bee indicted at ye last Quarter Sessions at Appleby; since ye Justices in y^t^ part of this county have given an account thereof unto our Parliam^t^ men desireing them to press home proper Remidies from ye Parliam^t^ for ye future prevention of all danger from ye Quakers & other Fanaticks. At a Privy Sessions ye last week in Lancashire, wee agreed y^t^ Collonell Sawrey, Major Crisp, & Mrs Gosling (upon a letter from Collonell Kirkby (with whom I presume you are acquainted) unto my Cosine William Kirkby his Brother, a Justice of ye Peace in that County) should all bee bound to ye Good-Behaviour (to keep them from Conventicles) & to appear at ye next Assizes at Lancaster; And at my returne home, I mett with a Letter from Sr John Lowther & other Justices in y^t^ Countrey, concerning one Geo. Dixon of Troutbeck in Windermere Parish (not farr from hence) whom I sent for ye next day & examined. ye coppy of my Letter & examination I have here inclosed sent you. This Dixon, tho' he's a young man unmarried, & can write something, yet I am halfe of opinion, y^t^ some or other hath a bused him in this Letter; since hee Lives in a very well affected Towne, both to ye church & State, & is therein generally esteemed by his Neighbours to bee one farr from Plotting, and (if I bee not much mistaken) not of parts for ye writeing of such a Letter. However since there is so much smoak, there may phaps bee some fire, therefore S^r^ Jo. Lowther & I shall bee as active as may bee in rakeing into ye bottome thereof; & if wee can discover any thing of moment, I shall comunicate it unto you. I have not long since comitted George Walker & Robert Wharton (two Fanaticks) of Kendall for sispition of High Treason, since I am informed, y^t^ they two were not onely privy to ye late riseing in Russendale; but were imployed as Agents and intelligencers

betweene ye Yorkshire & Russendale Plotters & severall here in ye Barony, & Lancashire also, that should have risen in Armes ye last October ag^t^ his Majesty: I have had y^m^ thrice under private examination, and as yet they are so obstinate as they will confess nothing considerable; therefore I intend to send them Prisoners unto Appleby, & ye rather, to have them from amongst their Confederates & out of ye custody of our Kendall gaoler who is a great share of a Fanatick himselfe. My humble service unto Mr Secretary, I rest S^r^ your most faithfull friend & servant,

DAN: FLEMING.'

Albertus Otto Faber.

To Otto Faber fro^m^ LAURENCE.

[Addressed] ffor my Dear ffriend Alburtus Otto ffabier a Jarman Docter at the Corner house in Audle hill over ag^t^ Baynerds Castle, London.

Dear Friend,

I receiued thy letter wth the last psell of bottles & I did expect I should haue sent the a bill Inclosed but could not gitt one at present here beginn to be great complayneings (for want of Trading) amongst many people: but I hope to send the a bill shortly: I haue not vsed soe much of thy ens priã[2] of late as formerly I did by reason of a Doct^r^ or two y^t^ haue much dispairdged it to people by sayinge & relateinge y^t^ it will doe more hurt to their bodyes then good, insoemuch that many people haue been affrayd to vse it but seũall who haue had bennefitt by it speak well of it, soe if I injoy my Liberty I may come to use a greater quantity againe. we haue our meettings quite as yet, but ye Judge gaue a cruell charge at the Assises the last weeke and did aduise the Justices not to suffer any meettings but to Imprison all & to send none to prisson for more then 3 or 4 dayes at a time y^t^ soe they might p̃ced to banishment the sooner: but here are many (to whom truth is pretious) giuen vp in the will of the Lord to suffer & bare a testemony for god.

Dear ffriend wth my Intire loue to the I rest thy true ffriend,

J^N^ LAURENCE.

Wramplingham, 24th 5^m^ 64.[3]

[1] S.P.D. xcviii. 57. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 586.

[2] "Ens" is an old term, long disused, meaning "flowers," a sublimed powder. If the other word is "priã" = priami, it would mean "of Priam"; if it is "prid," it might be "of old" or "of yore." Fancy names were often given to remedies.—Note by R. Hingston Fox, M.D.

[3] S.P.D. c. 110. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 650.

SIR ANTHONY BATEMAN, Lord Mayor, to Sec. Bennett.

Sr Henry Bennett

I haueing bene this eauening with my Lord Chansello^r for his direction concearneing one Albertus Otto ffaber, a Jerman whoe was taken at a meeteing of & wth the Quakers in London, a bout 3 m^o since at the Bull and Mouthe, and being a uery suspected person, reather of crafty principalls & soe a maker of Quakers then other waies, he being agreate profest Docter among them for phisick, haueing ben then comitted and the tyme almost out. It is my Lord Chanselors comaund to mee, that I waite vpon yor Honor to deliuer this inclosed letter to you, that he sent mee, written in frenche, concearneing wch letter my Lord desiers you will speake wth him tomorrow in the afternoonde at Whitehall that he may thereby be minded to haue some speeche wth the King about him. but being at yor Hono^rs chamber I heare you are intended for Portchmouth to morrow. In wch journy I wish you^r Hono^r good & happy successe, but begg your fauor to leaue order wth Mr Williamson, or whom elce you please, to minde my Lord Chansello^r tomorrow of this letter, according to his lordshipps desier. . .

ANTHONY BATEMAN.

Whitehall 8 Novemb^r 1664.[1]

[Address] A Monsieur Anthoine Bateman, Lord Mayor de Londres.

Monsieur,

N'estant point convaincu en ma conscience, ni par juste raison d'aucun Droit, d'avoir offencé ou le Roi ou la loy, pour tout ce que vous plaist de me faire souffrir jusques à present, Je n'ay pas sçeu faire moins, que de vous remonstrer mon innocence à ce que je suis persuadé, et le serai iusque a ce que quelque raison plus solide gaigne sur les miennes, en ce fait, auxquells alors je signerai tres volontiers.

1. Je dis donc : l'inscription dela Loy, au regard delaquelle je suis mis en prison, porte An Act to prevent & suppress seditious conventicles. Or je say que les gents de Lettres dans les principes de la doctrine qu'ils appellent la Politique, en donnent telle definition assavoir. Les conventicles disent ils, sont des certaines Assemblées des gents seditieux, tenants les portes fermées.

2. Puis, apres la raison dela Loy s'enfuit, en ces mots : Against dangerous practices of seditious sectaries & other disloyal persons, who under pretence of tender consciences do at their meetings

[1] S.P.D. civ. 54. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 58.

contrive insurrections. Or sans contradiction d'aucun qui a du moins gousté l'estude des lois, ne peut que savoir, videlicet que tort aussy tôt, que la raison de quelque loy, que ce soit, commence à manquer, la loy mesme perd aussy sa force. Ne voyant donc point, qu'en la congregation ou je fus pris, que les portes estoient fermées ni que j'etois parmi des gents séditieux, quelle conclusion en pouvois-je faire autre que, que je n'etois point en quelque conventicle, ni avec des gents contrivants des insurrections : D'autant que le nom des conventicles & la raison mesme dela Loy y manquant, j'estois au bout de mon esprit, de les prendre pour telles. Voyant bien, que la Loy ne pouvoit point lancer sa force contre elles.

4. De plus, ce qui me donne encore plus d'assurance est que la loy par ces mots Being a Subject, s'entend seulement des Sujets du Royaulme restrictivement & point des Aliens. Car ce mot Sujet y estant rapporté restrictivement demonstre expressement, qu'il y en a, qui ne sont pas comprins dans la loy comme n'estants point Sujets, Et qui sont ils donc ? sinon des Aliens. Car qui ne scait pas que subject & Alien sont quasiment opposite l'un à l'autre, & s'entredonne place ? Ce qui se voit bien quand il y a du profit a recevoir. Et quand il y auroit du dommage et du mal, on devroit mettre les Aliens avec les Sujets au mesme rang ? c'est justement ce que les loix appellent Societaten Leoninam, ou cruauté assavoir d'estre seulement participant du mal, & point du bien, des dommages & point des profits. Et d'ailleurs La maxime des droits dit : Les loix portants dela punition s'entendent strictement, ou precisement selon le plus estroit natural sens des mots. Or le plus estroit natural sens du mot Subject est & signifie un homme né dans le pais, ou bien naturalisé ; la naturalisation estant un Arte, par lequel des aliens & Inhabitants on fait des Subjects.

5. D'avantage si ie reflecte sur la peine dela Loy, qui est la servitude ou transportation en quelque terre Royale, il est manifeste que les legislateurs, voyant l'incompetence de vouloir, par ce moien, conquerir des Aliens au Service du Roy en les plantations, se sont trouvé obligés d'y apporter ladite restriction sur les seuls Subjects du Roy precisement, sur qui comme par le droit de naissance, quasi jus vitæ necisve, il pourroit pretendre.

6. Finalement, si tout ce que i'apporte, ne vous aggrée point, il s'ensuyvra que les d. mots being a subject of this Realm seront abundants en la loy & inutiles, qui pourtant à tout homme raisonnable apparoissent d'y avoir esté fourés fort exprés. Et d'ailleurs ca seroit contre les maximes & requisits, de faire des loix qui ne permettent point, d'y user des superfluitez. Et sur tout, n'y pouvoient ils pas mettre aussy aisement being an inhabitant

au lieu de being a Subject, s'ils auroient trouvé cela à propos.

7. Comme il est donc absurde de penser que les legislateurs y auroient commis la faute de superfluité, ou qu'ils s'estoient mes pris, de dire Subject, la ou il falloit dire Inhabitant, il demeure tres infallible ce que i'en ay dit, estre le vrai & libre indubitable entendement dela loy, intitulée des seditieux conventicles. Surquoy Je me recommende à vos bonnes graces & suis,

Monsieur votre très humble Serviteur,

ALBERTUS OTTO FABER.

Londres ce 24 d'Aoust 1664.[1]

Pamphlet Printed 4to. 8pp.

A Remonstrance in reference to the Act, to prevent and suppress Seditious Conventicles, super verba, Being a subject of this Realm. Which sheweth, &c., &c. By Albertus Otto Faber [in MS. ink] "then Prisoner by ye said Act." London, Printed in the year 1664.

At end, London (MS.: "in ye prison"), 14th of the 7th month, 1664.[2]

SIR RICHARD FORD to Joseph Williamson.

Deare S^r^. This bearer Mr Gifford, the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, is a person of much Loyalty and prudence, whom I haue desired to attend Mr Secretary to recieue his orders concerninge Albertus Otto Faber who as I tould his honour, & y^r^selfe Last night, was committed for beinge taken at a meetinge of the Quakers, and cannot bee restrained Longer then this day by the Act of Parliament, and therefor you will be pleased to minde Mr Secretary of his resolution first to giue order to some such person as hee shall iudge fitt, to search for such papers as may bee found in the said Otto fabers Lodginge. And then to take his person into Custody to attend the pleasure of his ma^tie^ and the Councill.

I am

S^r^

Y^r^ obliged freind & seruant,

RICHARD FORD.

London 14th nouemb^r^ 1664.[3]

[1] S.P.D. civ. 54. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 58.

[2] S.P.D. cii. 59. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 9. There are three copies of this tract in **D.**, also copies of several other tracts by Faber.

[3] S.P.D. civ. 109. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 69.

[Endorsed] London 16 Nov. 165.
Albertus Otto Faber.[1]

3 monthes in ye messengers Hands, for being at a Conventicle of Quakers; prayes compassion for his first fault.

[Address] A Monsieur Bennet, premier Secretaire d'Etat.

Monsieur.

Comme par votre ordre je me trouve en la garde du Messager John Sompner, & ay desja auparavant passé plus de trois mois continuels un fort exquis emprisonnement (a l'occasion d'avoir esté rencontré dans une assemblée des Quakers) sans mettre un pied dans ma maison iusques à cette heure: Je vous ay voulu très humblement souvenir avec les très humbles prieres que ma femme vous fera, afinque par votre bonté & charité, il vous plaise d'avoir esgard à nous, qui sommes estrangers & avancer la depesche de ma cause ce jourday d'autant que je suis par led. emprisonnement impourveu tellement affoibli & reduit à l'estroit qu'ayant perdu pendant ce temps la, le peu de Practique que je pouvois avoir gaigné pour un commencement de mon entretien, je ne sçaurais plus resister & souvenir aux charges qu'il y a, comme ma femme vous en fera plus ample declaration si vous plaira de l'entendre. J'espere de vous tout ce que vous pourriez souhaiter estant estranger & me dis

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble &
tres obeissant Serviteur,
ALBERTUS OTTO FABER.

à Londres le 16 de Nov. 1664.[2]

[1] Albertus Otto Faber describes himself as "royal physician of the Swedish army" at the time, 1663, when he sent out from Thames Street, London, a printed account of "divers wonderful cures wrought by him" (*Cal.* 1663-4, p. 268). Of his arrest in August, 1664, Besse writes, "Among these was Albertus Otto Faber, a German Physician, whom Sir Roger L'Estrange informed against, as a Jesuit, but upon Examination could prove nothing; so they fin'd him 5 *l.* and sent him to the Poultry-Counter for three Months" (*Suff.* i. 394n).

Faber addressed a letter to the King also about this time (*Cal.* 1664-5, p. 60).

On or about November 12, 1664, a warrant was issued "to Mr. Gifford, keeper of the Poultry Compter," to deliver Faber to a messenger (*Cal.* 1660-70, p. 696).

In 1669, he was in prison in Oxford (*Ibid.* 1668-9). Early in 1672, he petitioned the King "that he may safely return and live quietly in the kingdom with his wife, who is a stranger and sick. Although transported, yet he was forced to return on his wife's dangerous illness and afterwards retired beyond seas, lest it should be considered a contempt of the King's orders." On April 22, a pass was made to enable him to return, and to appear before a Secretary of State within five days. (*Ibid.* 1671-2, p. 364.)

Joseph Smith states that Faber resided in Crane Court, Fleet Street (*Catalogue* i. 582; *Supplement*, p. 118).

[2] S.P.D. civ. 140. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 74.

H. P. to John Knowles.[1]

30 Sept. 1664.

[Of collections for the brethren in Poland.]

. . alas what can be expected for strangers, w^n^ our owne Countrimen are euery where imprisoned & expecting banishment, some on ship board (as those from Hartford) readie to sail! Our newgate here is so ful of persons of al constitutions y^t^ they infect one another & haue an infectious malignant ffeauer raging among them, wch sends many of y^m^ to y^r^ long Home, & ye kind Magistrates (I know not whether out of shame or madnes) tho they thinke y^m^ unfit to breath in y^r^ natiue aire while they liue, yet) bury them as brethren w^n^ they are dead, not suffering y^m^ to bury one another. But we haue great hope from a report of ye Justice & Judgm^t^ of yor Countriman Judge Hales y^t^ ye proceedings upon ye new Act ag^t^ Conventicles, wil haue a stop; for they say y^t^ at Exeter ye Quakers were through his meanes found not guiltie because no sedition appeared under ye exercise of Religion, & ye Act is not made ag^st^ religious meetings, but seditious Conventicles. I am much pswaded this Statute would doe litle hurt, were it but put in execution by impartial Judges & Justices. I haue not heard how it fares wth you in respect of it. Now I am returned to Towne, make me glad wth thy lines. Our friend Gr. propounded to us a Question concerning public Hearing but I thinke (poor man) his long & sore sicknes hindered ye further prosecution of it. Judicious Mr Hales in his tract of Schisme saith Heresie & Schisme are but ridiculous termes, yet ye things in themselues are of very considerable moment, ye one offending ag^st^ truth, ye other ag^st^ Charity, & therefore both deadly w^n^ they are not by Imputac̄on but in deed. It concernes us then to know not only y^t^ we haue truth on our sides but also such truth as wil defend us in seperation & in ye degree of it likewise. . . Come & see whether our Lord Jesus has not some better worke for y^u^ to doe here then where y^u^ are; if y^u^ find not y^t^ Incouragement for yor Continuance, at

[1] In *Cals.* 1663-4 and 1664-5 there are some dozen letters written by H. P. to John Knowles, some of them addressed from London. H. P. is evidently interested in religious subjects and is a man of learning. In other letters than the above there are slight references of a favourable character to Friends, and more frequent mention of Poland and Polish exiles.

John Knowles was an "anti-trinitarian," living at Pershore, in Worcestershire. He was much persecuted for his religious beliefs. In 1648, he wrote *A Modest Plea for Private Men's Preaching*, in reply to *Private Men no Pulpit Men*. He appears to have held Friends in some esteem.

least it will not repent y^u y^t y^u haue done a thing so acceptable to us & phaps not ungrateful to yor selfe. . .

Doe my sincere respects to our friends wth y^u, I am such as I am

Thine,

7b^r ult. 64. H. P.[1]

London, 8^br 22 [1664]

Dear friend

Thine receiu'd, wherein I much rejoyce to find in thee an Inclination to gratifye our desires, wch for y^u, reasons I gaue thee in my last I must needs second, for I am much persuaded y^t hadst y^u bin amonst vs ye two years last past, or part of them, we might haue bin in far better posture then we are, both as to our owne proficiency & ye profit of others. There is too great an equallity amongst us to determine things y^t want determination. As for a winter Quarter y^u maist be accomodated at p̄sent at M^r ffirmins, who doth by me invite thee to his House, parhaps after some time his wife may cry out, but in ye mean time we shal easily provide els-where. Thy old l.lord [landlord] Atkinson liues alone, & I am confident would be most glad of thy Company; but I haue not yet spoak to him of it. As for me my lodging seemes inconvenient for thee, but my Bookes or any thing els I can furnish thee wth y^u know'st y^u mayst comand. Thou hast liu'd priuately a long while, & priuate studyes are best perfected by prouing them abroad in publick. I am pswaded y^u wilt find much benefit as to thy selfe, besides ye profit to others. I hope our friends wth y^u wil upon these & other Considerations wch may occur, be willing to dispence wth thy absence ffar be it from me to emulate y^r Injoym^t, or seek my owne gain wth their disadvantage but I judge it good for ye promoting ye cause of Truth & Righteousnes. I shal pray for thy direction as I am bound. I cannot cease to be

Thine

H. P.

This day was sennight ye Quakers taken on ye 3rd default were arraigned at ye Sessions, & about 16 pleaded not guilty & were tryed by a London Jury, who brought them in not guilty as to ye Indictm^t tho they had met together, The Lord Chiefe Justice Hide & Judge Keeling were on ye bench & very angry they would not bring them in Guilty, & disputed ye case with ye Jurymen seuerally, & by y^t meanes together wth threats, drew of six of ye Twelue, so there was six to six. The Judges would not send them out til they did agree for it was Satturday

[1] S.P.D. cii. 137. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 20.

night, but dismissed them, saying he would not take it for a verdict : but he bound over ye six not guilty in an Hundred pound a man to answer it next munday at ye Kings bench bar. O ye justice of England ! The rest about 20 or 30 y^t^ had not pleaded on Satturday, ye Bench pass'd sentence upon them on Munday w^th^out euer asking them again if they would plead or what they had to say why Judgm^t^ should not be pass'd, nay tho some of them cry'd out, they did not refuse to plead.

[Endorsed] the Judges Exclaymed ag^st^ for sentencinge ye Quakers And Mr Knowles acknowledged to bee ye only Man fitt to rule & moderate ye differences amonge them selues.[1]

Lond. 9b^r^ 19. —64.

. . . The Quakers y^t^ were sentenced to banishm^t^ from Hertford & shipped in a merchants ship for Barbadoes & Jamaica are return'd with a certificate under ye Master hand y^t^ by reason of disasters y^t^ had befallen him since their coming aboard & for y^t^ he judged it contrary to ye Lawes of England to transport men w^th^out their consent, he had therefor put them a shoar, & would not carry them. The 6 Jury men here y^t^ would not find ye Quakers guilty are charg'd & like to receiue a trial at Guildhall.

[in another hand]

Heare it appeares y^t^ Mr Knowles & his fr^ds^ ar for ye Quakers & reioyce soe much at their returne from sea.

Meetings still held at Swarthmoor.

DANIEL FLEMING to Secretary Williamson.

Rydall, Oct. 1. 64.

. . . Wee have nothing of newes in this countrey, save that upon Tuesday next ye Trained bands (both Horse & Foot) of Cumberland & Westmerland are to have a Generall Randezvous at Penrith ; and that there hath been lately two or three smart encounters betwixt Collonell Kirkby & some Quakers, who were Conventicled at Mrs Fells house severall Sundayes since her beeinge convict of a Præmunire ; wch doth sufficiently demonstrate unto ye world ye great obstinacy of that sect. . .

Your most humble servant,

DAN. FLEMING.[3]

[1] S.P.D. ciii. 105. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 39.
[2] S.P.D. cv. 20. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 80.
[3] S.P.D. ciii. 2. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 24.

Esther Biddle to Francis Howgill.

[Addressed] ffor the hands of ffranceiss Howgill prisoner ffor the testimony of Jesus in Apellbye gole in the Countey of Westmoreland.

17 Oct 1664.

ff[d] H.

My dearely beloued in that which is Immortall and inuisible doe I dearely salute thee, thou euerlastingly beloued of god and of my soule which was Redeemed out of the belly of hell by thy life and therefore haue I Cause to Remember thee whilst I haue breath, and one who is not yet haue I unity with his precious life, and I know thou art satisfied in it, oh my beloued ffreind I see thee as a precious pillar in the Temple of the most high god, thy habitation is exceeding beauty full, it dazleth the eyes of the world, the splendour of it is hidd from the Vultrous eye, there is not many that Can behold it, but they are blessed for euer, oh my beloued father thou hast many valiant ones in and about this Citty which loueth not their liues vnto death, of which many are fallen asleepe, and are gathered vp to their fathers, the generation of the iust, and here are many that are in the warre and are perseuereing on, hopeing to gaine the victory, and obtaine the Crowne, of euerlasting life, which is layed vp for the Righteous, which we question not, but we shall inheritt, I know and feele thy prayers and supplications is and Cannot Chuse but be vnto the Lord for vs, who were begotten by the life, which proceedeth out of thy bowells, which is the word of god, which raised our soules out of death, and quickened our mortall bodyes, and it hath Caused vs to stand as liueing witnesses vpon the earth, ouer the beast and the false prophet doe we reigne, yet are our sufferings very great, my deare heart Anthony Garnett & one more of our men is kept in for the third time, one hath receiu'd his sentence for banishment the last seuenth day, and the other is like this weeke to haue the same, I haue one lyeth dead at home, my husband is a prisoner in the ffleet, but hath his liberty, and I am in for the third time, taken from the Bull and Mouth where I was vnmercifully vsed by Browne, he pinchd mee as blacke as a hatt, and kicke mee till I was sore, and strucke mee on the mouth, the Lord forgiue him, he knowes not what he does, my deare ffriend I know not whether I may see thee againe or not, but I desire to be Contented and stand in the will of god, vnto whome I must giue an account of my Stewardship which I hope I shall giue with ioyfullnesse, which will add vnto thy Comfort, this is a day of hard tryalls, and they will be happy who patiently beareth the indignation of the Lord vntill it be ouer past, for it must be poured out vpon the head of the wicked, this weeke is

the Sessions I shall giue thee an Account when it is ouer, and shall lye downe at the present with thee in the fold of god, where his arme of power Compasseth vs about which proclaimeth liberty on euery side for our Immortal soules which is drinke in at the fountaine of life Continually, oh what shall I say vnto thee words are too short, and therefore doe I rest in the bundle of life, which liues for euer, my loue to thy wife and Children and to thy sonne whome I shall be glad to see, to Anthony's Mother, and all freinds as thou art free, all Meeteings were quiet the last first day but the Mouth, and there was deare George Whitehead taken who had good seruice for god, and soe many more which is aboue 50, thy daughter ESTHER BIDDLE.

ffrom Bridewell London the 17th of the 8th moneth, 1664.

The shipp is fallen below Graues-end, but the ffreinds are not gone yett. my husbands deare loue is to thee.

[over leaf]

Whereas I spoke of an Account of the Sessions, it is now ended and about twenty eight to be Transported, and about 8 women are Committeed to the Bridewells for a eleuen and a Twelue Moneths, John Higgins and Anthony Garnett and many more hath not beene Called, the Jury Could not agree. the Lord did soe Confound them six were for freinds and six against them. I doe beleeue the Lord will arise as in Egipts darke land with a high and mighty arme to plucke vs out of Pharoahs hand and he shall know there is a god in Israell so farewell thy dearely beloued one

E. B.[1]

Who was "E. B."?

SIR JO. LOWTHER to Sec. Bennett.

[Address] ffor his Maties service
ffor the Right Honble Sr Henry Bennett
knight his Maties Principall Secretary
of State at White hall these
ꝑsent London.

Right Honble

I thought it not convenient to trouble you with impertinencies before I had received some satisfaction to the contents of yours received neare ten daies since, but fearing the obstinacie of the party not to discover the trueth, I had recourse to a letter of the same nature writ to one Mrs ffell, wife of one Judge ffell deceased, a great Patronesse of those opinions, which though of an old date

[1] S.P.D. ciii. 75. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 35.

I found out the name of the two letters E. B. mentioned in that yor Hono^r sent downe, and nowe returned, by which it seemed to be one E. Beedell, and soe in substance it agreeth with Howgills confession to whome it was writ, as appeareth by the letter inclosed from Mr Gabetis our Deputye Sheriffe, who I made use of in the discovery as most proper, he haveing this Howgill in his Custodie; as attainted the last Assizes in a Præmunire, Onely this I further observe that this letter from E. B. is said by Howgill to be a woeman, whereas that letter to M^rs ffell, which is mentioned to be E. Beedell should seeme to be a man, and a writer of Bookes, as that imports, which should imply severall persons. I further observe that there is in the letter to M^rs ffell another name of those two letters (vizt) E. Billing, which whether that may not relate to this name I cannot determine, but probablye the one of them is like to be the party, but However both the said Tho: B. and E. B. his wife being vnder restraint, as so alledged, it may be, I presume, fully discovered by their further examinations there. I have heard by a very honest Gentleman That there was one Beedell a Merchant in London was very Active on the behalfe of that party but whether this be the same, or some other of that name I cannot yet learne. But there are severall named in that letter of Mrs ffells (a copy whereof is here inclosed[1]) that I am perswaded knowe much of the Transaction of their Affaires, and in particuler one John Pennyman, who is halfe brother to Sr James Pennyman, whose son marryed a daughter of myne, and who if he could be wrought upon I have cause to believe is knowne to most of their Interregues. but that is onely my suspition. S^r I conceive they are a very dangerous sort of people, and very Active, vigilant, and obstinate in their way, and are growne numerous in these parts where the seeds were first sowne by ffox and Naylor. And to p̄vent the growth wee have proceeded against Twenty or Thirty of the most obstinate, and most of them are twice convict vpon the late Act of Conventicles. And Wee should be glad if wee receive encouragement to proceed to give sentence of Banishment, to knowe to what plantation they should be directed, that soe wee may steare our Course suitable to your Commands, which wilbe most readyly obeyed not onely by my selfe (whose Ambition is onely to serve his Matie) but by the whole Gentry who are vnanimous in what concernes his Maties Affaires. Soe shall onely begge yor pardon for the enlargement of your trouble vpon this subiect you were pleased to recommend. I rest

Your Honno^rs most Obliged and humble servant

Lowther 22° December, 1664.[2] Jo. Lowther.

[1] Not now found.

[2] S.P.D. cvii. 25. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 120.

Enclosure

[Address] For ye Hono^rble^ Sr John Lowther Barronett att Lowther this humbly present.

S^r^

I humbly retorne ye inclosed to yo^u^ haveinge made the best vse of it I could to discover what we desired, and vpon discourse with the ptie & p̄duceinge the same to him, he confessed y^t^ the l^re^ came from Easter Biddle accordinge to ye inscription of the twoe l^res^, E. B., and that shee is the wife of one Tho. Biddle Liveinge in the Olde Change over ag^t^ the King's head, London, he beinge in the ffleete and shee in Bridewell. I prest him to seu^r^all other perticulers but meete with nothing but impertinente replyes, he much desires the l^re^, but to noe purpose. Mr R. Hilton was with me when I discoursed him but neither of vs gained more then what is exprest by S^r^

Yo^r^ most faithfull servante,

THO: GABETIS.

Decr 21th 64.[1]

Island Quakerism.

Colonel WALTER SLINGSBY to Williamson.

Isle of Wight, 29th october 64.

. . . Three weekes since I discouered a Conventicle of Quakers & apprehended them by my Warrant as Justice of the Peace & sending to another Justice to ioyne with mee Wee ffined them moderately, according to the Act. But our moderation had not that effect Wee hoped for. Vpon the very next Lordsday, the same persons mett againe, But could not soe priuately but my spyes gaue mee notice & that there Were strangers come into the Island to bee att the meeting. Wee sent some to see where they found most of the same persons fined before for the first offence, & two or 3 strangers come from the maine Land to hold forth here & seduce & peruert poore simple people. As for the Inhabitants of the Island, the Justices will proceede against them by Law; but for the strangers, whose busines here was only to seduce, I suppose my Lord[2] will giue a very good account of them hauing his Roy^ll^ Highnesse Orders to press Men for Guinnee or the sea seruice. . .[3]

[1] S.P.D. cvii. 25. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 120.

[2] Thomas, Lord Colepeper, Governor of the Island.

[3] S.P.D. ciii. 148. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 47.

Isle of Wight, 10th Xbr 64.

Colonel WALTER SLINGSBY to Sec Williamson.

. . . For want of better newes, I will entertaine you with the greate defeate of the Quakers lately in this Island. I inform'd my Lord [Colepeper] on a Sunday Morning earely that vpon my Certaine knowledge a greate number would meete att 2 of ye Clocke att such a house, some of them strangers who Came to seduce. My Lord att the hower sent a party & found them. The two strangers hee thought fitt to secure in the Castle till they could giue some account of themselues; but the Inhabitants of the Island Were sent to my selfe & other Justices. Some for denying to pay fines according to Law were sent to Bridewell, where one Priscilla Moseley a Widdow grew sicke wch being made knowne to mee, I ordered her dischardge shee paying half a Crowne wch was her fine: but soe strong a spiritt of obstinacye had possest her, that she rather chose to dye there then pay her halfe Crowne. The two Strangers are such desperate & profane Canters that there is noe talking to them. But to match them I have sent them the Alcoran in Englishe wch really fitts their humour. It would bee a greate blow to the whole Sect if it should make these two turne Turkes, a pleasant & easye subuersion.[1]

Commital of John Furly.

Nouember 30th 1664.

Whereas John ffurly of the towne of Colchester in the County of Essex, merchant, hath beene found to bee a favourer, & eminent encourager of the sect of quakers in those parts These are therefor to will and require you to take into your custody the body of the said John Furly, heerewith sent vnto you, and him safely in the Prizon of the Gatehowse at Westminster to Keepe, vntill you shall receiue order from this board for his discharge for which this shall bee your warrant from the Court at Whitehall Nouembr 30, 1663.

ALBEMARLE	ST ALBAN
ASHLY	WM MORRICE
G. CARTERET	HEN. BENNIT
DORCHESTER	R. FANSHAW

To the keeper of his Majestyes
Prizon of the Gatehowse at
Westminster or to his Deputy.

[1] S.P.D. cvi. 70. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 109.

[Another hand]

It is humbly desired that y^is^ Prisoner John Furley may be remoued to Newgate Prison whare he may haue better accomodation & be neerer his busines he hauing two ships Leaden with winns & other goods Latly arriued.[1]

George Fell requests his Mother's Estate.

[Endorsed] Peticon of Geo : ffell
To the Kings most Excell^t^ Matie

The hum^ble^ Peticon of GEORGE FELL of Swarthmore in the County of Lancaster

Sheweth

That your Peticon^rs^ Mother being Seduced into that Phanatique opinion of the Quakers in the late time of Vsurpation, and notwithstanding all the meanes vsed by yor Pet^r^ and his friends to Reclayme her, yet hath she still obstinately continued in the same (to the great trouble and griefe of heart of your Pet^r^ who hath ever been Loyall and faithfull to your Matie) by reason whereof She hath Run herselfe into a premunire, and so hath justly forfeited to your Ma^ty^ her Estate during her life.

Therefore hum^bly^ prayeth that yor Sacred Matie will graciously be pleased out of your abundant Clemency to bestow ye said Estate vpon your Pet^r^ hee being the only heire at Law therevnto, that hee may be ye better enabled to serue your Sacred Ma^ty^

And your Pet^r^ shall pray &c.

[Annexing]

[Endorsed] Geo Fell his Mothers Estate &c.

These are to certifie that George ffell of Swarthmore in the County of Lancast^r^ Esqr was neuer in Armes against his Matie that now is nor his ffather of blessed memory. Butt did before his Maties happie restauracon expresse his greate desire therefore— And did testifie such his expressions as well by goeinge himselfe and carryinge his whole interest wch was considerable with him to vote for the election of Sr Ro^bt^ Bindlos and Sr Roger Bradshaigh to bee Knights for the Shire in that most happie Convention wch restored his Matie And did alsoe Marche to Barran Downs with the Right Honble the Earle of Derby as his duty to congratulate his Ma^tys^ happie returne. And that he (because hee could nott perswaide his Mother to returne to her due obedience to his Matie by Conforminge herselfe to the Church of England w^ch^

[1] S.P.D. cv. 115. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 94.

her refusall was to his greate trouble and as hee thought noe lesse to his disgrace) did absentt himselfe hitherto outt of his owne Country thereby hopinge to ꝑuaile with her but how euer thereby to manifest his greate dislike and disapprobac̃on of her resolution to ꝑsist in that way.

This In all iustice to him And to ꝑuentt all mistakes concerninge him wee haue made bold to Certifie Wittnesse our hands this ffirst day of Decem^{br} 1664.

ROGER BRADSHAIGH,
RICH. KIRKBY.[1]

January 166$\frac{4}{5}$.

Our Will &c That y^{e} forthwth ꝑpare a Bill for Our R^{ll} Signat^{r} to passe &c containing Our Grant unto George Fell Gent, of y^{e} Estate Reall & Personall, late of Fell of Swarthmore in Our Co^{ty} Paltine of Lancaster forfeited unto Vs upon the conviction of y^{e} said Fell of Premunire, att y^{e} late Assizes held for that Our County in the Towne of Lancaster, And y^{u} are to adde such further Clauses & Vonobstantes as y^{e} shall thinke fitt, & are usuall in Gr^{ts} of like Nature. For w^{ch} &c. Jany 4th 166$\frac{4}{5}$

By his &c.

W. B.

To Our Atturney Gr̃all.[2]

Dispersers of Quakers Books.

[Endorsed] q. how proued.

1 Thomas Wayte of York
2 Thomas Williams in Kendall
3 Martin Mason of Lincolne
4 John Whitehead of Lincolne
5 John Harvey of Spalding in Lincolnshire.
6 John Reckles in Nottingham
7 Nicholas Juxton an Apothecary in Hinckley, Leicestershire
8 Thomas Wincot Sadler in Warwick
9 Robert Raby of Huntingdon
10 Mary Cooper of Northampton
11 Michael Gayne of Northampton
12 13 John Hubbert of Stoke, Norfolk & Peter Trollopp of Stoke
14 Edmond Crosse Junior of Colchester, shoemaker
15 John Child of Felsted near Chelmsford, Essex
16 John Tiffin at St Ives
17 John King of Hertford
18 Francis Field of Hitchin, Shopkeeper, Hertfordshire
19 Susanna Peirson Junior, Worcester
20 Samuel Mosse in Teuxbury
21 John Edmonds in Glocester near the Pelican

[1] S.P.D. cx. 24. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 161.

[2] S.P.D. Entry Book 16, p. 311. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 161.

22 Thomas Minchin at Burford
23 James Wagstaffe at Banbury
24 Constant Wing at Milcombe near Banbury
25 Thomas Freeman in Evesham
26 Constant Overton in Shrewsbury
27 Nicholas Cole of Plymouth
28 Francis Wiseman of Yeavell, Somersetshire
29 Edward Tucker of Weymouth
30 John Coles of Rosse, Herefordshire
31 George Harris at Ilchester
32 Nicholas Jordan in Bristoll
33 William Bayly in Brimmingen, shoemaker
34 John Shield of Stockport near Manchester
35 Solomon Smite of Lemster, Herefordshire
36 Jeremiah Tomlinson of Warrington.
37 Joseph Holt at Okeham, Rutland
38 Brewen Sixsmith at Wrexham in Wales
39 Hester Fletcher at Market Street near Dunstable
40 Thomas Blott [Blatt] of Rigate, Surry
41 Joseph Bushell of Kingston
42 Elizabeth Smith of Putney
43 John Foster of Long Lane
44 William Blanch of Waterford, Ireland.[1]

Some London Printers.

[Endorsed] Information Concerning Printers of Seditious Books.

Widdow Douer a prenter, in Barthelmo Closs prented a book called the Jewrie mans charge,[2] it was written by a fyft monerch man, one Richard Creauen gott it prented, the said widdow is a comon prenter for all scandalos pamfletts.

A book called pewer incurredgment was prented by one Samuell Simmons a prenter in aldersgeat streit, at the goldin Lyone, writtine by one Will : Baillie, which I delyuered.[3]

Englands warning was prented by Widdow Douer one John Furlye gott her to prent it.[4]

[1] S.P.D. cix. 44. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 142, under date " ? 1664."

[2] *The Jury-man charged ; or, A Letter to a Citizen of London. Wherein is shewed the true meaning of the Statute, Entituled, An Act to prevent and suppress Seditious Conventicles*, signed H. E. " London, Printed in the Year 1664."

[3] William Bayly's tract is *Pure Encouragements from the Spirit of the Lord*, etc. There is no imprint. It is signed " W.B."

[4] *England's Warning : that is, Three remarkable Visions of Stephen Melish, an Inhabitant of Breslaw, the Chief City in Silesia. Englished in the year 1664*, " Imprinted at London in the Year 1664." This was doubtless written by Albertus Otto Faber.

A previous tract by Faber, *XII. Visions of Stephen Melish a Germane*, etc., was " printed for the Author, and to be sold at the cornerhouse at the bottom of Addle-hill, in the Year, 1663 " (copy in **D.**).

A booke to the Judges and Jewrie, writtin by one Will. Smith, was prented by Jnmans widdow, a prenter in Adilhill, writtin by one Will : Smith, gott printed by me.[1]

a printer in New Streit, printed a book called the Election of Reprobation writtin by one George Bishope.[2]

One Redman a printer in pawells Ally, prented a booke called Christiane religios meittings allowed, it was writtin by one Richard Fernswith, by me delyuered.[3]

A printer in Lowells Courte in paternoster roe prented a booke called the sants dewtie and saeftie in a trying tyme, writtin by the s[d] Richard Fernswith, by me delyuered.[3]

One Rebecca Trewish[4] in Watling streit is a wryter of books, and getts them prented by Widdow Douer.[5]

Protest by a Ship's Crew against Carrying Banished Quakers.

[Endorsed] Refusall to transport quakers from Bristoll.

A Copie of a Certificate sent from Bristoll to London Concerning their refuseing to Carrie 3 persons sentenced for Bannishment.

These are to Certifie all & euery person or persons vnto whome this present Writing may or shall Come: That whereas there was 3 persons Called Quakers viz : Callender Britton, Bartholomew Crooke, & Lewis Rogers brought on Board our Shipp, Called the *Mary ffortune* of Bristoll the 6th day of December, and Continued waiting on board our shipp till the 23[d] of the same Month, then Came a stay for all shipps : So wee put them a shoare

[1] Probably, *A Few Plain Words Concerning Conformity in Matter of Religion and Worship. . . . Published to all Magistrates, Jurors and People*, signed "W.S." No imprint. Widow Inman succeeded to her husband's business, Addle Hill, Thames Street, 1664. (Plomer, *Dictionary of Booksellers and Printers, 1641 to 1667*, 1907.

[2] George Bishop wrote *A Treatise concerning Election & Reprobation*, a small 8vo of 198 pp. "Printed, In the beginning of the Second Moneth. 1664." No name of printer.

[3] Richard Farnsworth wrote, "the beginning of the fourth Moneth, in the Year 1664," *Christian Religious Meetings Allowed by the Liturgie, are no Seditious Conventicles*, etc.; and also, in the same month, *The Saints Duty, and Safety in a Trying Time*, etc. No printer's name is given to either of these books.

[4] Rebecca *Travers* (1609-1688) was a prominent London Friend, a preacher and writer, and a prison-visitor.

[5] S.P.D. cix. 92. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 148, under date "? 1664."

againe: & on the 31 day of ye same month wee receiued a passe from his Royall Highenes the Duke of York to proceed on our voyage, and then they were brought on Board againe by John ThroughGood Water-Bayley, & hath Continued on board our shipp till this present day: & now by Reason of the long continued presse wee Could in nowise deny the Carryeing them on Board; But now going to depart, their Crie & the Crie of their ffamilies & freinds are entred into the eares of the Lord God, & he hath smitten to our very hearts, saying Cursed is hee that parteth man & wife. And moreouer they that oppresse his people his plagues shall follow them wheresoeuer they Go: And assuredly wee do in heart pertake with them allreadie for our Consciences will in nowise let vs rest, or be at quiet, for the Lord hath smitten vs with a terrible feare, so that we cannot in nowise proceed to Carrie them: And moreouer we do wholly belieue, that our most Gracious Soueraigne doth not in the least intend to destroy his subjects, because he hath not made void the Late Acte of the Nation, which saith that no Englishman shall be Carryed out of his natiue Countrie against his Will, & hee or they that do so Carrie them shall forfeit great penalties. And further we know that there is a Law in Barbadoes that whosoeuer doth bring any person or persons into the aforesaid Ileland against their Wills, & not being bound by Indentures shalbe vnder such penalties as ye law may inflict vpon them, & also forced to bring them back to their habitations againe, & we also know that they are innocent persons, & that they do desire to walk in ye feare of the Lord, & that they was put on board on our shipp against their Wills; Neither are they bound by any Indenture, Neither hath any one agreed for their passage; And we find that our Maister hath no order, nor any ones hand to saue him & vs from Comeing vnder such penalties y^t^ ye Law may inflict vpon vs for Carrying them in this nature: For these reasons & many more we haue put them on shore, Not that they haue made any escape, But that wee haue set them at Liberty to Go whither they please:

Witnesse our hands the 7th of January, 1664[5]

WILLIAM SMITH JOHN MOORE
PHILLIP PHILLIPS JOHN LOIDE
THOMAS SANDERS THOMAS LEWIS
RICHARD LORD
THOMAS MOODIE[1]

[1] S.P.D. cx. 42. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 164. For more respecting Banishment of Friends, see Camb. *Jnl.*

"Infinitely Impudent & Provokeinge."

Ro. Benson to Williamson.

[Endorsed] 9 Quakers dis-charged.

Sir

I did the other day trouble yo^{u} aboute nyne Quakers, I acquainted yo^{u} wth the reason why ye Judges would have them sett at lib^{r}ty, I was since to attend yo^{u}, but had not the happines to meete wth yo^{u}, & beinge comanded to waite vpon ye Judges this afternoone, I beg yor pdon, that I send the Certificate signed by the Judges, wth a forme of a l^{re},[1] wch I entreate yo^{u} will please to correct, & to appointe when I shall waite vpon yo^{u} aboute them, they have lost theire estates & they are soe infinitely impudent & pvokeinge that we are all tyred out wth them,

S^{r}.

yor most humble serv^{t}

Ro. Benson.[2]

18 ffebruary 1664[5]

Samuel Poole	Thomas Taylor
Johes Levens	Samuel Thornton
Christopher Hutton	Josuah Smith
Johes Greene	Willms Pearson
	Johes Wilson

The nine psons abouenamed are Quakers & are conuicted of pmunire for refuseinge the Oath of Obedience & vpon theire Conviccons have beene Imprisoned for the Space of two yeares & a halfe & vpwards

Thomas Twisden.

15 day of ffebruary 1664

Chr. Turne^{r}.[3]

Quakers to be discharged.

Whereas Wee have been given to und^{r}stand by ye Certificate of Our Trusty & Wellbeloved Sr Tho. Twisdon K^{nt}, one of Our Justices assigned to hold Pleas before Vs, & Sr Christopher Turner K^{nt} one of ye Barons of Our Excheq^{r}, & also two of Our Justices of Goale Delivery of Our County of Yorke, That Samuell Poole, John Levens, Christopher Hutton, John Green, Thomas Taylor,

[1] This form is missing.

[2] Benson was "clerk of Assize for Yorkshire."

[3] S.P.D. cxii. 134. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 207. See Besse, *Suff.*, under Yorkshire. For Judges Twisden and Turner, see Camb. *Jnl.*

Samuell Thornton, Joshua Smith, William Pearson, & John Wilson are Quakers, & have been convicted of Præmunire for refuseing ye Oath of Obedience, & since their convictions have been imprisoned for ye Space of two yeares and a halfe Last past, & by Law they ought soe to continue dureing their Lives, But Wee being moved wth Pitty & Compass^n^ towards them in hopes y^t^ they will hereafter bee more obedient Subj^ts^, & become more conformeable to Our Lawes, It is therefore, Our Will & Pleasure, That upon sight hereof y^u^ imediately discharge them & every of them now in yor Custody, & to suffer them to goe free. For w^ch^ &c Given &c.

Whitehall Feb. 25th 166$\frac{4}{5}$.

By his &c.
H. B.

To Our Trusty & Wellbeloved Sr Francis Cobb K^nt^
High Sheriffe of Our County of Yorke.[1]

John North to the King.

[Endorsed] Yorke. 18 Febr. 64. J. North, a Quaker. From Mr Mascall.

Theese To King Charles y^e^ second of that name, King of England &c. at White Hall, London, Humbly p^r^sent.

O King: Hearken.

Gen. 9. 6. Exod. 21. 14. Yts Written, He that sheddeth mans Blood p^r^sumptiously, by man shall his blood bee shedd.

And vpon ye 27th of March last in ye Eueninge (being ye Lo^ds^ day for hast) I had one of my sons (an Innocent man) most wickedly, wilfully & Malitiously, & presumptiously pistol'd to death at his owne house dore; after an hostile Mann^r^ & in a tyme of peace, 1 K^s^. 2. 5, 6, by one Curtisse of Doncaste^r^ an Apothecary, w^th^out shewing any Ord^r^ or Warr^t^ for his, & others their Comeing hith^r^, or haueing any Civill officer, no, not a Constable, or so much as a Head-bourgh wth them; as by ye knowne lawes of this Naçon they ought to haue had, w^th^out w^ch^; how shall Armed men at such tymes bee knowne from Theeues & Robb^rs^. By wch bloody Barbarous & Murderous Act; He has made his sorrowfull & disconsolate wief a wid, & his Infant Child, fatherless. And by ye Corrupt & Indirect practise & Combinacon of ye Major Gen. of that Corrporacon (who is Coron^r^ also for that yeare w^th^in his Liberty & Jurisdiccon) togeth^r^ wth ye Towne Clerke of ye same (in fauour of ye Murderer, being a Memb^r^ also of that Corporacon) pickt & packt a Jury of their owne chuseing, w^th^in

[1] S.P.D. Entry Book 22, p. 33. *Cal.* 1664-5 p. 218.

that soake & liberty, ye foreman & Chiefe thereof being all Tenñts & vassalls to ye Major & Aldermen of ye said Corporac̃on, who (dare not say ye Crow is blacke if they say shee^s^ white) found y^t^ to be done; se Defendendo: but false, & a great Vntruth; as by seu^r^all Credible Witnesses were prooued. By wch false verdict ye Murderer hath Escaped the stroke of Justice hitherto; but if he shall escape soe ye hand of man; he Cannot escape ye hand of God, who in his tyme I hope will find him, (& all such Murderers) out.

And howbeit he has pass'd a tryall heretofore aboute ye same, & quited by ye Indirect meanes afores^d^ yet O King, Consid^r^ this I pray; Had you pmitted a Jury of Enquirie aboute yor fath^rs^ death to haue beene ympannel'd by Bradshaw, or Lenthall, Compounded all of Cromwels Creatures, Officers of his Army; & Ireton, (Fleetwood, or Lambert) foreman of ye Jury, I could guess what a Verdict they would haue return'd, but then would not you haue Challeng'd Excepted ag^t^ them (wch then (thro griefe) was not in my thoughts), or otherwise made nul their verdict; no doubt you would, and then haue Com̃ded some oth^rs^, to haue haue [*sic*] beene ympannel'd of anoth^r^ Complexion if not of a bett^r^ affecc̃on.

Wherefore O King: ye p^r^mises Considered, seriously; my most Humble suite vnto you is, that you will be pleased to vindicate my sons blood (who was also one of yo^rs^, as you are s^d^ to bee pat^r^ patriæ) as you did yor fath^rs^ (Quartering Excepted) or as you would bee done vntoo. By granting me yor p^r^cept directed to ye Coron^r^ of Yorkshire for ye west rydinge to ympannell a Jury out of that weapontage [Wapentake] out of such Townes, as are not w^th^in Doncast^r^ liberty afores^d^, & wch may not be thought, or any wajes suspected to be ptiall, to make a Melius Inquirendū aboute ye same, as also to giue a strict charg to yor Judges appointed for that Circuit, to heare, Examine, and search out ye Cause diligently, as vpright Job vsed to doe in all Cases. Job. 29. 16. lest his Innocent blood (for default hereof) Cry to you (as lately I beleeue) y^t^ did to me, vpon ye 5th of february instant, being ye Lo^ds^ day also, aboute that tyme of ye night wch he was Murder'd as I lay in bed (not in a dreame as phaps may be Imagin'd, but) full awake, at wch Cry (seu^r^all tymes) I was not (thanks be to God) much affrighted, yet much amazed at yt, Therefore Dare not any long^r^ keepe silence, not knoweing what may ensue here vpon from ye Lo^d^ vnto me for so dooing) & be required at yor hand) who is Gods vicegerent in this Nac̃on to Execute Judgm^t^ for him in all such Cases, w^th^out fauour or respect of psons, that oth^rs^ may heare, feare, & be deterr'd from Com̃ittinge ye like wickedness, as ye lo^d^ hath Com̃ded. Deut. 21. 9.

O King

I haue some-what els to ympte vnto you, wch neerly Concerns ye publique good, y^r^ owne Hono^r^ & safety; but Judge not fitt to Express yt in, or Comitt yt to this pap wch may miscarry, but if you vouchsafe to returne me any Answere to my suite & peticon before menc̃oned, & let me vnderstand yor pleasure aboute this last, I shall obserue & obey yor Com^d^ herein; &c.

who is S^r^

yor most Humble
& loyall subject.

dated this 18th Jo: NORTH.
of february 64.

Any thing directed to me to be left at ye post-m^rs^ house in Scrooby I shall receiue (I suppose) safely.

S^er^

yf you shall not answere my peticon afores^d^, Then you must Excuse me, if wth Job I Complaine & say; I cry out of murder but I haue none answere: I cry, but there is no Judgm^t^. Job 19.7.[1]

Peter Acklam, of Hornsea.

SIR FRANCES COBB to Sec Bennet, Whitehall.

Honourd S^r^

I gaue you so mutch trouble by the last that I aske your pardon for it, zeale to the kings seruice occationed it, for I would neither appeare to you S^r^ too offitious nor negligent, I present you with the depositions taken on Tewsday[2] and A paper I tooke from A quaker,[3] and this letter from Acklom he sent me when he saw I would send him to Yorke, he is the cheife of the sectaries in the East Riding. S^r^ I humbly submit to any commands from you in his mat^ts^ seruice, and am to y^r^ selfe

Honourd S^r^
in A very perticuler
manner y^r^ most humble
servant

FF^R^ COBB.[4]

25 febr.
from Yorke.

[1] S.P.D. cxii. 132. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 206.

[2] In the margin opposite this word, "Feb. 21" is written in pencil.

[3] And opposite the next line, the word "missing" also in pencil.

[4] For Sir Francis Cobb, see Camb. *Jnl.*

East Riding, Yorks.

[Depositions and a letter from a Quaker forwarded by Sir Frances Cobb to Sec. Bennett.]

Beverley February 21th 1664 [5].

The Information of Henry Latheley of Hollam in the East Riding of the County of Yorke, Clarke, taken vpon oath before Sr Francis Cobb, Kn, Vic. Com̃ Ebor, Sr Robert Hildyard Knt and Bart, William Gee & Hugh Lister Esqrs.

This Informant sayth that in or about the beginning of decembr 1664, that he heard John Nicholsonr of Risam say that if God putt the sword into his hand he must strike, & this to be spoken in Mr Coates house in Outhorne. Hee further sayth that sevrall Bookes of the Quakers wch tended to the aduance of their owne wayes of worshipp hath beene sent to this deponant and further sayth that Hope Kitchen of Hollam tould this examinant that he saw A Booke concerneing the sufferings of the Quakers and the delivrance of seauen of them sent to be banisht in the shipp called the *Ann* of London, which shipp had beene at Sea three Monthes and bett back by stress of weather.[2]

Hee further sayth that in or aboute december last John Nichollson in the Parish of Hollam sayd to this deponant that they (meaneing the Quakers) had shipps of their owne, bought with their owne mony that they imployed for intelligence beyond the Seas.

Hee further sayth, that Peter Johnsonr of Hollam tooke one Rebecah who he liues withall as his wife and hath children by her, that he ownes to be his, and hath not caused them to be baptized to this deponants knowledge nether doth it appeare to this deponant, that the said Peter and Rebecah are marryed, nether doth this deponant beleeue they are.[3]

And further this deponant sayth That John Nichollson nor any of his family, nor Ralph Barber, nor his wife nor Robert Wood,[1] nor his wife, nor John Wetwonr nor ffrancis Wettwon, nor Peter Johnson, nor Thomas Eshbon,[1] nor Richard Hardy,[1] came not to the pish Church of Hollam vpon the 30th of January according to the kings Proclamation.

HENRY LATHLEY.

[1] The names of John Nicholson, Peter Johnson, Robert Wood, John *Wetwood*, Thomas *Eshburne*, Richard Hardy, John Raynes, Oliver *Ketteridge*, Robert Lampley or Lamplough, are given by Besse.

[2] This is, *A True and Impartial Naration*, etc., printed in 1664, one of the Hertford tracts.

[3] Peter and Rebecca *were* duly married, according to Friends' ceremony, 19. vi. 1658 ; the marriage was entered on the Register of Hull Monthly Meeting.

The Information of Timothy Rhoades of Hornesey taken vpon oath the day & yeare afores[d].

This Informant sayth that vpon ffryday the 10th of ffebruary betweene eleauen and twelue A clocke he saw goe into the house of Peter Acklam of Hornesey[r] Parsewell Musam,[2] John Raines[3] Juñ. Oliuer Kitiwige[3] and his wife, Will[m] Lister and his wife, Robert Hodgson and his wife, all of Hornesey, and Robert Lampley[3] of Bridlington, and diu[rs] other persons vnknowne to this Informer to the number as hee conceiues of or about one hundred most of which psons he conceiues came out about two houres and an halfe after, And further sayth that the sayd Peter Acklam hath had formerly seu[r]all other meetings frequently in his house since this last releasement from his imprisonm[t] att Hull vpon Sundayes and other dayes, and further sayth not.

TIMOTHY RHODES.

The Information of John Giles of Hollam taken the day and year aforesaid.

This Informant sayth that he saw John Isaack[4] of Tunstall or Ross carrying two gunns on horseback tyed together from John Wetwons house of Hollam, one of which was rusty.

JOHN GILES,
his mark.

The Information of John Tompson of Hollam yeom[n] taken the day and yeare aforesaid.

This Informant sayth that about Michaelmas 1663 discourseing with Peter Johnson in the Parish of Hollam concerneing Tythes, gript him and shakt him and tould him tythes should quickly be putt downe, and if the Lord would putt the sword into their hands wee should see they would fight the Lords Battale. This deponant further sayth that the Sunday after Lammas day 1663 the sayd Peter Johnson sayd to M[r] Henery Lathley minister of Hollam, as he was goeing to Kilnesey to preach, Harry art thou goeing to tell lyes as thou haist done in Hollam, Repent, repent,

[1] The family of Acklam was of some local importance. Members of it were Lords of the Manor of Hornsea, from 1684 to 1760, and occupied the Old Hall and the Low Hall. In the garden of the latter there are stones marking family graves. Peter Acklam (d. 1690) left a bequest to a local charity (*Illustrated Guide to Hornsea*, 1908).

[2] The name Pars. *Newsam* occurs among those of others belonging to Hornsea Meeting; see THE JOURNAL, ii. 103.

[3] See Note 1, p. 236.

[4] John Isaac's name occurs in a list of Friends of Owstwick, see THE JOURNAL, ii. 102.

thy calamityes drawes neere, which he often reitterated. And further sayth that about October 1664 the said Peter Johnson sayd to the said Mr Lathley, thy confusion drawes neere, and further sayth not.

JOHN THOMPSON,
his mark.

The Information of Edw. Gall of Hollam taken the day and yeare aforesaid.

This Informant sayth that about August last 1664, Peter Johnson sayd to him that hoped within A small tyme the tythes would neuer be payd any more.

EDWARD GALL,
his marke.

Letter of Peter Acklam.

ffriend

Seeing there is nothing testifyed against me of any breach of law but that some men and women were seene goeing towards & coming from my house wch is insufficient to make me guilty of transgressing that law wch is made as asnare to inthralle vs & by yor examination of me & w^ht I haue beene informed is all you haue against me in loue to thee I admonish thee not to doe soe uniust an Act as to send me to prison for the same, seeing itt is contrary to thy oath as thou arte a iustice of peace to doe any thing that is vniust. this onely I signifye to thee as thou arte the chiefe magistrate in the Countie and hath the power hereof in thy hand soe I leaue itt to thy consideration not to trouble thee wth more att present ffrom

PETER ACKLOM.

the 22 last
mo^th (64)[1]

Chester.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to Sir Geoffrey Shakerley.

[Endorsed] Intellig^ce, Chester 28 Febr —64 Mr Alex. Rigby. That seuerall Quakers & Anabaptists there are secured.

. . . Yesterday Tomlinson gaue Information of a meeteing of the quakers in the Castle lane some twentye of them are sent to the Northgate. . . .[2]

[1] S.P.D. cxiii. 63. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 218.

[2] S.P.D. cxiii. 107. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 226.

"Pretence of Divine Worship."

Commission to Captain Gilbert Thomas, John Thomas, Charles Thomas & Thomas Dudley Gent, to be Provost Marshalls of Middlesex, Westminster & Southwark "& other places adjoining our Pallace," to arrest persons who "under the notion of being Quakers and other Sectuarys meet under pretence of Divine Worship to plott and Act against vs and the peace of Our Kingdomes," and "to search dilligently for Scandalous Bookes & pamphletts & those that harbour them."[1]

Christopher Eyon, of Barnard Castle.[2]

Letter from CHRISTOPHER SANDERSON to Sir Philip Musgrave.

Eggleston 3rd March 1664[5]

Mentions intelligence received from Holland about Dutch preparations to land in the North of England through "Christopher Eyon merchant of Barnard Castle a Quaker mentioned in my last who trades with Phanatiques in Holland."

Cavaliers are jealous of Quakers and others who have good horses.[3]

Distribution of Literature.

Reasons why a Proclamacon should Issue vpon the Letters Pattents granted to Coll Gray, Mr Kellegrew and others for Lycenceing of Pedlers and Petty Chapmen.

1. The dispersall of the Quakers & other sectaryes Bookes abroad in the Countryes would be pvented.[4]

[1] S.P.D. cxiii. 140. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 229, under date "Feb?"

[2] Christopher Eyons is mentioned in Besse's *Suff.* (i. 184), under date of 1681. There are other references to him among State Papers—he is termed "a great fanatic" (*Cal.* 1664-5, p. 142) and later his name appears with others to a paper—a "discourse on the reasons which England has to reject the Stuarts," dated April 4, 1665, but not written after the Quaker manner (*Ibid.* p. 293). The name Eyons does not appear on the Durham Registers. The name *Ionn* is still to be found in Co. Durham.

[3] S.P.D. cxiv. 22. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 235.

[4] S.P.D. cxxii. 120. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 400, under date "May?" The date of the proclamation was 3 May.

Chatham.

Sir JOHN MENNES to Sam. Pepys.

Chatham the 11 Aprill 1665.

ffor his Maties service

To my honored ffriend Samuell Pepis Esq. on of the principall officers of the navie

Seething Lane, London.

[about navy matters and unemployment, wages in arrear and "the whole parrish so miserable poore they are not able to give credit for bread & drinke."]

. . . There was a full congregation of quakers & the like seised vppon by S^r ffrancis Clarke sunday last: where he met som of curs: he hath sent them all to Maydston Goale men & weomen.[1]

Proposal to Transport Quakers in a Prize Ship.

[Lord Clarendon refers to Lord Arlington a petition of Thomas Fraser and Richard Baddeley for a prize ship in which to transport the Quakers, of whom the gaols are full. The petition is further referred to as follows—]

Whitehall May 19th 1665

His Ma^ty is Graciously pleased to referre this Petition to the consid^racon of the Ld Cheife Justice Bridgeman and M^r. Atturney G^rall, who being first satisfied of the Petitioners ability to goe through this Vndertakeing are to put the pursueing thereof into such a Way that his Ma^ty may giue all just encouragem^t to the Petitoners and free the severall Presons of so many Seditious Persons.

ARLINGTON.[2]

Anthony Pearson.

Dr. GUY CARLETON to Williamson.

Durham July 18, 1665.

About Sir H. Vane's forfeited estate, part of which has been "seezed upon by the Bishop of Durham who perpetually nominates both high sheriffs & under sheriffs, & coroner they being all his Creatures & so the adverse party in the Cause, they fear there will be only a pact jury either of phanatickes or such as they may make partial on his side. Anthony Pearson heretofore the grand quaker being his vndersheriff & has his great dependence vpon him. . . ."[3]

[1] S.P.D. cxvii. 110. *Cal.* 1664-5, 304.

[2] Entry Book 18, p. 161. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 373.

[3] S.P.D. cxxvii. 33. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 482.

Quaker Sickness the most Contagious.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER to Williamson.

Whitehaven Augt 10th 1665.

. . . As to ye state of these Countyes, we are (thanks be to God) free from any more than ordinary sicknesses; ye most contagious is y^t of ye Quaker wch multiplies here, for tho we haue some under ye lash, yet ye want of ye executive part, transportation, our good intentions stand us in little steed. ye tax comes in very cheerfully & I hope (according to y^r occation) you'll haue a greater punctuallness in ye paym^t than these remote parts haue usually been accustomed too. . . .[1]

Quakers in Scotland.

Oxon, October ye 2 [1665.]

To Lord Arlington.

Yo^r Lo will be pleased to remember To write to the Lord Widdrington governor of Berwick to receave such disorderly English Quakers As shall be sent to him for keeping seditious meetings in Scotland.[2]

Edinburgh, Oct^o 23 [1665.]

ALEXANDER BURNET, Archbishop of Glasgow to Lord Arlington.

. . . In the West & South of Scotland . . . of late some persons who formerly fled the kingdome are returned, draw together great companies of disorderly persons whose spirits they embitter by their rebellious lectures and sermons and yett are not seized by any of his Maties Sheriffs or other officers. some of those who have kept such meetings I am now citing before the Commission, but the ringleaders have so much countenance and encouragement that they can hardly be knowne much lesse apprehended. There are many quakers come of late from England into this countrey who doe much hurt especially in the counties of Mers and Teviotdale neare Berwick. I have beene with My Lord Commissioner and have proposed some remedies which I hope may prevent the spreading of this contagion, if the event answere not my expectac^n I shall tell your lo^p where I thinke the obstruction lieth. At this tyme I shall only say it will be very necessary for his Matie to quicken vs in our motions and mynd vs of our duety if his Matie thinke fitt to nominate a Chancelour

[1] S.P.D. cxxviii. 90. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 513.
[2] S.P.D. cxxxiv. 14. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 2.

as he seemd to resolve at Salisbury I hope it will conduce much to the peace and settlement of the kingdome which no man more passionatly desires then

my deare lord

Your humble and affectionate servant

ALEX. GLASCUEN.

Edinburgh 8ber 23.
1665.[1]

LORD ARLINGTON to Lord Widdrington
Governor of Berwick.

Oxford Nou. 9th, 1665.

My Lord

The Quakers & other Sectaryes haueing been obserued of late to be more then ordinarily insolent in their unlawfull Meetings in those parts of Scotland next adjoining to yor Borders, ye Lord Commissr hath taken it into his particular care to eye them for ye future, & to take ye best wayes for ye breakeing & suppresseing their Meetings. And because they may want conuenient Prisons where to committ & secure ye offendrs on ye Scotch side. I am commanded by his Maty to signify his Pleasur to yr Lopp That yu giue order for ye receiuing & keeping in ye Comon Goale or Prison of that Towne all such persons as shall be sent or committed thither for seditious & unlawfull Meetings on ye Scotch side, especially such as shall be found of ye English Nation among them, to be afterwards proceeded against according to Law. I shall not need to mind yr Lopp how necessary ye same care will be on yr owne side in a matter Which giues ye greatest disturbance to ye quiet of his Maties Gouermt & ye Publicke, and which Wee find requires all our vigilance & circumspecion. I will adde no more but to assure yr Lopp that I am wth much truth

My lord

Yor Loppes humble seruant,

ARLINGTON.

Lo. Widdrington.[2]

Canterbury.

ANT. COOLEY to Henry Muddiman.

Canterbury Octobr 15th 65.

[Endorsed] Most of ye Grand Jury being Fanatiqs ye Quakers were not prosecuted at our Sessions (names the seuerall places where they hold their Conventicles) 24 Houses in Dover are

[1] S.P.D. cxxxv. 39. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 24.

[2] S.P.D. cxxxvi. 69. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 47.

infected: this Towne cleare. That ye Phanatickes haue store of Good Horses. That at 9 on Sunday morning 80 Dutch-men-of-warre were in margat Road shooteing at ye Towne &c & landing of men.

[Address] These for ye worsp^ll^ Henery Muddeman Esqr at his house at Brompton de^r^: leaue it at ye post office, post p^d^ to London.

S^r^

I rec. yo^rs^ of ye 7th instant. In order to it & in duty I am Bound to say nothing was prosecuted at ye last quarter sessions ag^t^ the Quakers, nor ye rest of that diabolicall Rable, althoughe seauerall bills of inditement haue bin framed & presented at sessions ag^t^ y^t^ Viperous brood, yet by reason most of the Grand Jury ar Phanaticks ye bills were not found; and that they haue seauerall places of Meeting will Maniffestly apeer. As at ye house of Mr Taylor ablind man formerly a Minister he liueth in St Georges pish, Canterbury. At ffrancis Germanns a Tanner in St Paules pish Canterbury. At one hills a Tanner in ye pish of holy Cross westgate Canterbury. At one widdow Clarenboles at St Stephens a mile distant. At Henery Rogers a desperate Quaker in St Mary Magdelens Canterbury. At one Tho: Pollards a Cordwinder in the same pish euery Thursday. At one Vidions at Northgate Canterbury. At one Trittons a Miller in ye pish of westgate Canterbury fift Monarchy men. At one Garards a Bricklayer at Ickham 3 miles from Canterbury, besides the Maney Stirdy peeces of Prisbitery no less dangerous than ye other; all which most bitter Enimies to ye Laws ecclesiasticall & Ciuell. God preserue his sacred Matie

from douer wee heere of 24 houses visited, from Sandw^ch^ 3 or 4 increast this weeke, Canterbury Blessed be God none this week.

Deal, Ashford, Maidston, Sittingborne ffree.

The honest Soules, especially Church officers & others ar much aflicted to be reuiled & afronted in the pformance of there offices, by ye bold faction.

be pleased to let me know wheather myne of the 30th Sep^t^ was rec: touching ye Buff Coate, ye horse Coulors & ye promissaries letter. And when there is any thing for Comfort of the Royall party, pray giue aword by it selfe, And wheather my letters Come weekly to yor hands else I may be surpris^d^ in my intelligence. I would be free from paying for my letters if I might. As I haue s^d^ in my former ye Phanitks abound in good horses & seeme to be ready for Mischeife. But if halfe a skore such as might be named were secured in o^r^ Castles & made to giue good securety

for there Conformity to the Kings Matie & ye Church doubtless it would abate ther prid & it may bee confound ther devices. S^r pray pdon

Yo^r obligd seru^t
ANTHO. COOLEY.[1]

Christmas Day.

JO FITZHERBERT to Secretary Williamson.

Bristoll the 25th Decem^r 1665.

. . . This day being Cristmas day many of ower quakers to shew theire Contempt of authoryty put open theire shops, But some of the tropers of my Lord of Oxfords regiment being here dealt a litle sharper with them then others of theire nighbors did formerly, & forst them to Shett theire Shops to the others prejudice & theire comendationes . . .[2]

The Case of William Pettifer.

William Pettifer's Pet^on

To the Kings most Excellent Maiesty.
The humble Peticon of WILLIAM PETTIFER now Prisoner in Oxford Castle.
Sheweth :

That for about 3 yeeres & a halfe he hath bin a Prisoner there being Comitted for being a Quaker & for refuseing the takeing of ye Oath he hath incurd the penalty of a Præmunire, & himselfe his wife & two small Children must inevitably perish without yor Ma^tys^s Grace & fauour extended to him who suffers for his Conscience alone.

He therefore most humbly beseecheth yor Ma^ty graciously bee pleased To grant him Release, & he shall behaue himselfe as becomes a Loyall subiect.

And in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

To the King's most excellent Maj^tie
the humble Petition
of

ANN PETTIFER, Mother of William Pettifer, And of MARY wife of the said William, On behalfe of themselves, And of the said William (mat maker) And now Pris^r in ye Gaole at Oxford.

[1] S.P.D. cxxxiv. 102. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 15, see also p. 42.

[2] S.P.D. cxl. 9. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 116.

sheweth :
that the abovesaid William Pettifer, Seduced (by ill ꝑtenders In to the right knowledg of the Truth) to beleeve in Conscience, That all Swearing was vnlawfull; Did refuse the Oath of Allegiance: And therevpon; Had the sentence of Præmunire pronounced against him &c

that therevpon He hath suffered imꝑsonment 3 yeares and vpwards in the sad^t condition that may be expressed: His small estate (wch was somtimes some small releefe to his Wife and aged Mother) reduced to nothinge And he disabled frō the benifit of his Trade, wch yet might be some helpe to them; But that he is to Continue in prison during Y^r Maj^ties pleasure.

that the said William Pettifer, did allwaies live in a peaceable way and is most willing to promise & engage to be true and faithfull to y^r Maj^ties interest: And to forbeare all Conventicles.

May it therefore please y^r most gratious Maj^ties for his Mother and wives sake (vpon whose trade their livelihood depends) To free the said William Pettifer frō the thraldome, He hath so long endured, that they may not allso perish by reason of his imꝑsonment.

And y^r petin^rs shall devoutly pray for y^r Maj^ties long and happy raigne &c.[1]

ANN WOODCOCK to Lord Arlington.

[Endorsed] Peticon of Will. Pettifer.

R^t Hono^ble

Excuse this trouble and this bearer for I Cannot at this time wayt upon yor Lordship my selfe because I am soe busey in my trade for the present. yor hono^r was pleased to bid me giue you another paper but truly I doe not know what paper to giue y^r Lordship for I did send to the deane of westm^r for Sir William Waulters Letter and for the quakers Peticon, and he sent me word that he had giuen them all to the Duke [of York] and he sayd that he had giuen them to yor hono^r, and that his Highness had desiered you to take charge of the buisness and the duks barbour was with me yesterday and told me the same I beseech yor Lordship Consider by what hand it was giuen to your hono^r for this I know that his sweet highnes would not have giuen it to yor hono^r but that he intended you should doe good in it, therefore I beseech yor Lordship Let there be nothinge wantinge on yor part for I am very Certaine of it that if it be brought before our

[1] S.P.D. cvii. 82, 83. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 128, under date "Dec.?" This and the following petitions are not couched in the usual simple Quaker language.

sweet lord the King he will signe it therfor I humbly beseech you to hasten it that it may goe downe now at the sises and Let me know when it is don and I will get the fee that is for the kings hand in such a case for your secratary.

ANN WOODCOCKE.

[without date, as is the next to which it probably refers.]

[Endorsed] Quakers paper. William Pettipher.

To the King which i neuer saw

the request of a poore seruant of the Lorde whoe is Called a quaker whoe outward being is in Oxford shire and by trad a poore Matt maker and was taken from his wife and two small Childeren and was taken for beinge at a meetinge and is a preminire and there is non but that can doe me good but the King and I hope the Lord god of heauen and Earth will put it into the Kinges hart to release mee from this Affliction for I am sure I haue don the King noe hurt nor I neuer will and if the King will requier it I shall put in men bounde for the same and my god that hath kept me to this day will Loue the King foreuermore

WILLIAM PETTIPHER.[1]

[Endorsed] 15 May. 1666.

William Pettyfers Peticon

Having bin 5 yeares a prisoner in Oxford, as being a Quaker, & vndone by it, prayes Inlargem[t]

To the kings Maiestie is the humble Request of

William Petty-feare.

A poore matt maker

and now a prisner in oxford Castle and hath Layen there almost fiue years, and I am one of them that is Called a quaker a primenire which hath bin the utter ruine of me and my wife and four small Childeren because I Could not sweare. the Lord put it in the hart of the King to release me for I am suer I haue don the King noe hearme for I am here during the pleasure of the King and the Lord god I hope will minde him of me that I may be released

and if the Kings Maiestie will release me I shall be glad and prays god and Loue the King and though I did neuer see him in my Life but wheather the Kings Maiestie doe this or noe yet the Lord Loue him.[2]

[1] S.P.D. cxliii. 46. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 174.

[2] S.P.D. clvi. 39. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 398. This case is mentioned by Besse. Despite all efforts for his immediate release, Pettifer was not liberated until the King's general "pardon" of 1672.

"Brainesick Discontented Men."

SIR PHILIP MUSGRAVE to Williamson.

Carlisle Au 20th

. . . By my priuate intelligence in the County of Westmorld I haue account of very suspitious expressions from the Quakers that at this tyme, they are agitateing some rebellious desine and haue hopes of a considerable Partie to assist them, I haue sent the pticulers in writeing to the Earle of Carlisle, who by His much better intelligence is able to iudge whether it be worthy the consideration, or only proceeding from Brainesick discontented Men.[1]

Justice Robinson, Friend to Quakers.

W. H.[2] to Mr. Phillipson.

ye 24th August 1666.

. . . Will: Langstaff Justice Robinson[3] great ffavorite saith yt he does not question but yt Judge Turner will gett Mr Robinson put into ye Commission of Peace in ye Bishoppricke of Durham againe: they are troubled sore Least yt he should be turnd out of ye Commission of Peace in Yorkshire for as yet the Quakers haue theire ffrequent meetings in his deuission, and if he be put out they thinke that noe other Justice wilbe soe tender and fauourable ouer them as he hath been, for to this day he neuer yett molested them in theire meetings, nor euer will, lett him pretend pvbliquly what he will when he is amongst the Justices for to my Knowledge he is two gratious in some of theire bookes, and they in his, to doe them any preiudice, I pretended to Langstaff that our ffreinds were all at worke, and he answered he would spare me a good broad sword, soe Judge you what a Rogue this is to be a Justice fauorite. I shall trouble you noe further at present saue yt I am

Yor Seruaunt W. H.[4]

[1] S.P.D. clxviii. 70. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 54.

[2] The name of the writer is editorially expanded to Haglet in *Cal.* 1665-6.

[3] This is, doubtless, Luke Robinson, J.P., of Co. York (see Camb. *Jnl.*). He is also referred to in a previous letter from Hagget (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1665-6, p. 376): ". . . He would be dangerous in a rebellion, but loves the pot and pipe too well for a soldier." He had a brother, Leonard, of London, "a great fanatic" (*ibid.*).

[4] S.P.D. clxviii. 147. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 63.

Henry Jackson.[1]

Petition of Henry Jackson Prisoner at Warwick.

Oh King: In humillity of heart, & in the feare of the Lord I here p^r^sent & lay before thee, the illegall & vnreasonable proceedings that I have mett withall in this place where I have been a prisson^r^ above two yeares & Eight monthes; for no other cause then waiting on God; & keeping the comands of Christ Jesus. And therefore I have drawen vp a briefe & certaine informacon of some part of my sufferings; & the illegal proceedings of such as have made their Little fingers above Nyne fould heavier then the penaltyes of thy Lawes, Oh King! Which I hope is contrary to thy mind & pleasure & that vpon serious perusal hereof, thou wilst give judgm^t^ according to Equity & truth; By breaking the bonds of oppression and setting the innocent free.

This may informe the King; That I came to this Towne to visit my friend & Countreyman[2], that had beene a prisson^r^ here, above two whole years; with whom I stayed but one Night, & had a full purpose to have passed out of this County the next day; in Order wherevnto I travailed Seaven miles that morneing, & then stayed at A friends house, intending in a short time, to have passed on my journey. But so it was that (some more being there also) in ye interim I was app^r^hended (being a stranger) & sent vnto this prison, vnder p^r^tence of being at an vnlawfull meeting. And after somtime imp^r^sonm^t^ I was sent for before some in comission to do justice (not into the open Gen^rall^ sessions, but) into A Chamber at an Inn, where none was permitted to come save those they sent for, no not ye prison^rs^ wives; And haveing no matter of fact to charge against mee; altogeither waved that for wch at first they pretended to comit mee. And asked mee, if I would take ye Oath of Allegiance: Vnto wch I answered That I was a Stranger in their Countrey and came thither onely to vizit my friend as aforesayd, Which I lookt vpon to bee no breach of Lawe, But rather A Duty both of Christianity & humanity And y^t^ I intended to have passed forth of their County that very day on wch I was taken prison^r^, if I had not bin stayd; & therefore I then desired y^t^ I might bee acquitted, if they had nothing criminall to lay to my charge, & y^t^ they would not seeke to insnare mee afresh, & so to detain mee: But as to ye Oath, I

[1] The petition of Henry Jackson is given in full in the Preface to the *Calendar*, 1666-7. Jackson's home was Totties in Wooldale, Yorkshire. George Fox visited him in 1669. Henry, Tertius, was a well-known Minister, who travelled widely in the British Isles, and died 1727, aged 47. See article in *The Sunday Magazine*, for February, 1905; *F.P.T.*

[2] Perhaps, William Dewsbury. Thomas Goodaire was also in Warwick Jail about this time (*F.P.T.*).

tould them, That I had been a prison^r^ in ye County where I lived, vpon y^t^ account, & that the Kings Judge of Assize in open Court did accept of the words or Promiss of above a hundred of vs, instead of ye Oath, & that I was bound in conscience to live peaceably & to performe my word & promiss, as firmly as those y^t^ swore should performe their Oathes, & much more to this effect; Yet they not regarding what was sayd in y^t^ behalfe, caused mee to bee taken away, and returned back to prison, Where I have beene kept p^r^son^r^ above two yeares since y^t^ day; And now, at this last Assizes held here ye 6th of August 1666, I & some others, laying our long continued sufferings before ye Kings Judges, Wee was had forth before the one of them, Vnto whom I layed open ye vnreasonable proceedings y^t^ I had met w^th^all in this place, & how long I had bin kept a prison^r^ for viziting my friend as abovesayd. Wherevnto he answered, That ye Sessions had indicted mee for refuseing to take ye Oath of Allegiance and had entred A judgm^t^ of premunire; and hee could not revoke it (Or to this purpose) Vnto wch I replyed That no such thing could bee legally done, For that I never heard their Indictm^t^ against mee read (if there bee any) And so could not put in A Plea in answer to it, Neither was I ever convicted for not goeing to church &c according to ye teno^r^ of ye Act [An° 3° Ja^bs^] Nor did I ever see or heare of any Jury called forth or impanelled to bee tryed by. Neither was there such Sentence pronounced against mee, in their open Gen^rall^ Sessions, y^t^ ever I heard or know off. But if any such things was done, they was done in private, as to mee, And therefore I did believe they was null & void in Lawe. Yet neverthelesse hee said that it was not in his power to reverse it, But y^t^ I might Peticon ye King for remedy in that case &c.

And therefore Oh King! I here p^r^sent these things before thee, desireing thee wouldst waigh them, in an equall ballance, & judge according to Equity & truth, wheither this proceeding, to indict & Sentence any of thy native Subj^cts^ not in open Court before ye Countrey; without reading of the Indictm^t^ to the party indicted; Or granting the liberty of A tryall by A Jury of twelve men; Bee Equall & just, or altogeither irregular & contrary to the teno^r^ of ye Lawe it selfe.[1] And the judgm^t^ thats entred as it was returned in the Kalend^r^ of prisone^rs^ (which is all I have seene of it) runns thus; vizt That I & 13 more, by name, are to bee kept prison^rs^ in ye Comon Goale dureing their lives.

And now I appeale to the King; if this bee not contrary to ye teno^r^ of ye sayd Act, to comit any to prison dureing their lives (vpon y^t^ account) w^th^out any restriction, or regard had to the Kings pleasure; And wheither it do not tend to ye infringing of y^e^

[1] Opposite these words is the side note: "see Mag^a^ Chart. 5 Ed. 3. 28 Ed. 3."

Kings power given by ye Act, & to the takeing away his royall Prerogative to release at his pleasure; I leave it to the King to judge.

And further I desire that ye King would consider if this be not contrary to ye teno^r^ of y^t^ Act made against Meetings &c. (An^is^ 13° & 14° of thy raigne oh King) wherein it is enacted That for want of payment of such fine imposed, for being at such meeting, or denying to sweare at all, the persons shall bee comitted to prison (the first time) for the space of three monthes. Now I verily believe that its very well knowne vnto ye King That our denying to sweare is not vpon any popish account but onely in obedience to Christs comand recorded Mat. v. 34, James v. 12. And y^t^ wee do in our hearts (& are readye to) deny the Pope, his power & supremacie, vpon all accounts whatsoever And therefore to keep mee in prison dureing life (& ye rest of my friends) by an Act made against Popish recusants, I hope, will appeare to ye King, to bee altogeither vnreasonable & improper, being I am no Popish recusant, nor an adherer therevnto; neither was I comitted vpon that account. But p^r^tensively for being at an vnlawfull meeting vpon ye last menconed Act: the penalty whereof for meting, & also for denying to sweare, in ye extent of it (ye first time as aforesayd) is three months imprisonm^t^: But I have bin kept prison^r^ here, above three times three monthes, & yet I know not any End thereof.

In which time of imprissonm^t^ great hath been the cruelty inflicted vpon mee (& others of my friends here) by being thronged vp in Stincking roomes & somtimes in one roome above twenty of vs, where wee could not all ly downe at once, & no straw allowed vs to ly vpon; Except wee would pay 2^s^ 6^d^ for one Bolting, wch was sould to ye felons for 2^d^; And no maner of victuals allowed to bee brought to vs Except wee would pay 6^d^ for one penny Loafe of bread, & asmuch for a quart of milke, & 3^d^ for a quart of water, &c. Which vnreasonable rates wee was not willing to pay & our friends & relations was not onely kept from vs, but what they brought to minister to our necessityes, was taken from them, & given to other prisson^rs^ & this was continued for 4 or 5 dayes togeither at one time, insomuch y^t^ moderate people in ye towne (although not of our iudgm^t^) heareing of this cruelty inflicted vpon vs, was stirred vp in tenderness to throw bread over a house top, into the Dungeon Court[1], for our p^r^sent reliefe, to ye frustrateing of the Exspectation of our cruell opp^r^sso^r^s. Our Beddcloathes also & other goods & necessaryes was taken away from vs, & lockt vp by ye Goaler, & mee & others hee struck wth his Staffe, & naked ffaunchion, & severall times hath

[1] This is a very interesting and vivid touch. The statement is not new to us, but we cannot at present say where else it occurs.

chaynd mee wth fetters to another man, & lockt mee to a Post, & many more inhuman & seldome heard of crueltyes & incivillityes hath hee inflicted vpon mee, & others of my friends (& all this for serveing ye lord & keepeing of Christs com̄and). And yet nevertheless, I do not hereby seeke revenge against him, nor ye worst of my persecuto^rs^ but rather y^t^ they may repent, & turne to ye Lord y^t^ hee may forgive them. Onely its vpon my heart at this time to spread it before the King, that hee may not bee altogeither ignorant of ye multiplyed sufferings & crueltyes inflicted vpon many honest inocent & peaceable Subj^cts^ & y^t^ for no evill doeings as aforesayd.

And this the rather am I induced to Lay before thee, Because I have taken notice of thy indulgence, oh King, held forth in a late Declaration touching ye proteccon of ye ffrench & Dutch that shall come hither to inhabit & live peaceably &c. By this I hope it may bee gathered that it is not thy mind & pleasure y^t^ any of thy native Subj^cts^ wch do live peaceably, should bee dispoyled both in persons & estates, by a perpetuall imp^r^sonment and that without a Legall tryall, which is granted to felons murder^r^s & the worst of malefacto^r^s.

And now oh King ! If it bee thy mind & pleasure that the indulgence houldenforth to aliens & forraign^r^s should bee extended to the native & peaceable Subj^cts^ of thy dominion (who seekes the peace welfare & prosperity, both of thee & thy Kingdomes) And if it bee not in the Kinges heart to countenance such irregular illegall & vnreasonable proceedings ; Oh Let it bee made manifest by giveing forth an Order vnder thy royall hand & Signett, Not onely for my release, But also for the inlargem^t^ of the rest of my friends, who suffer for Conscience sake. And that from henceforth wee may live an holy & peaceable life vnder thy Governm^t^ Labouring honestly in our callings & imploym^ts^ that wee may have wherewithall to mentaine our selves familyes and children, & to pay the taxes & dues which shalbee charged vpon vs, In all things approveing our selves as men of peace, truth, & vprightness both towards thee, & towards all men, in all Godlyness sobriety & honestye. Which wilbee an honno^r^ vnto thee oh King, & tend to bring a blessing vpon this Kingdome, which that it may so bee ; Is the fervent desire & supplicac̄on of him that wishes thy eternall welfare, and remaines

A Prison^r^ for righteousness sake
in the Com̄on Goale of Warwick ;
called (A Quaker) By name
HENRY JACKSON
Yong^r^.

Warwick Com̄on Goale this 3^d^ day of the month called September 1666.

The truth of this informacon (if any should question it) may bee verified and made good by the testimonyes of about twenty witnesses, who are p^ison^rs wth mee & pertakers in the sufferings above menconed ; for Conscience sake ; And why should so many honest men thus bee made a prey of (who might do much good in their generacons) Concerning whose peaceable lives & blameless conversacons I verily believe the King is fully perswaded in his own heart. And therefore oh King ! Let the Nobillity of thy royall Word To Richd Hubberthorne, Vnto whom the King said That our Promiss should be [*paper torn*] instead of the oath &c. And that hee had the word of A [*paper torn*] it &c. & mind bee fully performed & made good, By breaking the Bonds of oppression and setting the innocent free thorowout all thy dominions, That the Lord god allmighty may bee on thy side, & the hearts of such as truly fear him towards thee.[1]

[Endorsed] 14 nov. 66. Quakers. Mrs. Jackson prayes Release of her Husband (a Quaker) 3 yeares prisoner in Warwicke.

[very neat printing hand]

for as much as my Husband, togather with about 21 more Inosent persons, Called quakers, haue been sufferers in Warwick Goale two years and my Husband neare three years, for no other Cause, but what Concernes their tender consciences, as sum for meeting pecabley to worship God, others for uisiting ther freinds in person and therfore it is desired that an order may bee given for their releasment, out of theire long and hard Imprissonment. Yet I being most cheifly concerned in this behalfe of my husband, doth desire that if the King bee not pleased to release all, yett if it may stand with his goodness and pleasure to release my husband, by order from his hand, which will bee a good and an axeptable worke. KATHERINE JACSON.[2]

[Endorsed] Warwicke 18 Nou. 66.
Henry Jackson a Quaker,
3 yeares a prisoner there,
prayes Release.

[Address] To the Lord Ar[l]inton give this or to any other that may be concerned therein. Who is desired to pervse it over ; and waigh the thinges contained therein.

Friend,

Hopeing to find in thee A truly Noble Principle of tenderness & moderation towards such as truly feare God, & walke blame-

[1] S.P.D. clxx. 58. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 94.

[2] S.P.D. clxxviii. 55. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 260.

lessly & peaceably before all men : And haveing heard also, that my case mençoned in a late informaçon p^r^sented to the King &c. was referred vnto y^ee^, I am the rather induced to lay a few things before thee.

1. That y^ee^ mayst know of a truth, that I came to this place to vizit my friend & Countreyman whom I had not seen of above one yeare, who had beene a prison^r^ here above two yeares, for noe evill doeing ; And so mee also they cast into prison to him, & have kept mee p^r^ssoner three yeares, save one month. Which I beleeve the very heethens, Jewes, Turkes & infidels would bee ashamed off. To keep a man in ꝑson nigh three yeares for viziting his friend in adversity ; And therefore Consider. If it bee not high time, for such as are called Christian Majestrates, to breake these bonds of oppression, & sett the innocent free. For,

2^ndly^ I am A Christian, & Christ Jesus hath cõanded to Love one another, & to vizitt one another in afflictions & adversity ; & for obeying of his cõands have I suffered as aforesaid. And further I was A Prison^r^ when I was a Youth, about tenn years of Age, taken by the Kings adversaryes & I never bore armes against the King in all my life, for my Principle is, To live peaceably wth all men, & to seeke the good peace welfare & prosperity ; both of the King & all his Subiects. And

3^rdly^ As to ye Pope ; his power and sup^r^macye I do vtterly deny, & all his adherents ; & could never ioyne with them ; And therefore to keep mee in p^r^son vpon an Act made against Popish recusants is manifestly improper & vnreasonable. Seeing, I am noe Popish recusant, nor never was an adherer therevnto ; in principles, nor in practice. And

4^thly^ Now I appeale vnto thee ; as A Man ; & as a Christian ; If it bee not contrary both to the principles of humanity, & Christianity, to keep a man from his Countrey, friends & relacõns nigh three years a prison^r^ for vizitting his friend in adversity ; And wheither thou dos not beleeve that the Jewes, turkes & heathens would bee ashamed of it And wheither it bee not greater cruelty ; to put a man in Chaynes & Irons ; & lock him to a post (as I have beene sev^r^all times & that for noe other crime then worshiping of god & keeping the cõands of Christ Jesus) then what was inflicted vpon any of the children of Israell by Pharoah & his Officers, whom the Lord god iudged ; And wheither thou dos not believe : That his hand is stretched forth over England ; because of opp^r^ssions & manifold wickedness cõitted therein ; Oh that it would enter into the Kings heart to consider of it : & such as have power in their hands. That they would keep the fast wch the Lord requires, Isiah 58 : ye 6th &c. by breaking the bonds of wickedness & setting the inocent free, by doeing that wch is right in the Lords sight ; & equall justice & equity

vnto all his subiects That so the Lord god allmighty may bee on his side, & the hearts of such as truly feare him towards the King for good &c.

And now Friend: Seeing (as I vnderstand) the hearing & determining of my case is referred to thee, Let that Noble Principle of equity & truth (wch god allmighty hath placed in thee) beare rule in judgment that thereby thou mayst bee guided to exercise the power comitted to thee; for the redressing of the present, and (as much as in thee lyes) for the preventing for the future, such vnchristian inhuman & vnreasonable proceedings; As they are made manifest vnto thee Which that it may so bee; is the fervent desire of him that wishes both thy present future & eternall weale, happiness & prosperity; both of body & soule here and hereafter for ever, when time shall not bee, & I rest

A Prison^{r} for righteousness sake in the Comon Goale of Warwick called

HENRY JACKSON.

Written wth my owne handes, in much haste the 18th of ye 9th month, 1666.

[In Henry Jackson's hand].

[Endorsed] 17 Nov. 66.

The Names of 22 Quakers y^{t} are prisoners in Warwicke: some of y^{m} for 5 others for 2 yeares.

A Note of the names of Twenty two inocent & peaceable persons, prisone^{r}s in the Comon Goale of Warwick, & vpon what account.

Thomas Cooke	William Lucas	To remaine in the Comon Goale dureing their lives &c.
Thomas Goodayre	Richard ffeeld	
William Parre	Willm Dewsbury	
Willm Beventon	James Wagstaffe	
Henry Jackson	John Carpenter	
Thom: ffeeld	Paule Newman	
Jacob Gibbs	Mary Cooper	

Some of which was sent for from their familyes & imploym^{ts}, others taken for vizitting their freinds in prison. Six taken from an Inn in Warw^{ck} (One of wch died a prison^{r} there) when they was about paying for their Suppers.[1]

[1] Besse informs us that "their giving Thanks before Supper was called preaching at a Conventicle" (*Suff.* i., 764).

And yet nevertheless, without reading of any Indictm^t vnto them; Or convicting them by A Jury of twelve men; Or pronounceing Sentence vpon them in Open Court; they are returned in the Kalendar of Prisone^rs To remaine in the Comon Goale dureing their lives, (as aforesaid) Where they have allready been detained some of them aboue five whole yeares and the rest aboue two yeares & Nyne Monthes.

Samuell Grissoll George Harriss Thomas Whitehead Edward Whitehead	William Cockbill Joseph Cockbill Simon Cartwright	fined markes a Piece, & to remaine in Goale vntill payment.

Thomas Wincote fined 20 markes, & to remaine in Goale vntill paym^t: These seauen: was sent to prison for waiting vpon god, Where they haue beene prison^rs aboue two yeares & five Monthes.

And Thomas Wincote was sent for from his owne familye &c.[1]

Treasonable Wording on the Seal of a Letter.

RICHARD LEEMING.

To Sir Philipp Frowd[2] theise humbly ꝑsent.

ffrancked. London

Sr. . . . I haue here inclosed some printed papers & a letter from Wi^m Talby harnesmaker in St Martins laine neare the mewse, wch was sent to John petchell a quaker; in a trunke, & eight quire of them, to bee dispersed; if you please to Comunicate them to the Kinge & Counsell, I shall when ever yow please to Comande them, send them vpp, they are full of sedition, and I am sure of a daingerous Consequence Consideringe the sad Condicon the Cittie & Kingdome are now in, soe hopeinge yor Lady and Mr Phillip are in good health, I remaine S^r yor Hono^rs very humble serv^t,

RICHARD LEEMING.

Grantham, Sept.
10th 1666.

If you please to view the seale of his letter you may in legible characters finde theise ensueinge words—the man of sinne shall fall and Christ shall raigne ov^r all.[3]

[1] S.P.D. clxxviii. 115. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 270.

[2] Col. Sir Philip Frowde was Governor of the Post Office.

[3] S.P.D. clxxi. 24. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 112.

Friends in Gateshead.

RICHARD FFORSTER to Williamson.

Newcastle, 11 Sept., 1666.

. . . The quackers and other Sectaryes haue thare Meatinges in greater Numbers then fformerly in geatseyd last Sunday met about sixtey; thare is letill Care tacken to hender thare Meatings which may be of ill consequence, god in merce preserue his sackred majtey and all his good subieckts from thare inuetered Malese of theis sort of pepole.[1]

Benjamin Furly.

Notes of letters from WILLIAM SCOTT to Aphara Behn[2], Rotterdam 22 7^{ber} (St. Novo 12th).

Collonell Sidney is in great esteem with De Witt and often in Consultation with Benjamyn Furly the quaker, being resolved to shape som designe for Ingland, Sidney and Bam[field] doe not agree. Scott desires that the quaker may bee consealed, as if wee had noe notice of him, hee saith hee is in much Creditt their, and from him hee shall learn much.

S^{r} I desired to know the quakers name who ye phanatiques do so confide in & he Answered me thus the quakers name is beniamin Furley, but theare must be all the care in the world taken y^{t} it be not mentiond he is ye most trusted person amongst us & if I might aduise though I can deny Astrea [Mrs. Behn] nothing I would haue her not yet mention his name, for I shall be able to do more, goeing my owne way then by spurring to ffast. yet I put all in to y^{r} hands & discretion.

This was in the Postscript of his letter to me & possibly ye knowledge of his name may be of som use to you howeuer I thought so wch made me inquire it, & this is all I haue now from him; being ye 14th of Sep^{ber} 66.[3]

The Great Fire of London.

DANIEL FLEMING to Williamson.

Kendale, Sept. 15. 66.

. . . The Train band Horse were comanded to Penrith, & all suspected psons were ordered to bee secured. All our

[1] S.P.D. clxxi. 52. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 116.

[2] Aphra (Aphara, Astrea) Behn (1640-1689), dramatist and novelist, *née* Johnson; was employed by Charles II. as spy in Antwerp on outbreak of Dutch War (*D.N.B.*).

[3] S.P.D. clxxi. 65, 120. *Cal.* 1666-7, pp. 118, 125; see also p. 135.

Train bands mett as abovesaid very chearfully & are now all disbanded; for even now wee here received orders to disband, & to sett at liberty such suspitious psons as I had secured in this part of ye Countrey. I perceive by severall Quakers letters (wch I this day opened) that they are very glad y^t^ George Fox is set at liberty, and hope great things from him at his arrivall at London. His discharge will (I fear) much discourage ye Justices in Lancashire & this county to act any thing ag^t^ ye Quakers. They clearly intimate in their Letters no sorrow for ye late burneing downe so many steeple houses (as they call them) in ye City; & mee thinkes they begin now to write more boldly then formerly. . . .[1]

Quakers Disavow a Dangerous Person.

JAMES LONG to Williamson.

Draycot Octo. 4th 1666.

. . . I lately caused one Hardy, a north country man and formerly an officer to bee apprehended and examined by two of the next Justices who committed him to Salisbury Geoale finding him a very dangerous fellow. but the Constable who had him in Custody suffered him as 'tis sayd for mony to escape. Sr Thomas Gower Can informe you what the man is and that hee is touchd in the insurrection in the north. This Hardy sayd to mee that his busines in to the South was to unite the quakers and the baptists (as he Calls them) but the quakers disauow him and assur'd me he had dangerous designes hee was very well mounted. The Constable name is Mr Leonard Atkins of Sutton Benger in Wilts hee is my tenant for all hee has but was formerly a leiutenant in the Rebells army: if hee were frighted it might preuent the like Miscarriage and perhaps bring in Hardy, who can discouer many misterys if hee were well handled hee frequents all the greate Cityes of the south and west trauayles euer by night and lyes in anabaptists houses they say hee hath a uery good estate and many freinds. . .[2]

J. LONG to Williamson.

Draycot 2 Feb. 1666[7].

. . . One . . . I caused to bee apprehended by the constable and twise Guarded him with my seruants to Meetings of the justices who would not Bayle him But Committed him to Salisbury Geole yet hee was not Carried thither, the Constable letting him escape hauing first conueyed away his horse

[1] S.P.D. clxxi. 129. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 128.

[2] S.P.D. clxxiv. 58. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 182.

which was a very good one this mans name was Hardy a Yorkshire man hee pretended his busines was into thes parts to unite in Charity the anabaptists and quakers but it was as appears by many arguments to ingage the numerous and wealthy set of the Quakers in thes Conspiracyes with the anabaptists. hee was accused by the Quakers here to bee a dangerous and turbulent person although in shew of their persuasion. warrants are out against the Constable for not executing the mittimus which are not prosecuted, But I will at the assize see that hee bee indited & fined according to law . . .[1]

Ann Blow.

[Endorsed] Anne Blow's seditious letter.

18th of ye 8th moneth 66.

Anne Blow

Foretells plague, sword, famine, captivity to ye Citie of Chester if they repent not.

A war[n]inge from the Lord to yoᵘ the Maior & Aldermen of the Citty of Chestʳ, Repent, Repent, & turne from the evill of yoʳ doeings, that yee may Live & not die for the Lords Contraversy is greate against [you], yee have heard what hee hath don to othʳ parts of the Nation and haue not layd it to heart, therefore now will he breake forth Amongst yoᵘ in fury with Plague & pestelence as they yᵗ doe Escape that shall be devoured with sword & fire, what Escapes yᵗ shall be devoured by a sore pining famine what yᵗ leaveth shall be destroyed by Captivity, The Lord's voice is to ye Citty the man of wisdom feare his name, behold the Rod & he whoe appoynted it, The Lord is ashewing thee o man what is good, to deale Justly, to love mercy to walke humbly with thy God he is full of Compation slow to anger ready to forgive, for hes owne name sake. Therefore Retorne yee Rebellious ones, in this the day of the Lord's Love, before his fury breake forth amongst yoᵘ, soe thus in obedience to ye Comand of God, haue I trobled seven score & ten Miles to declare this vnto yoᵘ whethʳ yee will here or forbeare, in the sight of the Lord, of yoʳ Bloods I am Cleere.

Ann Blow.

The 18th of ye
8th moneth 1666.

For William Streete, Major [Mayor]
of the Citty of Chestʳ
these.[2]

[1] S.P.D. cxc. 30. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 488.

[2] S.P.D. clxxv. 86. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 206.

GEOFFREY SHAKERLEY to Joseph Williamson.

S^r^

I haue here sent yo^u^ the Coppye of a lett^r^ deliu^r^d to the faythfull & Loyall Major of this Citty, by a woman y^t^ p^r^tends to be a quaker—whome he & ye Recorder haue seu^r^all tymes since examined but can gett nothing more from her, shee continues in p^r^ison & will doe soe till they receaue ord^r^ from aboue what furth^r^ they may wth her wch they much desire yo^u^ would p̄cure them. I must confesse they are very carefull & watchfull to finde out and p̄vent all disturbances of y^t^ kinde, I haue had sev^r^all p̄sons vnd^r^ examinacon touching ye Report of a Party of horse that should be seene in these p^ts^ wch I finde will come to nothing but meare reports blowen about by the Phanattick spiritts of wch these p̄tes are very full, to Amuse the people. . . .

Chest^r^ Castle,
3 Dec. 66.[1]

Thomas Lawson.

[Endorsed] Oct. 26. 66. Mr. SANDERSON, ye Schoolmaster.

[Address] To my very much honoured ffreind Joseph Williamson Esqr these present
Att Court.

Eggleston The 18° October: 1666.

S^r^

I vnderstand by ye party y^t^ ye Phanat: in these parts of late begins to looke very big, tho att present hee cannot discover any designe on foote, yet by what I gather from him, I am of opinion y^t^ they are beginning to designe something, because he saith y^t^ some have infused itt into them y^t^ there is an absolute Intention to bring in popery, and this is all their discourse when they meete together, wee need not feare but that in this County w^t^ soever they designe wee shall know itt: very lately by helpeing one Mr Thomas Lawson to be Schoole M^r^ att Rombald Kirke in ye North rideing of Yorkeshire[2]; I have engaged him y^t^ if any designe fall out amongst ye Quakers in ye North rideing of Yorkeshire hee will discover itt to mee, and to y^t^ purpose I have sent you here inclosed a subscription wch I have taken vnder his hand, I dare engage both my life & estate y^t^ hee will be faithfull to itt, I have not promised to give him a penny, but vpon this Condition, y^t^ if hee att any time make any discovery wch my Lord Arlington doth thinke worthy a rewarde, y^t^ he shall bee rewarded as my Lord thinkes fitting; therefore in regard y^t^ he seemes now to bee

[1] S.P.D. clxxx. 42. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 313.

[2] Thomas Lawson, the Quaker, was a schoolmaster (Camb. *Jnl.*), but this is, probably, not the same person. Thomas Lawson, schoolmaster, is mentioned in Nightingale's *The Ejected of 1662 in Cumb. and West.*

a very much vnsatisfied person, & Joynes in their Conventicles amongst them, & y^t^ information is given to ye Justices, and soe to punish him as ye rest, for preventing his being sent to prison or to bee prosecuted, I desire you vpon receipt hereof, to procure from my Lord, (or elce yourselfe) to write 2 or 3 lines (and give to my sonne) vnto Sr Jose: Cradocke of Richmond, he being Comissory of ye Ecclesiasticall Court, & Justice of ye peace there, to desire or advise him, (or in what language my Lord & you thinkes fitt) to forbeare ye prosecution of Mr Lawson ye Schoole-M^r^ of Rombaldkirke & to send mee a Coppy of what you write to him, or elce this intended service of mine will be quickly broken in peeces; I hope y^t^ in that part of Yorkeshire he may doe his Majesty very good service in case ye Divel should drive y^t^ generation vpon any designe. I begg of you to present my most humble service to my Lord, and desire his Lordship to remember his Lordships promise to mee, touchinge my sonne: desireing a line from you how my Lord doth resent the premises, I am in very much affection

S^r^ your most faithfull friend
and servant
CHRISTO: SANDERSON.

[In same hand.]

I doe hereby promise that if att any time I shall heare of any Plot or designe against ye Kings Majestys person, or his Goverment, that I will Immediately make discovery thereof vnto one of his Majesties Justices of peace, and in testimony of truth here off I doe voluntarily with out any mentall reservation subscribe my name.

THOMAS LAWSON.

received this ye 23° 7bris
1666
and written in my presence,
C. S^nc^.[1]

A Vision of Judgement.

JOHN ALLEN to Williamson.

3 December, 1666.

. . . There is one J. G. off those Called Quakers[2] that has writ to one as I know off a vission hee saw in the day time

[1] S.P.D. clxxv. 87. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 206.

[2] This Friend is identified by W. C. Braithwaite as John Gibson, of London. A full account of his vision was printed in a four-page tract, entituled, *A Word of Caution to the Inhabitants of England*, etc., subscribed "John Gibson," and dated, "Wrighton, the fourth day of the eighth month, called October, 1666." The "pure small piercing voice" spoke three times.

about Winsor; as hee was Considering off the sad Condicion off London and desireing mercy ffor those that were Left: a bright Cloud Came about him and a shrill voyce as off a Child Speake, after this mañer: They haue had the pestilence and fier and other Callamityes and yett are not Amended but a worse plauge is it to Come on them (and the nation) and much more to this efect: is writen: a Copie off which, if you desire it, I may send you by the next: I was promised it this day but was prevented. . . .[1]

"New Covenant among the Quakers."

SIR PHILIP MUSGRAVE to Williamson.

Dec. 17.

Sr Since my last to you I haue not heard any thing from Scotland but what I suppose comes more perticulerly to you then to Me, I heard from Mr. Sanderson that He had giuen you account of the new couenant among the Quakers and what is now in discourse among them. I suppose you wil giue him instructions how you would haue his freind to behaue himself among those mad People to continue his discoueries. I am going this day into Westmoreland to make inquiry of the consultations among the Enimies to the present gouerment that liue in the rude dales. Carlisle affords no news but of mortalety. One of the Prebends dead yesterday by a fall doune a staire at his owne house . . .[2]

Dr. John Heydon.[3]

[Endorsed] Heydon's confessions concerneing Hutchinson.

My Lords what I haue written already I can ad but little my Miseryes humbly peticion your Mercies, all I know I tell as of Hutchinson, and I neuer was in Quaker's Company before, And if God, the King & you be Mercifull to mee this once I neuer will come amongst them againe. I know non but him, he invited mee to bee one but I would not he said they were many Godly Good learned Men, he said he had suffered twice Imprisonment in the Cause, and the Last tyme he broke Prison & kild his keeper. he desired mee to goe with him to the Meetings, but I would not, & I lost him. he is a Lusty Black man, tall and ruddy, he would haue carryed mee amongst all their society but I was affraid and

[1] S.P.D. clxxx. 41. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 313.

[2] S.P.D. clxxxii. 11. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 352.

[3] John Heydon (1629——) is described about this time as "John Heydon, gent., a servant of God and secretary of nature" (*Cal.* 1666-7, p. 431). He was an astrologer and wrote much on Rosicrucian mysteries (Waite, *The Real Hist. of the Rosicrucians*, 1887, chap. xiii.; *D.N.B.*). This case of the danger attending any association with Quakers is similar to that of A. O. Faber (see p. 217).

went away from him, so I know noe more of them but one that he calls sister can tell you of them, and his other name. This house which I vnfortunately fell into was formerly they say a Meetinge-place but as God shall haue Mercy of my Soul and you of my Body, I know it not, nor any more of theise men besides him else. What faults are in my papers I humbly peticion yor Pardons, for wilfully I intended nothinge of hurt no^r^ can I now tell what is in them, they were written so Longe since, The Duke of Buckingham when he writt that Letter about two yeares since, Caused my Creditors to giue me tyme, and deliuered mee out of prison for which I haue Loued him since, & endeauoured to perswade those that spake euill & had verses vpon him, To haue a good opinion of him all y^t^ euer I heard; The Reuolutions & Mutations of Horoscopes or Ascendants, & theise Significators haue been obserued to bringe troubles in the world when the Artist could doe nothing either good or hurt but tell his friend of it, that they might not run into danger, And if the Noble English fight not with the ffrench vntill Saturne comes into Pisces, the ffrench will bee more damnified then euer England was by plague warr & ffyre, And my Lord Duke will see their business done to his hands. whatsoeuer I haue spoken or Written Concerninge this person that may offend you, I humbly beg your forgiueness, & I shall neuer write or speake any more, Next that I may speake all I remember this Quaker Hutchinson said to mee, The Duke of Albemarle was Dull, now I was neuer in his Company in my life, Then Hutchinson goinge alonge, said see you not the whore's Cap off; I looked about, where, The whore of Babilon said he, paules, so he went to the Bridge, & I towards Bishops Gate. Another time he said, he that has my Life shall buy it dearly. I haue not been in this Quakers house but a little tyme about fiue weekes, but now I repent I euer came there, your poor peticioner

JOHN HEYDON.

I call to mind Hutchinson told me he was once betrayed by one of their Party (I haue forgot his name) to my Lord Arlington, and one other tyme one Norton discouered him & his party to my Lord Duke of Buckingham.[1]

Prisoners in York.

Maior Ackelum
John Storr
Marmaduke Storr
John Nickleson

are dangeres obstinate & quaking[2] Speakers.

[1] S.P.D. clxxxvii. 160. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 428.

[2] *Preatchers* first written here and then crossed out.

They are all now in Yorke Goale and Mr Sheriffe hath written about them to yr LShp (My Ld Chancellor).

It is desired in My Lord Chancellors name That they may be remoued out of ye Goale, &c.[1]

"A Quaker Jonah."

JONATHAN MAN to Williamson.

Sr. . . . On Thursday night last a Smale vessell belonging to Tinby was driven into this harbor by storme being bound from Bristole & wthin the bar was bulg'd, & in great danger of being lost in wch there was a quaker woman, who being in ye Cabbin & very fearfull the Mr bid her ly her head downe on two great bookes that was in the Cabin she asking what they were he told her 2 Church bibles for Tinby; she replyed it was noe wondr Such a violent Storme fell vpon them wch would not cease till those Jona's were cast overboard, but imediately after she wth others comeinge on shore in the boate, she alone was drown'd, & proved the Jonas, the ship beinge onely bulged & the rest of the Company & passengers all very Safe. . .

Swanzey 28 March 1667.[2]

Charles Bayly, Prisoner in the Tower.

A few words of good councell and Aduice vnto the Kinge of England.

ffriend by the Right hand of my power I brought thee in, And sett thee vpon thy fathers throne, to the Ende that as thou thy selfe was once opresed and bowed downe: soe Lickwise thou shouldest take parte with the opressed in the Lande wch weare greeuiously opressed by thyne & thy fathers Enemies, but and if it be soe, that thou Still Refuse to Streach forth thy hands to helpe the poore, Inocent and needy in the Land, then know Asuredly that thou doest not answer the end of my bringing thee in: neither Canst thou expecte to Receiue or Inioy the thing wch I Intended to giue thee: wch was that thou & thy seed should haue Ruled & Raigned foreuer ouer & A topp of thy Enemies wch once did beare ruell ouer thee.

Wherefore lay this thinge yet to heart: whilst thou hast an hour & A day Left thee to doe my will in, that is to Answer my will & Requierings of thee, wch is to sett open the prison doers

[1] S.P.D. clxxxvii. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 429.

[2] S.P.D. cxcv. 58. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 592.

& set the opresed free, who suffers for the testimony of a good Conscience, & this doe thou Assuredly know as from my owne Life that in soe doeinge thy friends shall be increased & thy Enimeys abased, & their power & expectation Lessened eury day, & I will make thee A dread vnto all thy aduarsaries, that would rise vp to oppose thee in this my work wch I now require thee to be Instrumentall in: though I could doe it without thee, but if this thou Refuse to doe, then know Likwise that one the other hand thy Enimys will multiply & increase in strength against thee, & the hands of those whoe most apear to be thy friends shall dayly wax weaker & weaker, Vntill that their be noe helpe found for thee, And this will I shortly work & bring to pass in my Righteousness: Euen as I did & dealt in the days of old with the kings & princes of the earth. Soe will I doe in this day (that is) as they doe or decline from my holy will, soe will I bee vnto them, either in the shortening or Lengthening of their Raigne. And this doe thou know that the harts of all men is in my hand, & I can & will turne them hither & thither as the Riuers of water, att my good will & pleasure, for as I turned the harts of the people towards thee, & for thy Cominge in, Contrary to the expectation of all the most wisest of men: So in Licke maner can I in amoment of time, turne them all against thee, in soe much that thy strength & safty only Lyeth in the doeing or answeringe my will; without wch thou can neuer be setled in Quiett peace, nor thy throne be established in Righteousnes. So that the want of this will sudenly bring desolation both vpon thee, thy famylie, & Intimate friends, yett thy Absolute friends thou shalt on day find they are not: but thy greatest Enimies if that they Lead & deswayde thee from the doeing of this my holy will.

And let the Kinge assuredly know how that the mesinger & bearer heereof is An vnfained and absolute Louer of the Kinge and desiereth his Lasting peace Joy & happiness; therefore in feare & Tremblinge in the humble Life am I once more drawne nigh vnto thy Coorts, as one who would not that any harme should befall thee for wch Cause, as in the Councell of god I lay this before thee as to aduertise thee wher in thy alone strength & safty Lyeth; euen here & in this thing (to witt) in the streching forth thy hand to help to Ease the Inocent, from vnder their sore bonds & opression: Vnder w^h^ they at this time ly & suffer in an vnsuportable mañer, did not the Lord strengthen & vphold them. O Remember the promises thou hast made in secret vnto the Lord, & in publique vnto the people, for in noe other thinge doeth thy peace & saffty Ly, but in the doeing & parforminge the thing wch I am suer god willeth & did put in thy hart to doe, & this would not at all derogate or deminish from thy power: But on the Contrary it would inlarge and Increase it in the souls of

all that are truly humble & Lowly in the Land, wch god will honnor & thee in the Joyninge to the Lord for their help. Oh! then sver I am that noe Plott or Conspiricie would be against thee for thy hurt, But on the Contrary all people though defferent in Opinion or Judgment, in matters of religion, would Joyne vnanimously as one mate to seeke the welfare & preseruation of such a prince who would Indeed bee truly hono^r^ble in such A worke; & Lickwise the Kinge need not at all fear this would in any maner of ways proue daingerouss vnto him, for itt would Remoue from off the harts of all men, the very Cause & ground of all euill su^r^misings of harme against him, his power, Rule, famylie, gouerment, or person; for as amongst the wise men of this world: it is A true & Common sayinge, or maxim, amongst them (to witt) in the Remoueing the Cause of a pestilent distemper the Efect will cease, soe Lickwise will it asuredly bee Concerninge this thinge, for if once the Inhabitants of England should come but to haue ye free Liberty & Excercise of their Contiences in matters of Religion: it would be the peacablest & the happiest Nation Vnder the whole scope of heauen: and soe Consequently the Reulers Could not but bee honno^ble^ seeing their honno^r^ Consisteth only in the welfare, peace, and happiness of the people: And this farther I say vnto the Kinge, in the Life of gods tender Loue wch breaths gently towards him for good: that whosoeuer hee be that shall goe about to perswaide or diswaide him from the doeing that wch heere is written: they are not the Kings friends but his Absolute Enimes, the day shall declare itt.

And that wch I here humbly present vnto thee, thou may Easily perceiue to be noe other but the Councell & Aduice of thy friend, inasmuch as it agrees & is one with & not against the aduice & Councell giuen thee of thy Late Sufferinge & deceased ffather, who wass aman well Experienced with many things, as pertaining both to Church & Ciuill affairs, as apears by these his followinge words to thee in the days when god had bowed downe his soule before him, for hee sayd vnto thee, my Councell & Charge to you is, That you seeriously Consider the former Reall obiected miscaridges wch might ocasion my trobls, that you may Auoyd them: And I beeleue thou art not vnsensible of the thing wch here hee speaks of, wch ocasioned his & these vnhapie trobles, the Like of wch may soone ensue if not timely preuented by giueing Liberty of Conscience in matters pertaininge to Religion & the worshipe of god: for the want of this, I am sure, did ocasion ye late trobles & ye afflictions of thy ffather; and y^t^ thou might Preuent the same dainger, hee wisely sayd beware of Exasperatinge any factions by the grosness and aspirity of sum mens passions, humors & priuatt opinions, Imployed by you, grounded only vpon differēcies in Lesser matters, wch are but the Skirts

& Suburbs of Religion, wherein A Charitable Coniuance & Christian tolleration offten dissipats their Strength, when Rougher opinions fortifies & puts the despised & opresed partly into such Combinations as may most Inable them, to get Afull reuenge one those they Count their persecutors. And in Another place hee saith take heed that outward Circumstances & formallities about Religion destroy not all: And these things beeing Rightly & duely Considered by thee thou mayest see how that both the Councell of the god of heauen & that of thy dearest friend on Earth Agree in on, for thy souls good & preseruation: I am suer as alsoe that of the despised people Called Quakers is not disagreeing to it. But agrees & assents to the same: soe that as it is written, by the words of two or three witnesses euery word shall be established: Soe desire I it may be with thee Concerning this mater, Concluding & assenting to thy fathers words: who thus saith: Your Prerogative is best shewed & Excercised in Remiting Rather then Exacting the rigor of the Laws; there being nothing worse then Legall tyrany: soe thou need not feare that there is danger in doeing of that wch my god requiers of thee, & thy father aduised thee to doe, as Likwise all good well meaning people Expect of thee acording to thy owne words & promises, nay, I am sure this would not doe thee hurt, for it would Cause both god and all welaffected people to be & apeare for thee, wch is the reall & vnfained desire of my soule for thee & thy posterity for Euer: Their are yet many things wch thy father Left vpon record noe doubt but for thy good, if minded by thee. As hee saith hee would not Intrench on gods Soueraignety who is the onely Kinge of mens Consiencis, as alsoe Concerninge oaths, hee saith, that the Inioyning of them vpon people must needs in things doubtfull be daingerous, & Christ saith Swear not at all, soe that it would become the Lenity & mercifulness of A Prince to remite those wch Suffers vpon these Accounts, seeing that not force but Reason ought to Conuince, as it is written in thy ffathers Book, as alsoe the Apostle saith: Lett euery man be parswaided in his owne minde wch is vndoubtedly Asafe & good way, seeing eury man must giue an account of himselfe to god, & hee that is Contrary minded to this Agreeth not with gods (nor thy fathers) Councell, who was A sollid man & waded through many difficulties, soe that his wordes thou neuer ought to forgitt, seeing he spake them (I beleue) from his deepe Experiencis in the time of his sore Afflictions, through wch hee came to see & find, & as hee saith that those truths gaine most vpon mens Judgments & Consciences wch are Least vrged with secular violence, wch weakens truth with preiudice, it beeing an office not only of humanity Rather to vse Reason then force; but also Christianytie, to seek peace & ensue itt, wch thing I say duely Obserued would turn to the praise & glory of god, &

to thy euerlasting Comfort and saffty, & these things I haue writen not because thou knows them not (to witt thy fathers words) but to putt thee in mind of them in the Loue & feare of God & know that thy peace & preseruation stands therein.

And Oh Kinge turne not the prophet of the Lord away without an Answer, that hee may know what to say to him that sent him in thy behalfe, for this know that as sure as my Creator Liueth: who hath sent mee as Amessenger of Loue, vnto thee if that thou hear & obay the voyce of god, thy friends shall soe Increase in number, that they shall bee an hundered to one that would oppose thee, & this is the word & truth of god vnto thee, in wch I say, in Loue to thy soule how that the Contrary may bee sudenly Expeceted if that thou turne not speedily to doe the will of god by setting the oppresed free, that so thou mayest bee A terror to the Euill doer & A praise to him that doeth well, & this that is here Spoken is in true humillity & not as though I would Apeare to be An Instructor of A Kinge Soe mighty as thou art, nay verily this is not my end and purposs god knows; but Rather to warne thee, from An Vnrecouerable euill wch Atends thee; wch to Escape thou must Answer god in thy doeinge of his will, or els for the want of [it] thou will dayly more & more fall into dainger, and the hands of thy Enimies will bee strengthened against thee, euen the hands of those who seeks to doe thee hurt & waights for thy halting.

CHARLS BAYLY.[1]

A Yarmouth Quaker.

RICH^D^ BOWER to Williamson.

. . . Yesterday . . . in ye afternoone a Quaker of this towne had gott about 150 people together about him in ye open Streete wheare he gott vpon a block & held forth vnto ye people for some time vntill a Constable came vnto him telling him he must goe along wth him before ye Bayliffs ye Quaker replied If thou hast any Authority for it Shew it me & I shall wth patience goe wth thee, but if thou canst not shew me any I shall not stir, the Counstable ignorant of the sufficiensy of his owne Authority leaues ye Quaker & goes to ye Bayliffs to acquainte them therew^th^ but before he returned, ye Quaker abruptly broke of & patiently went his way.

Yarmouth,
Novemb^r^ 4th 1667.[2]

[1] S.P.D. ccii. 82. *Cal.* 1667, p. 131, under date "May?"
[2] S.P.D. ccxxii. 50. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 7.

Disbanded Officers.

In an Alphabeticall List of officers disbanded, occasionally marked with their persuasions, as Independents, Anabaptists &c, the following are said to be Quakers.

Cobbett, Major, Q.

Poole, Joseph, Capt. neere Leeds, Qu.

Cornwall.

THOMAS HOLDEN to James Hicks.

Falmouth, April 3, 1667.

The Quakers in these parts grow so impudent that they are building a house purposely to meet in.[1]

Coventry.

Letter from RALPH HOPE to Williamson.

Coventry Decemb. 21th 1667.

. . . We haue neither Quakers, or else, on the account of Religion in our prisons. Our Steeple aspires[2] apace & giues us hope ere long to see it equall if not exceed its pristine height.[3]

The Isle of Man.[4]

[Endorsed] Quakers Petition.

TO THE KING AND HIS COUNCELL.

The State and condition of Wm Callow and two more banished out of the Isle of Man for good conscience sake.

The said Wm Callow, Ewen Christian, and Alice Cord haue beene banished from their Relations out of the Isle of Man aboue two yeares, and for no other cause but for not conformity.

Anne Callow wife to the said William, Jane Christian, Mary Callow remaine still prisoners in ye Island for the same cause except they be since banished: And neither the banished nor those that are prisonrs legally comitted but taken from their

[1] S.P.D. cxcvi. 52. *Cal.* 1667, p. 9.

[2] Is this conscious or unconscious humour ?

[3] S.P.D. ccxxv. 111. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 94.

[4] This Extract should be read in connection with Dr. T. Hodgkin's article in *F.Q.E.*, 1908, and with THE JOURNAL, 1909.

houses by two preists and sent to prison, and about a yeare and a halfe after Three of them were banished, and the rest remaine prisoners; And all their estates both real and personall hath been seized on, without being brought before any Magistrates in any Court, to the vtter ruine of soe many familyes and many Children.

Wee haue often laid our sufferings before the Earle of Derby but could haue no releife from him. Therefore wee desire that the King would be pleased to grant an Order for our returne to our former possessions, and that those that are prisoners may be released, wee haueing wronged no man, but our desires are to liue peaceably and to labour for the releife of o^r^ familyes & Children that are not able to releiue themselues.[1]

[Endorsed] Let^r^ of Willi. Callow & others bannished ye Isle of Man for Consience sake praying for their returne hauing neuer been brought to tryall.

To the King.

The state and Condition of William Callow and two more Banished out of the Isle of man, for good Conscience sake.

The said William Callow, Evan Christian, and Alice Cord have been banished from their Relations, &c. [*word for word as preceding.*][2]

Petic̃on to his Ma^ty^
by Wm Callow &c: bannished from
their Estates in the Isle of Man
by the Ea. of Derby's Order
praying for their returne to
the possession of their Estates
hauing never been brought to
Legall tryall.

To the King.

The Case and Cruell Suffringes of William Callow, Anne his Wife, & their 5 smalle Chilldren: Evan Cristin, & Anne his Mother, Alice Cord, Jane Christin & Mary Callow, who are bannished out of ye Isle of Mann, some of them from their Chilldren, & Estates, & others from both Husband & Chilldren, for noe other Cause but for serving God according To their Consciences, being knowne to bee Innocent persons under the Name of Quakers.

The said Wm Callow was taken from his owne House by Order from Robert Parr, & Jo^n^ Harrison, two Priests, & cast Into Prison, & there deteined 17 Monthes, & after Bannished two yeares, & an half since, & all his Estate, reall & personall seized on, In

[1] S.P.D. ccxxv. 265. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 114, under date "Dec ?"

[2] S.P.D. ccxxxvii. 138. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 318, under date "March ?"

ye Earle of Darby his Name, at wch time Anne his Wife was taken Prissoner, And on ye 13th of ye 2^d^ Month cald Aprill 1668 they have Bannished ye said Anne his wife wth a little Childe In her armes about three quarters of a yeare ould, & shee would faine have taken ye Rest of ye Chilldren wth her; but they by whome shee was bannished tooke them by violence from her, & soe left her 4 small Chilldren weeping on ye shoare side, without ffather or Mother, their father being bannished about 2 yeares & half before;

And also Jane Christin after one yeares Imprissonment was Bannished Into Ireland, wheer ye Major of Dublin caused ye Ship Master to take her, and ye Rest of o^r^ ffreindes back againe Into ye Island, becaus they had beene bannished out of ye Kings Territory Into ye Kings Dominion, & when shee came into ye Island was cast into Prisson, wheer shee was detained About 2 yeares, & on ye 13th of ye month aforesaid is now againe bannished, (wth a little Childe not a yeare ould) from her husband & other Chilldren, allthough her husband bee a Conformable man, & half of his Estate seized on (upon her account) In ye Earle of Darby^s^ name. Evan Christin was taken Prissoner by Order of ye aforesaid Preists, and after 17 monthes Imprissõment was bañished and Anne his Mother beeing about eighty yeares of age (not well able to goe up and downe) was cast into Prisson about two yeares and an halfe agone, & both hers, & her sonnes Estates seized on above a yeare and half since and also Is Bannished the 13th of ye 2^d^ month as aforesaid.

And Alice Cord After a long time beeing a sufferer is also bannished ye 13th of ye 2^d^ month aforsaid from her Husband & smalle Chilldren, although her husband bee a conformable man, and thus wee have beene dealt withall by the Bishop In the Earle of Darbies Name. The Bishopp[1] beeing Governour under him;

And likewise Mary Callow being a poor servant Maid (who was left w^th^out ffather or Mother when shee was about 10 or 12 yeares of age, who had not wherew^th^ To mainetaine her, but by ye Labour of her handes while shee had her Liberty) was taken Into Prison, and after two yeares and a halfes Imprissonment is now also Bannished on ye 13th of the said second month, by the Bishopp as is aforesaid.

Wee have heretofore often laid o^r^ cruell Suffringes before ye Earle of Darby, but could have noe Releife, nor pittie from him, allthough Wee, & our predecessors have beene his and his predecesso^rs^ Tennants for some hundreds of yeares, wch caused us not only to complayne, But also to make our Appeale to ye King, which

[1] The Bishop-Governor was Dr. Isaac Barrow (1614-1680), "who must not be confounded with his more celebrated namesake and nephew (the great preacher)."—(*F.Q.E.* 1908, p. 473).

accordingly wee did about 8 monthes agone, and are still waiting for some Releife from him, in Order to o^r^ Returne to o^r^ former possessions, & Estates for ye Releif of o^r^ weake ffamilys y^t^ are not able to releive themsellves In hopes as wee did beleive, & still doe, ye King of England to bee reall King & Governo^r^ of y^t^ Island & y^t^ it is in his power to Releive us his poor oppressed and distressed subjects there; notwithstanding their illegall dealinges there with us, contrary to all Just Law, either heer or there, for wee weer never brought before any Judg, or Justice in any open Court, or Sessions to shew us ye Reason wherefore they soe acted, as though ye Earles power weer above ye Kinges, or that ye King had noe power to releive us, as their illegall proceedinges against us doe make manifest, for since wee made o^r^ Appeale & Address To ye King, they have used us worse then they did before, And Now In ye time of my waiting Heer for ye Kinges Answer, They have taken all o^r^ Estates, In hopes (as I may say) they shall neaver bee called To Account for It, and Wee & o^r^ Chilldren are like to loose o^r^ Intrest there, and bee ruinated.

Therefore Wee desire ye King to ease us from this Crueltie, wch they have illegally Inflicted upon us, & by this o^r^ Request desireing him to take thees o^r^ greate Suffringes Into his Consideration, and To Graunte us an Order To Returne to Enjoy o^r^ former possessions and Estates, & to putt a stopp to such proceedeinges for ye future and If ye Magestrate, Bishop, or Preist have any thing to Lay To our Charge, that ye Case may bee heard, tryed, & Judged before ye King, & his Councell, And soe I waite for his Answers for our Returne, wishinge His Eternall Wellfare.

WILLIAM CALLOW In ye behaulf of ye Rest of my Suffring freindes.[1]

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

MARK SCOTT to Williamson.

[Addressed] ffor his Hono^r^ed friend Joseph Williamson Esqr att the Lord Arlingtons Lodgeing London theise

S^r^ I receiued none from you yesterday. All things here and hereabouts are in Quietnes, this forenoone while wee were att Church seuerall Quakers y^t^ had Crept into the Towne in the morneing were found togither (in A Quakers house) by the Church officers y^t^ goes about to suppresse disorders, & were sent for to the Maine Gaurd by 2 Musquetteers & were kept till Mr Maio^r^

[1] S.P.D. ccxxxix. 56. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 367, under date "April ?"

& Justices came home from Church, who Comitted them to the Comon Gaole according to law, where they now remaine.

I am

(S[r]) yo[r] most humble Serv[t]

Barw[k] 5° January, 1667[8].[1] M. SCOTT.

The Quakers' Horses and Fine Clothes.

[Endorsed] Jan. [16]67-8. Quakers.

The Quakers are now Tryvmphant y[t] their beloued ffriends are to be set at Liberty, & begins to braue it more then before, ffor horses & ffine Cloaths none comparable to them. And y[e] Comon people they murmure very sore y[t] they should be set at Liberty seuerall outcryes their are about it & their wants not some to set it abroad y[t] now a toleration is at hand.[2]

[Small slip of paper apparently in the handwriting of Matthew Wren, the Duke of York's Secretary].

London Meetings.

Letter from H.H., an Intelligencer, to Sir Robert Carr.

Hon[r]d Sir,

I was according to order at fiue meeting the last Sunday, one of the Independents, one of the prestbyteryans 2 of the 5[th] monerchy and at one of the Quakers and there was nothing materiall to be taken notice of only stireing vp one another to vnion and the Rather because of the neare aproaching of the great day and seemeing Couertly to disclaime the actions of those in the Contrey as giddy runing without there Leader thare was an old man at the second meeting that I was at of the 5[th] monerchy where I first suppossed the press to bee the man I parceiued to be a schoaler by his language and meathode but his name I Could not at p[r]sent Larne but that he was a herifordshire man but he preaches againe there the next Sunday he told the people that there great work was to vnderstand the Language of there Lord and King and to be allwayes in a readines to goe where he Calles and not before he Calls; and when he Calls then to seek by prudentiall pollicy to avoyd danger is the only way to be inuollued in danger, then said hee If thou wouldest saue thy Life or thy Relation or what soeuer is neare or deare vnto thee then be vallient for the Lord when he Calls. this meeting is in a garden house at the very Lower end of all blue anker alley in old street, the Quakers was much vpon the same straine at there great meeting at Stepney by millengreen one thing I haue to acquaint yor hoñer that Vavisor

[1] S.P.D. ccxxxii. 35. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 156.

[2] S.P.D. ccxxxiii. 159. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 203.

powell[1] the great metropollitan 5th monerchy preacher is to preach at Mr Nyes[2] meeting the next Sonday in blue anker alley and because I was willing to vnderstand the truth of what was in being I took my Cirquitte to and froe on this side of the watter downe as Low as Lime house only reserueing 2 howers in the midle of each day to a tend my bisnes. as to the press I haue sett the bisnes to a small Compase of a ffew houses yett Can I not yett for my life pticulerize the house there is soe much Intrycacy by Reason of the many back doors by holes and passages and the sectaryes soe swarmeing there abouts that I haue ben afraid of being discouered in my scouting yett I haue soe far obscurely followed beestons wife that I am Confident it is at one of 5 houses in that alley. . . . I haue been in Southwark yesterday and to day I belieue it would be convenient that som body attended a meeting that is at the Lower end of fiue foot Lane below horsee downe at a borded house vpon the dock it is one of the biggest meetings in Southwark and the most factious they cheifely consist of Comonwealth fighting baptists and soundly seasoned wth the 5th monerchyes principles. I heare that Nathanell Strang hath preacht amongst them 2 or 3 times of late.[3]

A Quaker Apostate.

GEORGE EVANS to Williamson.

Honoꝛed Sr

The Seuerall obligeing fauours you allwayes heaped vpon me, gaue me hopes of yoꝛ wonted Indempnity for this pꝛsumption And this durst not aproach to you, if this following Accident had not hapened in this place.

There was a Quaker & indeede one furnisht with all ye Arguments which those Canting teachers could imbibe into any. his name Wallter Bishop of Vckington within the parish of Elmeston five or Six Miles from Gloucester, who for his obstinacy in not obeying his Mātyes Lawes Ecclesiasticall was excomunicated and taken by ye writt de Excomunicato Capiendo. And Remayned in Gloucester Goale aboute two yeares. But My Lord Bishop[4] often sending for him, & some tymes Keepeing him to dynner, reasoned ye case with him yt he had noe other Argumt for his

[1] For Vavasor Powell (1617-1670), see JOURNAL Supplement, "John ap John"; *D.N.B.*

[2] Probably Philip Nye (d. 1672), well-known London preacher (*D.N.B.*)

[3] S.P.D. ccxxxvii. 140. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 319, under date "[March]"

[4] Dr. William Nicholson (1591-1671/2) was Bishop of Gloucester, 1661-1671/2. He is noted in Quaker annals as the opponent of John Roberts. See *John Roberts*, by E. T. Lawrence, 1898.

principles then y^t ye spirit sayd it must be soe, and Since he found the Bishops word to be True y^t They weare noe other but Cheates and discovereing them to be soe, came to ye Bishop a fortnight before Easter and desired to be absolued from y^t Sentence of Excomunication, and to be admitted into ye Church; which ye L^d B^p did himselfe, and he receiueing it vpon his Knees, And afterwards he desired that ye Ld Bishop would Marry him, which my L^d readily promised to doe. But he came not at ye day appoynted, Soe ye B^p being from home he was Marryed in ye Cathedrall Church vpon Munday before Easter by one of ye Canons of the Church At which ye Quakeing Brethren are troubled And I must leaue it to yor better Judgem^t whether it might not be of Good consequence to publish it in ye Gazett, I humbly begg yor pardon for this trouble giuen you by him who p^rsumes to subscribe himself as he is

(worthy S^r)
yor most Devoted & obliged
humble seru^t
GEORGE EVANS.[1]

Gloucester at ye Bishops
palace March y^e
21, 1667.

My L^d B^p is now
at Cleeve 8 Miles from
Gloucester else I am sure he had p^rsented his seruice to you.[2]

John Swinton.

H. W. to [? Williamson.]

May this 1°, 1668.

. . . I went to Sheels friday last and Capt: Gower sett me thither but he returned backe. I staid all night. Vpon my returne to his house he tol[d me] he light of one John Linton or Robert Linton of Sheeles which told him my Lord Swinton lay at his house and that [there] was none with him but his son, this Lord Swinton is a scotishman, a quaker, Linton of sheeles told my Cousen Goude he intends to goe into the most Countyes in England ere he returned. Gower said he thought the quakers would proue notable spirits. Tuesday night last I was with George Bateman he told me he had heard of Swinton and had seuerall of his Papers and a prophesy wch he had lent, and promisd I should

[1] George Evans was the Bishop's kinsman and secretary. See *John Roberts*; Besse, *Suff.* i. 216.

[2] S.P.D. ccxxxvii. 27. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 301.

haue them the next time I came to Durham. Bateman says that nothing but popery is intended and indeauoured after and that England thorow [through] it is so presumed, though says he, I am satisfyed they will be Prevented. . . .[1]

The Brothers Parkinson.

The Same to the Same.

May 11, 1668.

. . . Wednesday last there was Henry Blacket the great speaker amongst ye Baptists as they call them, one Blenkinshop a Cornet in Oliuers Army, a speaker and one of the same Judgement, they were at Bartholomew Harwoods, sent for me about or a little before I was with y^r^ Hon^r^ but were gon before I got to twone [? town]. George Harwood brother to the fores^d^ Bartholo: said that they were troubled that they could not see me, the said George saith they pswaded and much incited to constancy and that freinds Would not be soe timorous but that they would be of vndaunted spirits, for that now the trying times drew on apace, and that there was noe question but ye lord would appear for his people and that a very short time would manifest it they said, Geo says that he rec^d^ such satisfaction and incouragem^t^ from them, that he could freely Venture his life, yea as he said, his all, for or in behalfe of the cause of Christ. I was with Ed. Alwaine the other day and he told me there was a letter, or two, come to freinds that of very certaine there hath been another attempt for the fireing of the Citty and there was one taken in ye very act, imediately Vpon wchich, there was two soldier like men singuler well mounted and well appointed that much indeauourd to force a rescue, of the man soe taken, but at the length the Horsmen themselues very narrowly escaped and yesterday being with him he told me that there was letters which signifyed that there was one taken, and was secured, who gaue himselfe out to be a prophet prophesying that within two moneths the Citty of London should be burnt, and about that time the ffrench should land in England.

. . . While I was with Alwan [Edward Alwaine] came one John Parkinson and Tho Parkinson his Brother both quakers they had been Courseing the Country about and had been as far as Kendall speciall well mounted were they both, truly there Horses were said to be worth 30^li^ this John Parkinson was a schoolmaister in this twone kept onely a petty schoole he hath been lately in Holland and as he tels me he intends there againe within a moneth, he tels me that the English officers, wch was, is now in a

[1] S.P.D. ccxxxix. 94. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 370.

very braue condicon meaneing as he said such as Kelsey and Desborow and that he was wel acquainted with the most of them and saith he thou wouldst admire to hear how the[y] will talke of the great ones hear not vallewing them [*paper torn and words obscure*] . . . and saith he who soeuer they be or vpon what account soeuer if they once gett into Holland they may be made free in 4 houres time and then are they as secure as any in the world, soe y^t saith he they doe but laff at it for neuer will they send any ouer, they, sayth he was two much troubled at the sending over Okey and others which saith, they were either hangd or headed. he told me if I would write to Generall Kelsey, as he cald him, he knoweing that I was vnder him once in Kent, he would very willingly carry it and safely dd it to his owne hands. really these Parkinson were as compleat in there Garbe as if they had 500^li a year I know not what was John Deuices, but as he rides soe about the Country I thinke he may be imployed about busines from Holland and soe spy like, carry intelligence there, he says that the Spaniard and the ffrench are agreed and now he saith he haue at England, there is but Holland to keep them out of it, and said they had been in England ere this but De Ruiter preuented them for saith he I heard De Ruiter say that he loued not England soe ill that the ffrance men should enter to invade it I desire a line or two from yor Hon^r whether or noe I should write, and if I should what is best to be signifyed vnto him that I may gaine an answer from him. I Likewise desire to know from your Hon^r what I shall doe concerning meetings, whether or noe I shall continue goeing to Cocks for he is expected this weeke.[1]

Cornwall Meeting Houses.

S^r, ye too great Liberty, or rather indulgence of ye Phanatick pty in these pts, does much discourage the Loyall pty, & encrease ye phanatick numbers & insolencyes; wch are soe high y^t they build houses for theire meetings as well ye nonconformist P^rsbiters as Quakers &c, yet uncontrould & unpunishd. God help us. I am

S^r
yo^rs to com̃and
FFRANCIS BELLOTT.

Pendennis June
ye 1st 1668.

[Address] These to Joseph Williamson, Esqr Secretary to the Lord Arlington at Whitehall. present, London.[2]

[1] S.P.D. ccxxxix. 200. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 385.
[2] S.P.D. ccxli. 3. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 418.

Margaret Fell.

DANIEL FLEMING to Williamson.

Rydall, Aug. 21, 68.

. . . Mrs. Fell haveing her discharge from her easy imprisonment doth not a little encourage that Rabble of Fanatickes, & discourage all Magistrates from acting against them. I observe its now become a generall Policy to comply with ye non-conformists; I am sure it much encourages their number, & I fear y^t^ it will much encrease their confidence in desineing. I wish y^t^ less then all may fully please them, wch if it do y^n^ Ile say they are not of ye brood of ye old Presbiterian. verbum sat. . . .

S^r^ y^r^ most assured friend
& humble servant,
DAN. FLEMING.[1]

Funeral of George Bishop.

[Address] Att ye Letter office wth Mr James Hicks
Leaue this For the right worp^ll^
Joseph Willyamson Esqr. at
Whitehall, London.

Bristoll 11th November 1668.

Hon^rd^ S^r^

. . . Yesterday Captn George Bishopp (if I may call him by his title for his rebellion in the late tymes) ye Grand ringleader (or Archbushopp) of the Quakers was carryed to bee buryed att the Quakers buryinge place in this Citty neare Redclift Church, attended by a more numerous company then ever I yet saw att any Funerall here most of them of that sect, I am

S^r^

Your most humble servant
JA. BASKERVILLE.[2]

Schism and Faction in Dover.

DR. S. HINDE and J. CARLILE to Williamson.

Sr Our due respects of Love and seruice p^r^mised. The tenou^r^ of this address, is to Lay before you, the sad and distracted condition of our Towne and Port of Dovor: humbly and earnestly desiring you by what Expedient you shall thinke most

[1] S.P.D. ccxlv. 20. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 546.

[2] S.P.D. ccxlix. 61. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 59.

convenient to p^r^sent our complaints and greivances to his Matie and his Council; And if not for our sakes, yet for God & the churches; and his Ma^tis^ sake to procure a speedy remedye. S^r^ should any Visitors be sent among vs; They would finde vs as Cicero did the Tombe of Archimedes; overgrowne with Thornes and netles: We are overrun with Schisme and Faction; apparrel'd in seuerall shapes, and Publickly own'd vnder seuerall names, and notions. The Belweathers of the Faction besides those of the Quakers and Anabaptists; are Mr Nathaniel Barri, A person proscribed the Towne, by Act of Parliament, yet a Constant Resident in it, and Holds Forth Euery Sunday. Ther is also one Mr Nicols, and Mr Stiliard, who contrary to the knowne and Express Lawes of the Land, are the publicke disturbers of the Peace and Quiet of it; and seducers of his Ma^tis^ subjects in it. The Places of ther Seditious and vnlawfull meetings are many, but of late Since his Maties imployment has slackn'd at the Victuall Office in the cheifest howse that belongs thervnto; Built by Sr Dennis Gauden and now in the Possession of Mr Edward Wivel; who permits ther sordid Conventicls to be publickly kept ther, in that his Ma^tis^ howse and office. They likewise often meet at the house of one Antony Johnson a Dutchman, But of late these Froggs haue crept into the King's chamber; by the sayd Wivels permission, invitation, and connivance. The Place was Originally called Maison de diew, but now his Ma^tis^ victualing office in this Port is seated there. This Mr Wivel is a Person, that hath abandon'd the church as to the publicke Seruice, Sermon^s^ & sacraments. He is a Constant encourager of any professiō but what in piety and alleagence he stands bound to support. A perfect Pentheus, Sapiens in Omnibus præterquā in ijs in quibus sapientem esse convenit. One Milford a servant of his is a great Holder Forth also. S^r^, not to make a Prolix or tedious Harangue These are our iust complaints and greivances, wch by you, wee desire may be p^r^sented to the Feet of Matie. And against the within mention'd Persons wee most humbly pray that a Seasonable stopp may be put to ther insolencye And if in this address, wee shall be adiudged bold or troublesō, wee beseech you place it to the account of our alleagence and Loyalty, and Pardon and excuse the freedom of

Honou^rd^ S^r^

You^r^ affectionate frends and very humble servants,

SĀ: HINDE.
JO. CARLILE.

Dovor, Decemb^r^ ix. 1668.[1]

[1] S.P.D. ccl. 65. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 94. In Dr. Hinde's handwriting.

William Penn in the Tower.

Warr[t] to John Warburton Messenger to take W. Pen into his Custody & Convey him to y[e] Tower.

Dec. 12th 1668.

Warr[t] to S[r] Jo. Robinson to receiue him & keep him close prisoner till further Order. for composing y[e] book called The sandy Foundation Shaken, of y[e] same date, ut supra.

ARLINGTON.[1]

RICHARD WATTS to Williamson.

Deale Decemb[r] 15 1668.

M[r] Secretary

. . . News also to some quakers here is that their Sain[t] Penn is taken. hee is divelishly cryed vp amongest that pervers sullen ffaction. . . .

Yo[r] most obedient & obliged servant

RI. WATTS.[2]

Liberty to Francis Cooke to see W[m] Penn his M[r] close Prison[r] in y[e] Tower & to speake with him in y[e] presence of a Keeper. 24[th] Decemb[r] 1668.[3]

Dr. Stillingfleet to see Penne.

Itt is his Ma[ties] Pleasure That you permitt & suffer D[r] Edward Stillingfleete to haue accesse from time to time to William Penne now Prison[r] und[r] yo[r] Custody w[th]in y[t] His Ma[ties] Tower of London, & to conferre with him in ord[r] to y[e] conuinceing him if it may be of his blasphemous & Hereticall Opinions for w[ch] &c.

Jan. 4[th] 6⅞.

To L[t] of y[e] Tower.[4]

[Addressed] To the L[d] Arlington Present.

[Endorsed] July 1669. Young Penn from y[e] Tow[r]

To the Lord Arlington.

S[r] I know not any to whom the Inclosed may be so properly directed To As thy selfe. For as thou art supreme Secretary of State, The Person to whom I did surrender my selfe, By whose order I was Committed, And who was pleas'd to take my examination here about a Note y[t] was by some suspected to haue fallen

[1] S.P.D. Entry Book 30, fo. 93. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 98.

[2] S.P.D. ccl. 101. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 102.

[3] S.P.D. Entry Book 30, fol. 96. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 116.

[4] S.P.D. Entry Book 30, fo. 96 *dorso*. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 146.

from me at Goreing house; So thy great Civility, & Candid promesses thou weret pleased to giue me of thy Assistance are strong Incouragements not only to present thee with this true relation of my Case (back'd with some obseruations fetch'd from former Ages which by the mouth of any of thy Attendants may quickly be vnderstood) but also to expect An answear Altogether sutable.

I make no Apology for my letter, of being troblesome &c. nor yet appeare so uery sollicitous in the matter (the usual style off suppliants) not for want of due respect to thee, or regard to myselfe, but because I think y^{t} the honner which will redownd to thee, exceeds farr the aduantage y^{t} Can succeed to me. Since truly Great & Generous Minds gladly embrace euery occasion to assist the helplesse, & then seem most foreword to Aid them, when nothing's to be gott besides the hazard of expressing It.

And I am well assur'd y^{t} the kindnesse & justice It shall please thee to employ In my Concerne, Can neuer miss that Noble End with God & vertuous Men, as well as further obleidge me to respect & serue thee vpon all occasions, with safety to my Concience.

W. PENN.

Tower of London y^{e}
19th off. ye month Cll^{d} jun
1669.

To the Lord Arlington.

Were I Person as Criminall as my Aduersarys haue been pleas'd to represent me, It might well become me to beare my present sufferings without the least resentment of Injustice done; & to esteeme a vindication of my Cause as an aggreuation of my guilt: but since It's so notorious y^{t} Common fame (a most incompetent accuser) hath maliciously belyed me, & y^{t} from inuincible testemonys I stand not guilty of what my Aduersarys would haue so peremptorely fastned on me (Always confessing the eternall diety [deity] of Christ & vnety of the ffather word & spirit) what better Interpretation Can be giuen of their great zeale, then meer peevishnesse & high pretention to learning, then foul Ignorance.

Strainge! that men esteem'd Christian should appeare so Indefatigable In writeing, preaching, & discourseing down the reputation off an Innocent man, by the most foul aspersions, black characters, & exasperateing Imputations, that Spirits the most Incendiary Could Collect & Inuent. In a word, to banish me the world, forbid me heauen, & furiously denounce me, sequestr'd of all, with the reserue of hell only, & there it selfe they haue Intitl'd me to ye last & most dismall station. But

what's more admirable, these Persons haue all this while mistook the very question, begging that which neuer shall be granted, & takeing y^t^ for granted which euer will remain a question; & In reality haue been accuseing their own shaddows, makeing me suffer the punishments due to their Conceits, who least of all sinceerly am Concern'd In their heat. Such champions are they for religion, they seem to vow Its prosperety In the entire wine of charety & moderation. Others there be I know who

. . . .Crimina rasis
Librans in Antithetis . . .

Can insinuate their displeasure vnder more plausible expressions

. . . doctas posuisse figuras
Laudantur . . .

& Consequently with more seurety to themselues, though with lesse to me, may obtain their ends: But to jndulge those poore pretences, & giue reception to those hackny phraises & thread beare Criminations, of seditious fellow, erronious, factious & troblesome, to ye State vnder a meere Counter fitt of great illuminations &c. methinks need not a jury of twelve to Conuict them of uery gross Indiscretion: I am uery Confident those small Informers haue little place with thee.

Who would be thought men of witt & perhaps are so withall, but those that haue It.

Three things I boldly Can affirme, & which should be reason enough for my enlargement with any, but such as would Imprisone me for ye vse of y^t^ Namely, That I not only neuer did deny but always expressly own'd & maintain'd the eternall diety of Jesus X^t^ & substantiall vnety off ffather, Word, & Spirit: Next, that I am alltogether as Innocent of the first occasion of these disputes as he y^t^ In defense of his own life, strikes the Assassinat. It is prohibited to draw in garrisons, but 'tis not punishable In case of an attaque; Should many be stifl'd vpon the peoples Concours to see An Ambassader pass the streets, 'twere meerly Casuall, not necessary to his Appeareing there. And lastly for my good behauior I freely engage & obleidge myselfe to such a Conuersation as suits wth justice, temperance, Industry & peace, this I haue been, am, & through the mercys of god allmighty, dissigne to be, howeuer my Aduersarys will not haue It so, who haue bstow'd their amunition to less purpose then on woolsacks: They are alas! gott to their old chimeras of fancying armies In the air, where they haue been so hotly skermishing y^t^ hard It is to perswade them they only dreame, & Court realitys of fictions. My residence Is on a more sollid body. But as I am willing to beleiue, had my Innocency been well obserued my Confinement should not haue giuen so great An approbation of their Imposters; so on the other hand since they are vnquestionably manifested

to be such, & y^t^ ye more moderate of their Authors haue giuen their retractions in publique Conuersation, expressing their great troble to haue so greedely entertain'd & promoted such foul aspersions to the Incenseing the Ciuil magistrate against me (the Cause I say being thus remoued) Its time ye vndeserued effect should Cease. Otherwise, my liberty will seem to haue been sacrefyc'd to ye Inordinate passions of the most Inueterate part of A faction, or strongly to Confirme those In their Conjectures & reports, who Confidently tell It vp & down, y^t^ my restraint is not Continued on any religious ground, but for some papers deeply Concerneing the safety of the King, both which are most vnworthy the equety, greatnesse & honor of Authorety.

But alas! why should these jmpudent forgerys, & malicious aggreuations longer preuaile against a man y^t^ has broak no law, dispis'd no gouerment, dethron'd no diety, subuerted no faith, obedience nor good life; but in words & actions hath Incessantly endeauour'd the effectual promotion of all? What If I differ from some religious apprehentions publiquely Impos'd, am I therefore Incompatible with the well-being of humain Societys? Shall it not be remembred with what successe Kingdoms & Commonwealths haue liu'd by the discreet ballanceing of Partys? & if the Politicks of ye more judicious & accute in those affairs are of any worth, They are not at a stand, but roundly tell us It is their sense that nothing's more Congeneous or naturall to the preseruation of Monarchicall Gouerments.

Lett it not be forgotten how vnder the Jewish Police, the vtmost requir'd to Intitle straingers to freedom In Concientious matters, was their acknowledgement of ye 7 Noachical Precepts (neuer deny'd by me) nor was It better with In latter times then whilest the ballance was kept with euennesse among them, & y^t^ the Phar. Esseans, Saduces &c had the free exercise of their destinct worships, this was no news amongst the Heathens neither; who knows not euery tribe & almost euery family In Rome had Its particular sacra. Nay the fond dotages of the Egiptian Isis & Serapis obtain'd Temples & deuine honners among y^t^ wise People. Nor can I omitt the great Candor of (y^t^ otherwise inhumain) Tiberius to the Christians, who If Eusebius Pamphilis be to be credited, not only made It death for any to persecute them, but had a rare good opinion of Pilats relation of Christ, & of the Christian faith, though both were so distructiue of his religion & ye whole worlds. Nay, since the Christian times It selfe, who is not Ignorant of Ecclesiastical story, and does not know the great variety of opinions & differing modes of worship that raign'd In Egipt, Constantinople, Antioch, & Allexandria? Indeed, where not? Nor doe we read It euer enter'd Into the hearts of any for many generations to Molest

them. And doubtlesse had not secular powr & Emperiall dignety been the Helen both Arrians & Anti-Arrians Courted, & fought for, they might haue liu'd with greater securety & peace in their respectiue sentiments, & not haue trobl'd the whole world, nor perplex'd themselues for so many ages by Ciuil Anemositys that turn'd the Empire Into a meer wildernesse of Inexpressible Calamitys & diuastations. And they who seriously reflect vpon ye Carriage of both those partys, may find reason enough to dread the very apprehention of A faction; & palpably descouer the natural but fatall Consequences y^t^ Ineuitably attends ye exalting of any single party to ye detriment of all the rest. This Maxime, Socrates scholasticus reports not to haue been vnseen, nor wholy left vnpractisd by the great wisdom of ye Emperor Jouianus, (first suggested by his beloued friend & Philosopher Themistius whos time, though short, had a most different successe from all y^t^ went before or follow'd after him: I omitt to mention the many testemonys, latter & present times, in these more Westerne Parts of ye world (not vnknown to thee) are able to afford, being fresh & In vew. All wch strongly confirms ye present matter.

For my own part, I know none vndeseruing ye Common benefitt of humain societys, but such whose principles are destructiue of justice & fidelity, Industry, & obedience in all matters relatiue of them (wherefore the Romans exil'd their Mathematecos) of which neither my selfe nor any Q^kr^ liuing, can with any shew of reason be Impeached. But to Conceit y^t^ men must fforme their faith In God & things proper to another world by the prescriptions of mortall men, or else y^t^ they Can haue no right to eat, drink, walk, trade, Cõferr, or enjoy their libertys or liues in this, to me seems both rediculous & dangerous: since 'tis most Certain ye vnderstanding Can neuer be conuinc'd by other Argaments then what are adequate to her own nature; which force is so remote from, y^t^ as it abundantly expresseth passion or Ignorance In those who are wont to vse It; so experementally do we find, that its not only Insuccessfull by confirming those who really haue reason on their side, but greatly obdurates the vnreasonable; who are then most apt to loose sight of their own weaknesse, when they haue so much reason to gaize vpon their Persecuters: being well assur'd y^t^ who euer is In ye right, he Certainly is allways In the wrong, who by club law & Corporall extremetys thinks to Illuminate & Conuince the vnderstanding: They may Indeed make Hypocrates, not Conuerts; But If I am at any time Conuinc'd Ile pay the honner of It to truth alone, & not by Betray[ing] her dues by a base & timorous hypocresy to any externall violence or Compulsion vnder heauen.

Nor Indeed are such Inquierys materiall, or those religious Waiters truly vsefull, as well as y^t^ It is vnlawfull to make so

dilligent A search for Concience, and y^t^ In Case they find her without the mark of publique allowance or y^t^ she does refuse to pay ye Toll or Custom thats jmpos'd, Immediately to take her for A forfitt. No man is wont to Come & ask at any shop of w^t^ Religion ye Master is, In order to A Bargen, but rather whats the price of this or that Commodety: Nor need men beat their brains, or Rack their Witts, how to Anotomize An Attom, or cleaue An hair in subtile disputations, that they may vnderstand, whether Whoordom, Perjury, lying, Cousening, Intemperance, Injustice &c: are vnlawfull or destructive off good Order: So Certain 'tis that ye well-being of all Politicall Societys Is wholy Independent of the Airy Speculations & nice destinctions employ'd by some about ye mysterious points of divinity, which Varro excellently confirms, who after his enumeration of the many sects among Philosophers to about 288, tells vs, that notwithstanding their minute differences, they vneuersally concluded vertue to be the only means to present & future happinesse; Nor doe we once read that their transmigrations, their entelechia with their diuersly assign'd Causes off beings &c were euer fatall In ye subuersion of states or Kingdoms. And were there as many opinions as might require A Geography as large as y^t^ off lands, yet why the former should be more destructiue of the whole mass or species of Mankind, then is the latter of the sollid body off ye vneuerse I know not, & think It a task too great for any man to performe. I doe not find the Earth to muteny Against the various Influences off Celestiall Bodys, nor doe the Mountains Impeach the vallys of disorder, and schisme. The English Barly enacts no law against the Spanish Grape, nor doe ye mynes of Tinn In Cornewell declame Against the Golden Ones of India. In short It's not the property of Religion (says Tertullian) to persecute & compell Religion, which should be embrac'd freely for her selfe, not by force. She scornes to vse those weapens to her defense, her Aduersarys haue employ'd to her depression: It being her priuiledge alone to conquer naked of force or Artifice. And truly he y^t^ has not the election of his Religion In my opinion has None; for If that be Cæsar's nothing's God's. But faith Is the gift of god, & so it is no lesse y^t^ men beleiue aright, then y^t^ they beleiue at all. It's therefore (I conceiue) vnspeakably the King's Interest to Cleere all Prisons of Concientious Persons & perpetuate y^t^ freedom, which here off late he has been pleas'd to Indulge. It is a rule among Politiciens to omitt the execution of laws, when ye benefitt of their suspension exceeds y^t^ of their execution; which was not ill obseru'd by him, who being ask'd ye reason of ye like proceedings, Answear'd

Res duræ & regni novitas me talia cogunt.

For lett men say or Conceit what they please, publique ruins

haue euer been the Immediate Consequences of such Infringements & publique tranquility on the Contrary; for vneformety of mind is not less jmpossible then an exact resemblance of visage: And men must be new model'd In both respects, before they Can be chaing'd to gratefy such desires.

Howeuer, my Case is singular, being wholy guiltlesse of what was charg'd against me (namely, ye denyall of the eternall diety of Christ, & ye holy Spirit) And if the obseruation Cornelius Tacitus makes vpon ye Case of Petronius Turpilianus be of any notice, who, thoughe [he] did deserue ye punishment jnflicted, yet because 'twas done with out due examination & Conuiction, he suffer'd wrongfully; Then for a greater reason must my Confinement be jnjurious, who haue been here shutt vpp, aboue these 6 months, under A strickt & close Imprisonment, from many Common & necessary affairs of life, without the least formall Cause or reason why, exhibited against me; Contrary I Conceiue to ye naturall priuiledge of an Englishman, I am sure to the noble Tolleration of the christian Religion.

My hopes are, I shall not longer continue A Prisoner, meerly to perswade the world I am not Innocent of what, In uery truth, I am not guilty; nor yet y^t^ matters off lighter moment be sought to prolong my restraint, because there is no law for an Inoffensiue man to be depriu'd of so eminent A right as liberty. This were too neerly to resemble the tragicall Case of ye Innocent daughter of the guilty Sejanus, who because ye Roman laws allow'd not virgins to be strangl'd was first deflowr'd y^t^ she might be. My thoughts are otherwise off most off my superiors.

But above all, me-thinks that very name, Christian, Imports something of so holy, meek & Condescending a disposition, that such seueretys Can find no tollerable plea from those persons who haue Intitl'd themselues vnto It. For my own share, & the despised Quakers (whos self denying life & doctrine I professe) As it is our principle to liue ourselues & encourage others, In ye persuit of just, sober, & Industrious Courses (the truest grounds of Civil societys & only ways to their prosperity) so In whateuer we may differ or dissent from the publique establishment; It shall neuer find vs remiss herein.

To Conclude, since my Aduersarys haue ouershot the mark, that the accusation Is fictitious, & many of the more moderate haue retracted their first opinions off me; after so strickt & silent an Imprisonment, my resolutions to demean my selfe with all respect to Authorety, my Concience only excepted; I think its time, & I desire I may be order'd a release to follow my ordinary occasions; but if it should be scrupl'd or deny'd vpon ye least dissatisfaction vnremou'd, I intreat the fauer of an accesse to ye King, before whom I am ready to giue my true & just Answears

to all such Interrogatorys as may concerne my present Case. Or if It will not be allow'd, I desire it would please thee to giue me A hearing, to all those objections wch may be thought to Carry any weight; that If I must remain A Prisoner, It may be known for what: & In the mean while, y^t^ It would please thee to allow me y^t^ liberty of the Tow^r^ which is so Customary for Prisoners to enjoy after the first or second month of their restraint; & which both ye season of the yeare, & my personall, emergent, occasions do require.

A saying of the greatest man of his time, and one y^t^ liu'd not too long agoe to be remember'd, Cornelius Tacitus (not a strainger to thee) I chuse to close my discours, who vpon his reflection on former seueretys, by way of Comparison, extols ye great clemency of Nerua & Trajan's times, In which ye liberty of expression was not prohibited:

Rara temporum felicitate, vbi sentire quæ velis & quæ sentias dicere licet.

W. PENN.[1]

A Device to Avoid the Conventicle Act.

DURHAM.

H. R. [WILLIAM HAGGETT] to Sir P. Musgrave.

May this 25th 1669.

. . . Lax the Quak^r^ I met Sunday senet from a Meeting at Heighington, he was very well Mounted. I tooke notice of it to him he replide it was time then or neuer to Looke about them or they would be all run downe, vpon further discourse he told me they had a pretty full meeting about 55 in all. Robert Markindail being now at Barnardcastle told Mat Sowerby and mee y^t^ in and about Newcastle they are very much troubled at ye putting ye act in execution he further says that they generally conclud y^t^ they will suffer with patience for a time and patiently waite the Lords call and then doubtes not but all will be in readines through Mercy to worke out there deliuerance these was his very expressions I was the other day with Chr: Eyons and others of that Clann they say tradeing is much downe in London and says that men of greatest trade and stock is soe much discouraged at ye late act against meetinges that they draw in their moneyes apace to ye vndoing of most young tradesmen and told of great quantityes of cloth that was shiped for beyond sea and all taken out againe. they doe conclude if there be any

[1] S.P.D. cclxi. 130. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 372.

riseing through suffering or discontent it will begin in ye south well saith one of them but ye North will affoord powerfull backers. . . Meetings are much kept vp at Newcastle and one from thence Yesterday one Sowerby a merchaunt says that Gilpin is the most bold of any of ye Speakers and Pringle the next to him, he says the maior very much sleightes ye informers when they giue notice of meetings, they haue a report amongst them that ye Lo: Ma. Lo. with ye traind bands goeing to suppress ye meetings a Leuetenant one of them broke his necke wch was not a little made of by the ꝑphane.

Meeting with one y^t^ had been at ye old Place the Last night he told me they meet more frequently and more numerously then formerly and told me y^t^ a speaker being apprehended by a constable the Hearers fell soe eagerly vpon the Constable that if the Speaker had not vsed his Vtmost indeauou^r^ to clear him of them they had beat out his braines soe y^t^ the Constable told the Maior that if he would giue him a hundred pounds he would neuer meddle with any of them againe and told the Maior he had lost his life if the speaker had not indaungered his life to saue him, after he had told me this other two y^t^ had been there came to see me and told me of seuerall ways they used to avoid comeing within the compas of ye act,[1] one way is (to be short for I feare I intrench two much vpon y^r^ Hono^rs^ patience) that they chuse a convenient house where other houses are prety rancked of both sides and of ye other side of ye streete pretty neare, there being noe more but 4 besides the speaker, they open there kasements on both sides and on ye other sides of ye street, and soe heare him out from ye window, and other times as it takes them preaches in ye street and they conclude hear y^t^ the Lord Mai^r^ and other officers in authoreyty slackens much in putting the act in execution and told me we should hear the full of all by Mr Co when he returned wch would be w^th^in less then a fortnit two quakers came to see me this day and tels me that they had from London from a very safe hand y^t^ ye turks hath taken a many of our English ships in ye straits, they had noe perticuler account of the number of ships, but they said there was 1700 Young men and 700 Married men taken, this was there ralation and I am perswaded they and others two many

[1] The Conventicle Act passed Parliament on 16th March, 1664, to remain in force for the three years after the Session in which it was passed, and then to the end of the next Session. The three years expired 17 May, 1667, and the following Session was prorogued 1 March (*Cal. S.P.D.* 1668-9, p. 256).

The effect of this Act did not, apparently, at once pass away. In July, 1669, *e.g.*, a Proclamation was issued charging all Justices of the Peace to put into execution the laws for suppressing conventicles (*ibid.* p. 412).

There is no evidence here that these devices were acted by Friends.

could wish rather Turk or pagan to rule then that the athority should continue where it is, otherwise they would neuer tell such sad storyes, if true, with soe much cheerfulnes and reioiceinge. good S^r^ pardon my being soe large for these should haue been wth you^r^ Hon^r^ ffriday last but y^t^ I was preuented I meane ye most of these lines. S^r^, I am yo^rs^ H.R.[1]

[1] S.P.D. cclx. 136. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 342.

Index.

Acklam, Peter, 235-238.
Acklom, Major, 262.
Albemarle, Duke of, 226, 262.
Allen, John, 260.
Alwaine, Edward, 275.
Anabaptists, 238, 257, 258, 268, 278, see Baptists.
Ann, ship, 236.
Antwerp, 256n.
Appleby, 213, 214, 222.
Arlington, Lord, 240-245, 252, 259, 262, 271, 276, 279-286.
Ashford, 243.
Ashley, Lord, 226.
astrology, 262.
Atkins, Leonard, 257.
Atkinson, ——, 220.

Baddeley, Richard, 240.
Bampfield [Thomas ?], 256.
Banbury, 229.
banishment, 214, 219, 221-224, 230, 231, 240, 241, 268.
baptism, 236.
Baptists, 257, 273, 275, see Anabaptists.
Barbados, 221, 231.
Barber, Ralph, 236.
Barnard Castle, 239, 286.
Barran Downs, 227.
Barri, Nathaniel, 278.
Barrow, Dr. Isaac, 270, n.
Baskerville, James, 277.
Bateman, Sir Anthony, 215.
Bateman, George, 274, 275.
Bayly, Charles, 263-267.
Bayly, William, 229, n.
Beeston, ——, 273.
Behn, Aphra, 256.
Bellott, Francis, 276.
Bennet, Sir Henry, Sec. of State, *passim*.
Benson, Robert, 232.
Berwick, 241, 242, 271.
Beverley, 236.
Bevington, William, 254.
Biddle, Esther, 222-225.
Biddle, Thomas, 222-225.
Billing, see Byllinge.
Bindloss, Sir Robert, 227.
Birmingham, 229.
Bishop, George, 230, 277.
Bishop, Walter, 273.
Blacket, Henry, 275.
Blanch, William, 229.
Blatt, Thomas, 229.
Blenkinsop, Cornet, 275.
Blott, see Blatt.
Blow, Ann, 258.
Bower, Richard, 267.
Bradshaigh, Sir Roger, 227, 228.
Bradshaw [Judge], 234.
Bridgman, Lord Chief Justice, 240.
Bridlington, 237.
Bristol, 229, 230, 244, 263, 277.
Britton, Callender [Cananiel], 230.
Brompton, 243.
Brown, Sir Richard, 222.
Buckingham, Duke of, 262.
Bull and Mouth, 215, 222, 223.
Burford, 229.
Burnet, Alexander, archbp., 241.
Bushell, Joseph, 229.
Byllinge, Edward, 224.

Callow, Anne, 268-270.
Callow, Mary, 268-270.
Callow, William, 268-271.
Canterbury, 242.
Carleton, Dr. Guy, 240.
Carlile, John, 277.
Carlisle, 247, 261.
Carlisle, Earl of, 247.
Carpenter, John, 254.
Carr, Sir Robert, 272.
Carteret, George, 226.
Cartwright, Simon, 255.
Charles I., 263, 265, 266.
Charles II., 233, 263.
Chatham, 240.
Chelmsford, 228.
Chester, 238, 258, 259.
Child, John, 228.
Christian, Anne, 269, 270.

Christian, Ewan, 268-270.
Christian, Jane, 268-270.
Christmas Day, 244.
Clarenbole, Widow, 243.
Clarendon, Lord, 240.
Clark, Sir Francis, 240.
Cleeve, 274.
Coates, Mr., 236.
Cobb, Sir Francis, 233, 235, 236.
Cobbett, Major, 268.
Cockbill, Joseph, 255.
Cockbill, William, 255.
Cocks, ——, 276.
Colchester, 226, 228.
Cole, Nicholas, 229.
Colepeper, Lord, 225, n, 226.
Coles, John, 229.
Conventicle Act, 217, 219, 224, 286, 287n.
Cooke, Francis, 279.
Cooke, Thomas, 254.
Cooley, Anthony, 242.
Cooper, Mary, 228.
Cooper, Mary, 254.
Cord, Alice, 268-270.
Cornwall, 268, 276.
Coventry, 268.
Craddock, Sir Joseph, 260.
Craven, Richard, 229.
Creaven, see Craven.
Crisp, Major, 213.
Cromwell, Oliver, 234, 275.
Crooke, Bartholomew, 230.
Crosse, Edmond, 228.
Cumberland, 221.
Curtis, ——, 233.

Deal, 243, 279.
Derby, Earl of, 227, 269-271.
Desborough, Maj.-Gen., 276.
Dewsbury, William, 248n, 254.
Dixon, George, 213.
Doncaster, 233, 234.
Dorchester, Lord, 226.
Dover, 242, 243, 277.
Dover, Widow, 229, 230.
Draycott, 257.
Dublin, 270.
Dudley, Thomas, 239.
Dunstable, 229.
Durham City, 240, 275.
Durham County, 239n, 247, 286.

Edinburgh, 241.
Edmonds, John, 228.
Egglestone, 239, 259.
Elmstone, 273.
Eshburne, Thomas, 236, n.
Essex, 226, 228.
Evans, George, 273, 274, n.
Evesham, 229.
Exeter, 219.
Eyon, Christopher, 239, 286.

Faber, Albertus O., 214-218, 229n, 261n.
Falmouth, 268.
Fanshaw, Sir Richard, 226.
Farnsworth, Richard, 230, n.
Fell, George, 227.
Fell, Margaret, 221, 223, 224, 227, 277.
Fell, Judge, 223.
Felsted, 228.
Fernswith, see Farnsworth.
Field, Francis, 228.
Field, Richard, 254.
Field, Thomas, 254.
Fifth Monarchy, 229, 243, 272, 273.
Firmin, T., 220.
Fitzherbert, John, 244.
Fleetwood [George], 234.
Fleming, Daniel, 213, 221, 256, 277.
Fletcher, Hester, 229.
Ford, Sir Richard, 217.
Forster, Richard, 256.
Foster, John, 229.
Fox, George, 224, 248n, 257.
France, 251, 262, 275, 276.
Fraser, Thomas, 240.
Freeman, Thomas, 229.
Friends charged with appearance of militarism, as, *e.g.* well mounted, 237, 243, 257, 272, 275, 276, 286; see Plotters and Plots.
Frowde, Sir Philip, 255, n.
Furly, Benjamin, 256.
Furly, John, 226, 227, 229.

Gabetis, Thomas, gaoler, 224, 225.
Gall, Edward, 238.
Garard, ——, 243.
Garnett, Anthony, 222, 223.
Gateshead, 256.
Gauden, Sir Dennis, 278.
Gayne, Michael, 228.
Gee, William, 236.
German, Francis, 243.
Gibbs, Jacob, 254.
Gibson, John, 260, n.
Gifford, Mr., gaoler, 217, 218n.
Giles, John, 237.
Gilpin [Richard ?], 287.
Gloucester, 228, 273.
Goodaire, Thomas, 248n, 254.

Gosling, Mr., 213.
Gower, Captain, 274.
Gower, Sir Thomas, 257.
Grantham, 255.
Gravesend, 223.
Gray, Col. [Edward], 239.
Green, John, 232.
Grissoll, Samuel, 255.

H——, H——, intelligencer, 272.
Haggett (Haglet), William, 247, n, 286.
Hale, Sir Matthew, 219.
Hardy, ——, 257, 258.
Hardy, Richard, 236.
Harris, George, 229.
Harris, George, 255.
Harrison, John, priest, 269.
Harvey, John, 228.
Harwood, Bartholomew, 275.
Harwood, George, 275.
Heighington, 286.
Herefordshire, 229, 272.
Hertford, 219, 221, 228.
Hertfordshire, 228.
Heydon, Dr. John, 261.
Hicks, James, 268, 277.
Higgins, John, 223.
Hildyard, Sir Robert, 236.
Hills, ——, 243.
Hilton, R., 225.
Hinckley, 228.
Hinde, Dr. Samuel, 277.
Hitchin, 228.
Hodgson, Robert, 237.
Holden, Thomas, 268.
Holland, 239, 243, 251, 256, 275, 276, 278.
Hollym, 236, 237.
Holt, Joseph, 229.
Hope, Ralph, 268.
Hornsea, 235, 237.
Horslydown, 273.
Howgill, Francis, 222, 224.
Hubbert, John, 228.
Hubberthorne, Richard, 252.
Hull, 237.
Huntingdon, 228.
Hutchinson, ——, 261.
Hutton, Christopher, 232.
Hyde, Lord Chief Justice, 220.

Ickham, 243.
Ilchester, 229.
Independents, 268, 272.
Inman, Widow, 230, n.
Ireland, 229, 270.
Ireton [Henry], 234.
Isaac, John, 237.

Jackson, Henry, 248-254.
Jackson, Katherine, 252.
Jamaica, 221.
Jesuits, 218n.
John, John ap, 273.
Johnson, Anthony, 278.
Johnson, Aphra, *aft.* Behn, 256n.
Johnson, Peter, 236-238.
Johnson, Rebecca, 236, n.
Jordan, Nicholas, 229.
Juxton, Nicholas, 228.

Kelsey, Maj.-Gen., 276.
Kelynge, Judge, 220.
Kendal, 213, 214, 228, 256, 275.
Kent, 276.
Ketteridge, Oliver, 237.
Killegrew [Thomas], 239.
Kilnsea, 237.
King, John, 228.
Kingston, 229.
Kirkby, Col. Richard, 213, 221, 228.
Kirkby, William, 213.
Kitchen, Hope, 236.
Kitiwige, see Ketteridge.
Knowles, John, 219-221.

Lambert [John], 234.
Lamplough, Robert, 237.
Lancashire, 213, 214, 227, 257.
Lancaster, 213, 228.
Langstaff, William, 247.
Latheley, Henry, 236-238.
Lawrence, John, 214.
Lawson, Thomas, 259,
Lax, ——, 286.
Leeming, Richard, 255.
Leicestershire, 228.
Lenthall [William], 234.
Leominster, 229.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger, 218n.
letters intercepted, 222-224, 228, 255, 257.
Levens, John, 232.
Lewis, Thomas, 231.
Limehouse, 273.
Lincoln, 228.
Lincolnshire, 228.
Linton, John (Robert), 274.
Lister, Hugh, 236.
Lister, William, 237.
literature, 217, 228, 229, 236, 239, 279.
Loide, John, 231.
London, 229, 272.
London, Fire of, 256.
Long, James, 257.
Lord, Richard, 231.

Lowther, 224, 225.
Lowther, Sir John, 213, 223, 225, 241.
Lucas, William, 254.

Maidstone, 240, 243.
Man, Isle of, 268.
Man, Jonathan, 263.
Margate, 243.
Market Street, 229.
Martindail, Robert, 286.
Mary Fortune, ship, 230.
Mascall, Mr., 233.
Mason, Martin, 228.
medicines, 214.
Melish, Stephen, 229n.
Mennes, Sir John, 240.
Merse, 241.
Middlesex, 239.
Milcombe, Oxon, 229.
Mile End, 272.
Milford, ——, 278.
Minchin, Thomas, 229.
Moodie, Thomas, 231.
Moore, John, 231.
Morrice, William, 226.
Moseley, Priscilla, 226.
Mosse, Samuel, 228.
Muddiman, Henry, 242, 243.
Musam, see Newsam.
Musgrave, Sir Philip, 239, 247, 261, 286.

Nayler, James, 224.
Newcastle, 286, 287.
Newman, Paul, 254.
Newsam, Parsewell, 237.
Nichols, Mr., 278.
Nicholson, Bishop, 273, n.
Nicholson, John, 236.
Nicholson, John, 262.
Norfolk, 228.
North, John, 233.
Northampton, 228.
Norton, ——, 262.
Nottingham, 228.
Nye, Philip, 273, n.

Oakham, 229.
oaths, 232, 233, 244, 245, 249.
Okey, Maj.-Gen., 276.
Overton, Constant, 229.
Owstwick, 237n.
Owthorne, 236.
Oxford, 218n, 241, 242, 244, 246.

P——, H——, 219-221.
Parkinson, John, 275.
Parkinson, Thomas, 275.
Parr, Robert, priest, 269.
Parre, William, 254.
Pearson, Anthony, 240.
Pearson, Susanna, Jun., 228.
Pearson, William, 232.
Peirson, see Pearson.
Pendennis, 276.
Penn, William, 279-286.
Pennyman, Sir James, 224.
Pennyman, John, 224.
Penrith, 221, 256.
Pepys, Samuel, 240.
Pershore, 219n.
Petchell, John, 255.
Pettifer family, 244-246.
Pettifer, William, 244-246.
Phillips, Philip, 231.
Phillipson, Mr., 247.
Plotting and plots, 214, 239. See under "Friends."
Plymouth, 229.
Poland, 219.
Pollard, Thomas, 243.
Poole, Capt. Joseph, 268.
Poole, Samuel, 232.
Portsmouth, 215.
Powell, Vavasor, 273.
Presbyterian, 272, 277.
Pringle, ——, 287.
printers, 229.
prophecies, 258, 274, 275.
Putney, 229.

Raby, Robert, 228.
Raynes, John, Jun., 237.
Reckless, John, 228.
Redman [John], 230.
Reigate, 229.
Rhoades, Timothy, 237.
Richmond, Yorks, 260.
Rigby, Alexander, 238.
Risam, see Riseham.
Riseham, 236.
Roberts, John, 273n.
Robinson, Sir John, 279.
Robinson, Leonard, 247n.
Robinson, Luke, M.P., 247, n.
Rogers, Henry, 243.
Rogers, Lewis, 230.
Romaldkirk, 259.
Roos, 237.
Rosicrucians, 261n.
Ross, see Roos.
Ross, Herefordshire, 229.
Rossendale, 213, 214.
Rotterdam, 256.
Russendale, see Rossendale.

Rutland, 229.
Ruyter, De, Admiral, 276.
Rydal, 213, 221, 277.

St. Albans, Lord, 226.
St. Ives, 228.
Salisbury, 242, 257.
Sanders, Thomas, 231.
Sanderson, Christopher, 239, 259, 261.
Sandwich, 243.
Sawrey, Colonel, 213.
Scotland, 241, 261.
Scott, Mark, 271.
Scott, William, 256.
Scriptures, 263.
Scrooby, 235.
Shakerley, Sir Geoffrey, 238, 259.
Shield, John, 229.
Shields, 274.
Shrewsbury, 229.
Sidney, Colonel, 256.
Silesia, 229n.
Simmons, Samuel, 229.
Sittingbourne, 243.
Sixsmith, Brewen, 229.
Slingsby, Col. Walter, 225.
Smite, Solomon, 229.
Smith, Elizabeth, 229.
Smith, Joshua, 232.
Smith, William, 230.
Smith, William, 231.
Somerset, 229.
Sompner, John, 218.
Southwark, 239, 273.
Sowerby, Matthew, 286, 287.
Spalding, 228.
Stepney, 272.
Stiliard, Mr., 278.
Stillingfleet, Edward, D.D., 279.
Stockport, 229.
Stoke, Norfolk, 228.
Storr, John, 262.
Storr, Marmaduke, 262.
Strang, Nathaniel, 273.
Streete, William, mayor, 258.
Sutton Benger, 257.
Swansea, 263.
Swarthmoor, 221, 227.
Sweden, 218n.
Swinton, John, 274.

Talby, William, 255.
Taylor, Mr., 243.
Taylor, Thomas, 232.
Tenby, 263.
Teviotdale, 241.
Tewkesbury, 228.
Thomas, Charles, 239.
Thomas, Capt. Gilbert, 239.
Thomas, John, 239.
Thompson, John, 237.
Thornton, Samuel, 232.
Throughgood, John, 231.
Tiffin, John, 228.
tithes, 237, 238.
Tomlinson, ——, 238.
Tomlinson, Jeremiah, 229.
Totties, 248n.
Travers, Rebecca, 230, n.
Trewish, see Travers.
Tritton, ——, 243.
Trollop, Peter, 228.
Troutbeck, 213.
True and Impartial Naration . . . Hertford, 236.
Tucker, Edward, 229.
Tunstall, Holderness, 237.
Turks, 226.
Turner, Sir Christopher, 232, 247.
Twisden, Sir Thomas, 232.

Uckington, 273.

Vane, Sir Henry, 240.
Vidion, ——, 243.

W——, H——, 274.
Wagstaffe, James, 229.
Wagstaffe, James, 254.
Wales, 229.
Walker, George, 213.
Walters, Sir William, 245.
Warburton, John, 279.
Warrington, 229.
Warwick, 228, 248, 251, 252, 254.
Waterford, 229.
Watts, Richard, 279.
Wayte, Thomas, 228.
Westminster, 226, 239.
Westmorland, 213, 221, 247, 257, 261.
Wetwand, Francis, 236.
Wetwand, John, 236, 237.
Weymouth, 229.
Wharton, Robert, 213.
Whitehead, Edward, 255.
Whitehead, George, 223.
Whitehead, John, 228.
Whitehead, Thomas, 255.
Widdrington, Lord, 241, 242.
Wight, Isle of, 225.
Williams, Thomas, 228.
Williamson, Sir J., Secretary of State, *passim*.
Wilson, John, 232.

Wiltshire, 257.
Wincote, Thomas, 228, 255.
Windermere, 213.
Windsor, 261.
Wing, Constant, 229.
Wiseman, Francis, 229.
Witt, John de, 256.
Wivel, Edward, 278.
Wood, Robert, 236.
Woodcock, Ann, 245.
Wooldale, 248n.
Worcester, 228.
Worcestershire, 219n.
Wramplingham, 214.
Wren, Matthew, 272.
Wrexham, 229.
Wrighton, 260n.

Yarmouth, 267.
Yeovil, 229.
York, 228, 235, 262.
York, Duke of, 231, 245, 272.
Yorkshire, 214, 247, 248n, 258, 259.

EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS

[JOURNAL SUPPLEMENT, No. 11]

EXTRACTS

FROM

STATE PAPERS

RELATING TO FRIENDS

FOURTH SERIES, 1669 to 1672

Published for the
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Principal Sections

	PAGE
Petition of Francis Howgill	295
Ambrose Rigge	295
Quakers Increase in Deal	296
Thieves, Murderers, and Quakers	296
A Quaker Vessel of Eight Guns	297
The Bishop's Informer	297
Bristol Friends Ignore the Conventicle Act	298
George Fox and the Lord Mayor	298
"Queries upon the late Act"	299
Quakers at Whitby	302
Devonshire House	306
Edward Byllinge	307
Westmorland	308
Captain Meade	308
Chester	310
Meeting Places in Southwark	311
No Preaching last Sunday	312
A Treasonable Prophecy	312
Falmouth	313
Anglican Service in a Friends' Meeting House	314
Meetings on Rocks and Sands	314
Woman Trapped and Sold	315

PAGE

Meetings in Spitalfields and Southwark - - - - 315
Capture of a Register of Yorkshire Friends - - - 316
Wiltshire - - - - - - - - - - 317
Sir John Robinson's Threat - - - - - - 318
West Riding of Yorkshire - - - - - - 319
Friends Break Open their Meeting House in Bristol - - 320
The Jury in the Penn-Meade Trial - - - - - 322
George Keith and the Viscountess Conway - - - 323
William Penn to the Navy Commissioners - - - 324
Walter Clement, of Gloucestershire - - - - 325
Margaret Fox and the Swarthmoor Estate - - - 329
Elizabeth Bodely to the King - - - - - 330
George Watkinson's Legacy - - - - - - 330
Carting Quakers to Prison - - - - - - 332
Notes by Secretary Williamson - - - - - 333
The Quaker's Dinner Party - - - - - - 334
William Penn, " The Great Opinionist " - - - 335
Ambrose Rigge to the King - - - - - - 335
Rich Quakers and the Statute of Premunire - - - 337
Sunday Trading - - - - - - - - 337
An Appeal from Nottinghamshire - - - - - 338
The General Pardon of 1672 - - - - - - 342
A Fire in St. Katherine's - - - - - - 349
Long-time Prisoners - - - - - - - 350
A Counterfeit Quaker - - - - - - - 354
Dover - - - - - - - - - - 355
" The Wilde of Kent " - - - - - - - 356
Index - - - - - - - - - - 357

Abbreviations Used

Notes signed *A. G.* are written by Alexander Gordon, M.A.

Camb. *Jnl.*=*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

D.N.B.=*The Dictionary of National Biography.*

c̄, ç=a soft c, as petic̄on=petition.

p̱=p succeeded by a vowel and r, as p̱sons=persons.

p̱=p succeeded by r and a vowel, as p̱vent=prevent.

Extracts from State Papers.

FOURTH SERIES.

Petition of Francis Howgill.

[Endorsed] Fr Howgills Case

To the King.

A true Representation of the case of Francis Howgill now a Prisoner in Appleby in y^e^ County of Westmorland.

The said Francis Howgill, a Servant of the Lord & one of those who are commonly called Quakers, being about five yeares Since [1663] employ'd in his outward occasions, on a Markett day at Kendall Some of the Justices of the Peace of the said County who were then keeping a Session there, sent for him & tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and because he could not sweare (and for noe other reason) he was by them committed to Appleby Goale and at ye next Assizes for the said County he had the Sentence of a Premunire past upon him, and hath remained in Prison ever since.

May it now therefore please the King of his Clemency to take such Order that this poor man may be delivered from his Bonds he haveing suffered five yeares imprisonment for noe other reason but because he cannot sweare.[1]

Ambrose Rigge.

[Endorsed] Thomas Moore's busines

Whereas humble suite hath been made to vs on the behalfe of Ambrosse Rigge and William Welch prisoners in Horsham Goale in the Countie of Sussex & convict of a Premunire that wee would be gratiously pleased to grant them their libertie Our will and pleasure is that forthwith vpon sight hereof you release

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 270. 37. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 644, under date "1669 ?" Howgill died in January, 1668/9.

and sett at libertie, or giue efectuall Order for the discharge of them the said Ambrosse Rigge and William Welch, and for soe doeing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall the twelfth day of May in the one and twentyeth yeare of our Reign.

To the Keeper of o[r] Goale
at Horsham in the County
of Sussex his depputy or
Deputyes, and all others
whom it may concerne.[1]

Quakers Increase in Deal.

RICHARD WATTS to Sec. Williamson.

Deale August 15 1669.

M[r] Secretary.

. . . The Quaker increases, most side with them, & few speak against them.

S[r] I am yo[r] obed serv[t]
RI. WATTS.[2]

Thieves, Murderers, and Quakers.

NICHOLAS WOOD to Williamson.

Hon[rd] S[r]

This weeke wee haue had but smale doeing but we hope we shall haue better this next for the assisses doth begin the Judges doth Come in on wednsday next; And it is thought that the[re] will be great sisses for here is many theeues and two Three murtherers and aboue thirty quakers in the Castle. . .

Yo[r] worpp[s] most faithfull and
obedient seruant,
NICH: WOOD.

Nor[wich].
the 6 of Sept[r]
1669.[3]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 260. 36. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 323. It looks as though this order was not executed, as in 1671, Rigge is still in jail. See later.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 264. 55. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 450.

Much the same is written of Friends in Deal, in a subsequent letter from Richard Watts, "The Quaker meets often, and carries away great partys" (*Cal.* 1670, p. 29).

[3] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 265. 21. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 482.

A Quaker Vessel of Eight Guns.

[Endorsed] To Mr Jasper Mandit. Exon.

Whitehall Aprill 12° 1670.

. . . The Turks men of war have very unhappily falne upon some of or Merchant Men abt ye Island of Sicilia who adventured wthout Convoy from Zante the Concord carryed 21 Gunns the Mrchts deleight 26 and the other was a Vessell of 8 Gunns Comanded by a Quaker, the John & Thomas who escaped had 36 Gunns & 70 men.[1]

The Bishop's Informer.

[Address] For ye Right Hon the Lord Arlington His Maties Principall Secretary of State At ye Court New-market wth care & speed.

[Endorsed] 25 Apr. 1670 R. at Newmarkett by Exβsse. Bp of Lincolne. Insolences of ye Phanaticks.

My Lord

My Duty to His Matie obliges mee to discover to yor Lop what my servant brought mee ye last night from a Conventicle neere Moore Feilds. To which hee had recourse, (the Dores being shutt at Mr Watsons Conventicle in Fishers Folly[2] where he was

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 274. 148. *Cal.* 1670, p. 160.

[2] For Thomas Watson, M.A. (d. July, 1686), ejected from the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, see Calamy and *D.N.B.* "Fishers Folly" is, of course, Devonshire House, built by Jasper Fisher, J.P., clerk in Chancery. "Fisher's Folly congregation" is immortalised in *Hudibras*. The Episcopal Returns, 1669 (*vide* G. Lyon Turner, *Orig. Records Early Nonconf.* i. 87), under "Conventicles in and about London," give "Devonshire House in Bpsgate Street"; the column for "Sects" is blank, so is the one for "Principalls & Abettors"; that for "Numbers & Quality" reads "Much resorted to. And a Quakrs meeting adjoyning"; under "Preachrs or Teachrs" is the name "Tho: Watson." This Meeting-house was one of eight snapped up in 1671 for Anglican use. Its description at that date (as extracted in Besant's *London under the Stuarts*, p. 155), runs, "In Fisher's-folly, in Bishopsgate Street—a convenient place, with two galleries, pews, and seats." In regard to his "sect," Watson, in his application for licence under Indulgence, describes himself as "Thomas Watson Presbyter minister in ye city of London. The place, my owne Howse in Dowgate lond." Licence was issued, 19 Apr. 1672, "to Thomas Watson to be a Presb. Teacher in his howse in Dowgate, London"; concurrently, his house was "licensed to be a Presb. Meeting place." He was not, however, a denominational bigot; in 1669 he took part in a "combination" Lecture conducted at Hackney by three Presbyterians and four Congregationals. *D.N.B.* copies an error in Wilson's *Diss. Churches of Lond.* i. 332, affirming that Watson obtained a licence in 1672 for Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. Preaching in that Hall appears to have begun in 1675, when no licences were obtainable. A.G.

designed to be our Auditor, Having his choyce in That House either of a Presbyterian, Independent, or Quaking Conventicle.)

My servant came not time enough to heare ye sermon; but in ye Prayer after Sermon These Expressions fell from the Preacher. (Speaking of the king) Convert his Evill Counsellours O Lord, or else Destroy them.

Let there be Blood, O Lord; let the Land be covered with Blood.

Erect Thy standard, o Lord, call thy People together, & Defend them against their Enemies.

My Lord, just thus ye Trumpet sounded from ye Pulpit before the late Rebellion.

God blesse His Matie

Yo^r^ Lo^ps^ most faythfull
& Affectionate serv^t^
G. LINCOLN.

I have sent for ye Teachers Name & what other witnesses can testify.[1]

Bristol Friends Ignore the Conventicle Act.

JO FITZHERBERT to Williamson.

S^r^

. . . The quakers in this Towne haue met since the late ackt of parliament at their Assembles more Openly then formerly & retorne thence in numbers together of 6 or 10 together by the Tolsy and publique plases As If they Intended to out face the Law and Authoryty . . .

S^r^ your very humble S^rt^
JO. FITZ HERBERT.

Bristoll the 14th May
[16]70[2]

George Fox and the Lord Mayor.

[Endorsed] Nonconformists. May, 1670. Conuicts before my Lord Mayo^r^

The names of those persons y^t^ were convicted the fifteenth day of May 1670 for preaching and assembling at Conventicles within the Citty of London, by the Right hono^ble^ Sr Sam^ll^

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 14. *Cal.* 1670, p. 181.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 132. *Cal.* 1670, p. 220.

Starling kn^t Lord Maior of ye Sayd Citty, and one of his Maties Justices of the Peace within the Sayd Citty. . . .

4. 5. George ffox and Wm Warwick, Quakers, were severally convicted for preaching in White horse yard, in Gracechurch Street London, and the severall fines of twenty pounds were imposed on them being their first offence.

6. John Burnett [Burnyeat] Quaker, was convicted of preaching in Devonshire house without Bishopsgate Street London, and ye fine of twenty pounds was imposed on him. . . .

A true extract

THO. MONCK.[1]

"Queries upon the Late Act."

SIR GEOFFREY SHAKERLEY to Williamson.

S^r . . . Thursday nights p^t brought to my hands A most seditious Pamphlett Covered wth a blanke pap I would haue sent yo^u the Booke but y^t I beleeve yo^u haue seene seu^rall of them already peeping forth in those pts however I could not but acquaint yo^u wth its Title wch runns thus (viz) Some Seasonable & Serious Queries vpon ye late Act against Conventicles, tending to discover how much it is against the expresse word of God ye Positiue law of the Nation, the law & light of Nature, & Principles of Prudence & Policy, And therefore Adiudged by ye law of ye Land to be voyd & Null (viz.) Finch p. 3. That noe Act of Parl or Law repugnant to ye Law of God is of any force.

28. p 8 [28 H. 8]. That noe man of what Estate, degree, or condition whatsoever hath power to dispense wth God & Law [Gods Law].

Doct. & Stud. That ag^t Scripture Law, Prescription, Statute nor Custom may availe, and if any be brought in ag^t it, they be voyd & against Justice.

42 Ed. 3. It is assented & accorded y^t ye greate Charter be holden & kept in all poynts; & y^t if any Statute be made to ye Contrary, it shall be held for none.

By A friend to truth and Peace.

Math: 24: 48: 49 And if y^t Evill servant shall say in his hart the Lord delayeth his coming, & shall beginn to smite his ffellow servants & to eat & drinke wth ye drunken &c.

Acts: 9: 5 [4]: Saule, saule, why persecutest thou me it is hard for thee to Kick against ye Pricks,

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 135. *Cal.* 1670, p. 221. For details of the above events, see Camb. *Jnl.* ii. 156-161.

Psal. 9 : 16 : The wicked is snared in ye worke of his owne hands &c.

Printed in the yeare 1670.

The Pamphlett tends as much as is possible (in my Judgm^t^) to ye stirring vp of Sedition & Rebellion, I wish heartily that both ye Author^r^ & printer may be knowne & deservedly punished. I am sorry to troble yo^u^ vpon these scores but cannot avoyd it whilst I love ye Truth & Peace, & being alwayes

yor most really affectionate & humble servant
GEOFFERY SHAKERLEY.

Chest^r^ Castle,
14 May 70.[2]

SIR GEOFFREY SHAKERLEY to Williamson.

S^r^

I gaue yo^u^ in my last the Title of avery seditious Pamphlett I had rec^d^ ; since when I here more are sent to oth^r^ Justices of ye Peace in this County in blanke papers, yesterday such as I had appoynted tooke 13 quaker at a Conventicle in the Citty in the Morning, yet notwithstanding they mett againe in the same howse in the Afternoone, the same psons wth the addition of two more being then 15 in Numb^r^ I tooke from them Adeclaraçon in Printe wch carryes this Title (vizt) Adeclaraçon from the people of God (called Quakers) against all Seditions Conventicles & daingerous practices of any whoe vnd^r^ Colour or pretence of Tender Contionce haue or may Contrive Insurrectiones, The said people being Clire from all such things in ye sight of God, Angells & Men,[3] The declaration it selfe in case yo^u^ haue it not, or shall require it, shall be sent yo^u^ vp. The psons taken are Convicted before the Mayor and Justices in the Citty and will furth^r^ be proceeded against according to the Act,

wth all due respect to yor selfe p^r^sented I rest,
yor very humble servant

Chest^r^ Castle
16 May 70.[4]
GEOFFERY SHAKERLEY.

[1] Probably written by William Penn.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 131. *Cal.* 1670, p. 219.

[3] This was printed as a broadside. One of the several copies in **D.** has at foot the initials "gff" in George Fox's hand. See Camb. *Jnl.* ii. 155.

[4] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 139. *Cal.* 1670, p. 222.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE, Surveyor of the Press, to Lord Arlington.

May 19th 1670

. . . I have made a Diligent Enquiry concerning ye Queries upon ye Act agt Conventicles, according to yr Lops comands and I have traced some of them to ye Hand of a Non-Conformist-minister; But I am in hopes of a further & fuller Discovery.

I have seized a matter of 300 Seditious Books of old date at Mrs Calvert's.[1]

. . . .

SIR J. ROBINSON to Williamson.

[Address] These For Joseph Williamson Esqre at his Mats Cort at Dover or else where. Dover. For his Mats especiall service. fr Lieuft Tower.

[Endorsed] 16 May 1670. Sr Jo. Robinson. Phanaticke meetings.

Sr

It was impossible to giue an Accompt of last Sundayes worke prsently, but now vpon further discourses with my Lord Maior and the informacons I haue taken since I sawe you, from all hands in and a boute the Citty; I find that it is more then obvious, there is a perfitt combinacon to baffle his Mats Act against Conventicles . . . To that purpose by the convicon of seuerall that haue beene taken, it is found not only by that, but by good informacon, that ill minded people from all parts haue made their resort to the Citty of London, without doubt, to make a disturbance if possible, they well knowing that if Conventicles may be prevented in London, they must of necessity lay downe in the Country . . . though the private house meetings haue left of, the publique ones haue taken vpp full resolucons to goe forward, notwithstanding many of them haue already been convicted, The private haueing laid downe, haue increased the publique ones. I told yu of a booke call'd the Queries against the Act, these are plentifully throwne into their meetings, to invalid the Lawe. Coll King who was taken the last Sunday, is the greate Advocate for the Meeters, and is dayly vpon the Exchange, I will not say to promote sedition alone, but rebellion and Treason, which not only I, but my Lord Major and them bretheren that he dares trust, are of opinion that the resolucons of these obstinate people tend to nothing lesse . . .

yor affectionate Brother & humble servt

J. ROBINSON.

Tower 18 May (70)

10 at night.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 155 | *Cal.* 1670 and Add., p. 227.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 152. | *Cal.* 1670, p. 226.

[Addressed] These to his worthy freind Joseph Williamson Esqr Whitehall .

[Endorsed] 12 March. R. ditto. at the Tower S^r Jo: Robinson.

S^r

I attended the sessions yesterday and fortunately mett with m^r Lestrange and the vgley scandelous booke printed against the proceedings of the former Sessions against Quakers &c. I haue ingaged him besides my Lord Mayo^r to send for the Master & Wardens of the Statione^rs Company to find out the Printer; I haue promised Lestrange to pay him what charges he may be at to finde out the printer, dispersers &c, to bring them to justice. . . .

J. Robinson.

Tower
12 Martii
167[illegible].[1]

Quakers at Whitby.

Sir Thomas Gower to Williamson.

Stitnam 22° Maÿ 1670.

S^r

I receyued ye enclosed Lett^r yesterday in ye afternoone from Captain Fairfax (cheif officer of ye Customes (as I take it) in the port of Whitby, a Gentleman of partes, & a scholar. I took ye Information of Mr Ellis of wch I send a Copy, and have sent a warrant to ye Head Constable of Whitby-strand, to app̄hend ye Constable of Whitby, & will giue him his due deseruinge.

To my fellow Justice I have nothing to say you know—inter pares non est potestas. I will only tell you (what Capt. Fairfax glanceth at) that that town and ye Country adiacent are too much planted wth all sorts of dissenters as well as Quakers: that they now heard together. That ye neighboring Justices (most of them) doe (at least) winke at, if not fauour their p̄ceedings.

They haue had priuate meetinges besides their open Conuenticles, & may be knowen if it were worth ye while, what is ye result of them: But most men contemning what euer it may be, I begin to be of ye common opinion, that it is not worth your trouble about, to let you know what halfe mad men are doing below: yet there hauinge beene at least eight meetings in seauen dayes, & they beginninge so early to contemn (if not make opposition to) ye Law, I had rather aduenture an error vpon y^e

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 288. 60. *Cal.* 1671, p. 128.

right then ye Left hande. It is very true, that they some times meet & say nothinge, other while seperate very timely, but I obserue at this meetinge there were speakers many, & psons (much esteemed among the seuerall sects, from all partes of ye Country) euen at forty miles distance, that man called Laton Firbanck liues neer thirty miles from Whitby, & hath great dependances in this part of ye Country, I am confident you are of opinion that ye Egg of ye Cockatrice must be broken betimes, if not, you shall be little troubled wth ye like aduertisements from

S^r^ y^r^ frend & seruant,

THO: GOWER.

You will see that ye Information is not well penned, nor ye expressions cleare, but it was as he wrote it him selfe, & you may iudge what opinion they haue of their neighbours, when they come to me almost thirty miles, & also what Constables they haue, for I haue directed a warrant to leauy ye penaltyes to ye Head Constables.

[Enclosure]

[Address] To the Honble Sr Thomas Gower Kn^t^ and Baronett att Stitnam

these present.

Noble S^r^

The last sunday there was a notable meetinge of Quakers in this towne in a howse latelie erected by them for that purpose, about 140 people the bearer heerof Mr Thomas Ellis is able to informe yo^u^, & what ꝑgresse he made in puttinge the late Acte of Parliam^t^ ag^t^ Conventicles in execution, Most knowinge psons looke vpon this late meeteing soe suddenlie after the Acte tooke place, as to haue been meerly donne in Contempt therof. There was an other, on Wedensday last, and they haue threatned one on Sunday next, soe they make their meetings more frequent then heertofore, and increase the nomber of their speakers: The remissnes of those impowred by the Acte to putt it in execution Giues them more incouragement. And their dubious interpritac̃ons putt vpon the playne text is a great obstruction. I haue presumed in this Case of such Concernment to make this addresse to yo^u^ (whoe beeinge one of the makers of this lawe, must therfore be one of the best interpreters) That yo^u^ will be pleased to giue yor sence, and instruction to this pson nowe attendinge yo^u^, how to vnderstand and ꝑceed in the seuerall clauses and ꝓvisoes the acte houlds forth wherin hee shall Craue yor direction, which will be as an orracle to vs heere (where that partie growes soe numerous and insolent) an incouragement to

him, And Add to yor many noble fauours (amonst the rest that latelie to my sonne Willm) this more, ꝑpetually to oblige in all Gratefull acknowledgments

Yo^r most humble & affectionate seruant,

Whitby 20th May 1670. CHA: FFAIRFAX.

[Enclosure II.]

The information of Thomas Ellis of whitby Gen^t taken vpon Oath before Sr Thomas Gower K^nt & Barro^tt: one of his Maties Justices of peace in the north Ried. of ye County of York, the 21th day of may 1670:

Upon Sunday ye ffifteenth day of this ꝑsent maye, I had notice, that there would be a Conventicle or meetting att Whitby in an house bought and erected By ye quakers, as it is reported for that purpose, accordingly there was where were Assembled one hundred persons or aboue, and were to the Best of my Judgement fower houres at y^t meetting I informed the Constable y^t there was to be a meetting that day at such an house, ye Constable went then to ye house to see, but there was none, soe He Called on me to see and told me he had done his duty, but I Answered he knew their time of meeting was not soe soone, as I Told him before he went thither. after he came from Church, I went to his house for to giue him notice, I sent to him by one of his house to tell him I desired to speake with him, he sent back to me Againe, to know my bussiness, I wished them to tell him, it was a Bout y^t bussiness I spoake to him off, as he was goeing to Church he sent me word againe if I had any bussiness with a Constable I might goe to John Mettcalfe (one as they say is sworne deputy & Constable, all this time he was in his chamber (as he confessed to me since) And would not be seene, soe I gaue notice to the people of his house that I was come to informe him of a meeting as aboue said, and he would not be seene. After this I went to ye meetting where I see an hundred persons or aboue of which These whose names Are vnder written I sett downe there at ye meetting house, John Ryder & Jane his wife, William Heslam & Dorothy his wife, Ann ye wife of George Megginson, Willm Lotherington, Ann Weames widd, Elizabeth Meed, ye wife of Edward Meed, George Vaughan and his wife, Elizabeth Lockwood, Alce Lockwood, Robert Wilson, Isaac Scarth, Elline wife of Robt Dobson, Isabell ye wife of Willm Yeoman, Isabell ye wife of Thomas Linskall, Henry Sneaton of Yewcoate, Ellis Greene John Hall and his wife, John Cock [Cox], Oswell Thompson and his wife. Willm norrison And Laton ffurbank, John Hall and John Cock [Cox], who are aboue named were y^t day speakers for I went into ye meeting & heard them

Declare as ye Quakers phrase is. That night I rid towards Justice Trottors, being one of ye nighest Justices to vs & the next morning Informed him of this bussiness above menc̃oned, who imediately granted me a warr^t^ to Levy ye Goods of ye offend^rs^, Directed to The Constable, which I deliuered accordingly, who ye next morning Rid to ye Justice aboue named, as he told me, to consult about the Bussiness, what should be done, ye day ffollowing which was ye ninteenth of this present may, I went to the Constable and told him there was that morning come into ye towne againe, one John Cock speaker, who I had informed against and herd speak and named in ye warrant I gaue him I told him I though[t] it be good if he would arrest his horse, And Lewy vpon him according to his warr^t^, what he could Gett for ye horse. Thought to be worth eight or tenn pounds and twas Judged mony about him, he Answered me he would not, for he [had] order from ye Justice To ye Contrary. That day I ridd to Justice Trottors againe who I mett Rydding a scoursing with his two Grey hounds, who after some Discourse told me he had giuen respite to ye warr^t^ ye reason he Alledged was because he knew not whether ye informac̃on I gaue was sufficient soe he would consult with some other of his brother Justices before ye warr^t^ should be executed.

THOMAS ELLIS.

And ye deponent ffurther Testifyes y^t^ vpon wedness day the Eighteenth of this p̃sent month, there was another meetting Att ye fores^d^ meeting house, These whose names are vnder written were p̃sent, William Lotherington & his wife, Robt Wilson, John Tiplady, John Ryther and his wife, Katherine Stoxley, whereof Will Lotherington, Robt Wilson, John Hall, John Ryder and his wife, were at ye meetting aboue named with Certaine others to ye number of twenty or Aboue.

THO: ELLIS.[1]

[Address] These Present to Joseph Williamson Esqr Secretary to the R^t^ Honble my Lord Arlington.

[Endorsed] Whitby Decemb^r^ 29 R. Jan. 2. 1670. Non-conformists there.

Whitby Dec 29th 70.

S^r^

Dec. 24th w^n^ the markett was at the height, in our populous Towne of Whitby, one Thomas Faron, who liues at Calvagh nigh Coccermouth in Cumberland, was gott upon a joyne stoole, with

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 275. 168(3). *Cal.* 1670, p. 231.

his backe ag^t^ the Crosse, & was preaching unto the people. An honest Shoe-maker left his staul, & brought me word. Forthwith I went & dismounted the fellow, & carryed him away. 'Twas strange to see the thronge of people that were about him, none interrupting him; & the crew that followed me, after I laid hold on him. I cannot learne that euer such a tumult was heard of here before; & very seditious words were giuen out by some, as I am informed. One Quaker laid violent hands upon me & would needes, by force, rescue my prisoner. Though Constable I was constraind to breake the peace, to secure my selfe & my prisoner. The man I tooke is gentiele, hath very good Cloathes, & hath been, as he tels me, a merchant, trauailed Italy, Germany, & seueral other nations, & came lately from London. Abundance of friends, as they call themselues, came to see him that night, & two of the best able desiring his enlargem^t^ till munday morne, upon their ingaging body for body, I let him goe Next day he was at it againe in the streete, I seized him, & carryed him to the Justice 14 myles off, who bound him to the Sessions. Wee shall see how the Bench will resent these audacious wayes of contemning & affronting His Maties lawes in this tumultuous manner. Coming from ye Justice, the man told me he would haue ye passages here printed very shortly, for he had been a printer him selfe in Ireland. He came very well mounted, but his horse is conveighed away. I would gladly haue found him, for it may be, this bold blade may proue one of them that assaulted ye Duke of Ormond. If I thought it would not be troublesome, I should giue you notice of passages here, w^n^ any remarkable. Assure your selfe that ye utmost of w^t^ I can shall be imployed to the disturbance of this factious Crew for the promoting ye quiet of ye nation.

I am, no man more
y^r^ seruant
THOM. ELLIS.[1]

Devonshire House.

JAMES HICKS to Williamson.

[Address] ffor his Ma^tis^ Seruice ffor the honord Joseph Williamson Esqr Secr^ty^ to the R.H. ye Lord Arlington his Ma^ts^ Principall Secr^y^ of State at ye Court
At Douer

Letter Office London. James Hicks.

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 281. 97. *Cal.* 1670, p. 599.

May ye 1670 at

Lond. May ye 29: 70.

S^r

. . . I am informed that the[y] searched for Mr Watson at Devonshire house betwixt 2 & 3 this morning but hee not being to be found Mr Crooks downd his Pulpitt his seats & nailed up ye dores Soe no metting there . . .

In ye fore noon a quaker preaching on a stall nere deuonshire house was seazed on & Carried to ye gard at ye Change.

This after non a quaker preaching in Bushopsgat stre^t and thousands in ye street heareing & being y^t ye trained bande drew up as close as ye multitude would admitt An Officer gott in and pulld him downe but his Crowd was soe grat y^t ye conuayed him a way from ye Officers att which ye mad a shout or two, but noe hurt done.[1]

Edward Byllinge.

G. H. to Lord Arlington.

Right Honble

Since my last to yor Lor^p I have rec^d an account of the ꝑsecution of the late Act against Conventicles both from Somersett, Bristoll and Wilts. By which I finde there hath bene a greate deale of moderation vsed towards them, as some of theire owne partie confesse; ffor I here that vpon the first Sunday All the Cunstables in Bristoll did absent themselves.

The greate trouble that hath beene since this Act was in force, hath beene in this Citty and parts adjacent, And the last Sunday there was some disturbance both in the Citty and liberties; But noe otherwise then reduceing them from the Practice they were found in; And soe carrying some of them before the Magistrate who tooke their Names and places of aboade; But I humbly presume Their assemblies had not beene soe Numerouse, but for a Reporte which was Spread on fryday and Satterday intimating an Order from his Maj^tie to the Lord Keeper to forbid the prosecution of the Act, till his Maj^ties further pleasure.

There hath beene the goods of one Edward Billing a Quaker in Westm^r destrained and putt to Sale but there is none hath bought them, He is the onely ꝑson that I heare of that hath suffred the extremity of ye Act; I haue Commun'd with the cheife of severall of those parties (as Manton, Owen, Goodwin, Harrison, Toomes, &c. Whose judgment and opinion I finde is

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 2. *Cal.* 1670, p. 240.

to proceed to and continue in the prosecuting their Assemblies with all submission to the Penallties of the Act if taken according to Lawe . . .
May 31 : 1670.

Your Lo^ps obleiged Servt
to Comand

G. H.[1]

Westmorland.

Sir Philip Musgrave to Williamson.

[Endorsed] 6 June 1670 R. 10th Sr Phi. Musgrave.

S^r

Your comaunds signified to Me in a letter from my Soñe Chitt to haue an eie vpon the Nonconformists, seconds what my Ld Arlington was pleased to giue Me in Charge in that affaire, and therefore imediately after knowledge giuen Me there off I sent abroad to such Persons as I had formerly imployed, and in these parts it is euident Our discenting bretheren are very angrie at the new act against Conventicles & speak bigg words.

In Westmoreland the Justices of Peace haue had informations that the Quakers haue met numerously vpon euery Sunday since the act was in force & thretaine those that shal disturb them, after the convicting of some of them. We have sent out Warrants to distreine for the penalty. What they do in other parts you may make some iudgement by the pvseing the inclosed [not found] . . . [2]

Captain Meade.

[Endorsed] 11 June 1670. S^r Jo. Robinson. Conuenticles.

[Address] These to his honored friend Joseph Williamson, Esq., at Whitehall.

Sr When I left ye I went to Mile End where I staid the mustering of two Companies. We had a Lieuftenancy yesterday in the Citty and ordered two Companies to be abroad this night to take possession of the meeting Howses and fower

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 14. *Cal.* 1670, p. 243.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 82. *Cal.* 1670, p. 256.

Companies to be out to morrow to releive the others and to follow their businesse with all eagernesse. We comitted one Cap[t] Mead for refusing to giue security for his good behavio[r] and peaceable livinge. I question not but in a short time all things of this nature wilbe at end, for I find that they are every day more & more discourag'd, And most of the preachers in the Hamletts haue sent me word they wilbe silent and giue me noe more trouble; We yet want authority (if it may be giuen) to compell the owners of the meeting howses, to imploye them to some other vses. . . .

yo[r] most affectionate Brother
& serv[t]

Tower 11° J. Robinson.
Juny (70)[1]

[Endorsed] Conventicles. Mead, Hayes, Jekyll.

Rec[d] from S[r] Jo. Robinson.
June y[e] 27 1670.

M[r] Mead was not comitted vpon the occasion that Hayes and Jekell were for it was vpon suspition to be dangerous and disaffected, but being penitent and declaring that he would neither trouble king nor Councell nor any Co[rts] at Westm[r] he humbly desired that he might haue lib[ty] to attend the Lieuftenancy of London vpon Saturday last, which accordingly was granted and when he was there with his Brother he was very submissive and promised that he would neither Act or stirr in any thing that was ag[t] the King's lawes or Governm[t] and that he had noe correspondence nor would haue any with hayes or Jekell, where vpon, and his brothers vndertakeing as much, he was discharg'd.

I did not stirr out of the
Tower all day vpon Sunday
& soe could not be there but
had this acc[t] giuen me by
S[r] Andrew King.

I heare that Hayes and Jekell are very high in their threats and it would be very well for them to be continued where they are.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 114. *Cal.* 1670, p. 268.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 205. *Cal.* 1670, p. 300.

Chester.

SIR GEOFFREY SHAKERLEY to Williamson.

[Address] These ffor Joseph Williamson Esqr secretary to the right Honour^ble^ the Ld Arlington at Whitehall.

[Endorsed] Chester 13 June 1670. R. 25 Sr Jeffr. Shakely. Quakers obstinacy to meet &c.

Chester Castle June 13th 70.

S^r^

There are a company of ffellowes called Quakers in this Towne so obstinately resolued (in despite of the late Act) to meet that in the very same howse, most comonly the very same company, haue twice euery Sunday since the Act was in force, met together, notw^th^standing that by the Industry & vigilance of some of my souldiers they haue been so often discouer'd & informed ag^st^ & so taken & brought before the Maior & Magistrates of the City; who indeed haue granted out theire Warrants for the leuying of the ffines imposed by the Act; & think they haue sufficiently performed theire Duties in doing so, though (whither by theire or the Constables conniuance, or otherwise I know not) theire Goods are so conveighd away, that no considerable ffines can be leuyed of them, so that the Intention of the Act is wholly frustrated thereby & they resolued to perseuere in theire contempt of his Maties Authority, except some course be otherwise taken wth them in order wherevnto I (being consulted wth yesterday by the Maior & Justices of the peace for the City) aduised that (since they had euaded the Penalty of the Act by conueying away theire Goods) they should take another course to hinder theire seditious Meetings by tendring the Oath of Allegeance to some of the principall of them & particularly to him in whose howse they conven'd, & upon theire refusall (wch I foresaw) to comit them to Prison according to Law, (wch I conceiued the best way to dissipate them) this they seemed to approue of, & therevpon did tender the Oath to them, wch they did refuse, & so were resolued when I left them, to comit them, but vpon consultation afterwards among themselues, discharged them, & sent them to their howses wth a charge not to meet any more, wch they were so farre from obliging themselues to, that they declared theire Intention to the contrary all wch proceedings manifestly tending to the disturbance of the Peace, I thought it my duty to informe you of, as also that some of the Persons wch doe thus meet haue been sequestrators & Souldiers vnder the late rebellious & vsurping Powers, & to intreat that you will please well to informe you selfe & speedily to intimate vnto me the best & most

approued course to be taken for the procuring that reuerence & obedience to the Law, wch is the onely way to estaplish Peace, & thereby, that happinesse to his Matie & his subiects wch is aymed at & pray'd for by

S^r^

Yo^r^ faithfull ffriend & seruant

GEOFFREY SHAKERLEY.[1]

Meeting Places in Southwark.

[Endorsed] Meeting places in Southwark. Rec^d^ from L. Hawley, 13 June 1670.

Nathaniell Vincent preacher att the Meeteing in ffarthing Alley in Southwarke.[2]

Mr Jenaway preacher att the great Barne in Bermondsey neare the Jamaica house.[3]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 128. *Cal.* 1670, p. 273.

[2] Nathaniel Vincent, M.A. (1639?-22 June, 1697), a Cornishman, third son of John Vincent, a Puritan divine, was educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, and designated by Cromwell one of the first fellows of the projected Durham University (1657). Ejected from the rectory of Langley Marish, Bucks, he came to London after the Great Fire of 1666, and preached in the ruins. The Episcopal Returns, 1669, report "one Mr Vincent who Chatechiseth the people and baptizeth Children some privately some publickly in his Conventicle." His congregation met "in farthing Alley in a house built on purpose"; they numbered "5 or 600," including "some people of good fashion, the rest servants & streete walkers"; denomination not stated. Licence was issued, 2 Apr. 1672, "to Mr Nathaniel Vincent to be a Teacher of the Presbyterian way in Farthing Alley in the Parish of St. Olaves in Southwarke"; concurrently, the "House or Roome" was licensed. (*vid.* G. Lyon Turner, *Orig. Records*). Vincent persisted in preaching after Indulgence was withdrawn, though often imprisoned and fined. A.G.

[3] James Janeway, B.A. (1636-16 Mar. 1674/5), fourth son of William Janeway, curate of Lilley, Herts, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He acted for a time as tutor at Windsor, but had no ecclesiastical post. In 1662 he was "silenced" by the Uniformity Act, but came to London during the Great Plague, 1665, and preached. After three applications for a licence for "Mr James Janeway—presbiterian—a Roome adjoining to his dwelling house in Salisbury Street in St. Magdalen Bermondsey parish," licence was issued, 11 Apr. 1672 (*vid.* G. Lyon Turner, *Orig. Records*). After withdrawal of Indulgence, the Meeting-house was wrecked by troopers, but rebuilt on a larger scale. Janeway was consumptive, his portrait shows an emaciated visage. Nathaniel Vincent preached a funeral sermon for him. Janeway's *Token for Children*, 1671 (still kept in print) is a strange collection of stories of early piety, which vividly, not always agreeably, impressed the imagination of the writer of this note, when a child. A.G.

The Quakers meeteing house is next to or adjoyneing vpon the Martiall Yard att Horseydowne in Southwarke.

Mr Whitaker[1] preacher att the Long Walke neare Bermondsey Church.[2]

No Preaching last Sunday.

Sir John Robinson of the Tower to Williamson.

S[r] . . . There was noe Quaker nor any sect else had any preaching in their publique places in the Citty this day. My Lord Mayo[r] is very joiant to see things goe so well. . . .

J. Robinson.

Tower, 19° Junii 70.[3]

A Treasonable Prophecy.

[Endorsed] Quakers. R. Jun 27 fro [*torn*] Hildyard. Gilb Layty (in y[e] Strand at y[e] peacocke a Taylo[r] near to Drury Lane) a great Ag[t] of y[e] Quakers.

Surrey Ss. The informacon of Thomas Neale of Sheere in the County of Surrey Millwright taken the 24th day of June 1670 before me Henry Hildegerd Esq[r] one of his Ma[ties] Justices of the Peace Assigned for the County of Surrey who saith

That on Tuesday the One & Twentieth day of June 1670 this informant goeing to the house of Robert Streete of the said parish of Sheere yeoman, to execute a Justice of Peace his warrant, requireing him to convoy Richard Chandler Journeyman vnto the aforesaid Robert Streete to his Ma[ties] Goale for the County of Surrey, with which warrant this Informant acquainting the said Robert Streete, the said Robert Streete said

[1] William Whitaker, M.A. (1629-1672), son of Jeremiah Whitaker, rector of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, and Moderator (1647) of the Westminster assembly of divines, was born at Oakham, Rutland, and educated at Emanuel Coll., Cambridge, and became fellow of Queen's Coll. (1644), and incumbent of Hornchurch, Essex (1652). In 1654 he succeeded his father as rector of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, whence he was ejected in 1662. Samuel Annesley, D.D. (in a funeral sermon for Whitaker), refers to his "small meeting-house in Long Walk, Bermondsey." The licences granted 2 Apr. 1672, describe him as "a Teacher of the Presbyterian way," and the meeting-place as "A certain Howse or Roome in the Courtyard in Bermondsey." He died before Indulgence was withdrawn, perhaps before he had enjoyed it, for he was unable to make personal application for licence "by reason of his present ilnes & indisposition of bodie" (*vid.* G. Lyon Turner, *Orig. Records*). A.G.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 130. *Cal.* 1670, p. 273.

[3] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 154. *Cal.* 1670, p. 283.

to this Informant, what is the reason that thou dost this thing, this same Law will not hold long I tell thee thou canst not Justifie this, there will shortly come a change which will light heavy uppon some; And thou hast done that that thou canst not stand long.

The informacon of John Blasdon of Sheere in the County of Surrey Joyner taken on the 24th day of June 1670, before me Henry Hildeyerd Esq., one of his Maties Justices of the peace assigned for the aforesaid County, who saith

That on Tuesday the one & Twentieth day of June 1670, this Informant coming vnto the house of Robert Streete of the parish of Sheere yeoman to aske him if had made the sett of Wheeles which he had bespoke about a ffortnight before, he the said Robert Streete, made answer that he could not doe them, for Thomas Duncumb had taken away his man, and said he would take away his tooles and himselfe also, and then he could not worke, and this Informant offering to take away the materialls which he formerly brought him to make the wheeles of, he the said Richard Streete said Nay let them stay a ffortnight or Three weekes for I am sure the time will change, and it will not hold long, and in that time I shall tell thee whether I shall make them yea or no.[1]

Falmouth.

[Address] To Mr James Hickes, Senior of the letter office these in London.

[Endorsed] Falmouth, June 27. 70. R. July 1.

Mr Hickes

Sr I haue had notheing to writte you this 2 or 3 post which hath Caused my sillence; nether haue I any thing att presentt butt to Acquaintt you thatt I blesse god I am in good health: It is Reported here thatt the Earle of Bath or Ld Leftt is Come att plymo & intendes to Come here to Rayse the Countie Troopes for feare any disturbance should bee vpon this last Acte a gainst Conuenticles. The Quakers Continue Meeting al tho the[y] Loose there goods: nott else I rest

Yor Lo. ffreind
THO. HOLDEN.

ffalmouth
ye 27th June 1676.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 201. *Cal.* 1670, p. 299.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 276. 203. *Cal.* 1670, p. 300.

Anglican Service in a Friends' Meeting House.

[Endorsed] Quakers. 1670. 3. July. Insolences committed vpon Mr Alsopp.

The Informacon of George Alsopp Clerk Rector of Chipping Onger in the County of Essex taken this third day of July 1670 before the right hono^ble^ Sr Saml Starling Kn^t^ Lord Maior of the City of London.

This Informant saith That hee being appointed by the right reverend ffather in God Humphry Lord Bishopp of London to read Divine service & preach this present Lords day in the great meeting house in Gracechurchstreet called the Quakers meeting house, both forenoon and afternoon of the same day,[1] this Informant repaired vnto the place accordingly about nine of the Clock this Morning to performe that service but was wholey hindred from soe doeing by a certaine great Comp^y^ of persons called Quakers whoe incompassed this Informant getting between him this Informant and the Guard of Souldiers, many of the said psons doeing violence to this Informants person by pulling him by the Neck and otherwise and abuseing him with revileing Language calling him Popish Priest and Jesuit, Crying out downe with him vnto the ground, pull off his Long robe it is the Garment of the Beast; Therevpon hee this Inform^t^ having received an hurt on his knee and a bruise vpon his Breast, and apβhending himselfe to bee in danger of further mischeife, with great difficulty made his Escape.

GEORGE ALSOP.

Capt̃ et Jurat̃ die et Anno
pred̃ coram me
Saml: Starling Major.[2]

Meetings on Rocks and Sands.

[Endorsed] Falmouth. July 6. 70.

Mr Williamson

S^r^ . . The Justices doe still Continue prossecuting the Acte a gainst nonconformse soe thatt now the Presbeteran begins to for beare Meetting a bove the number. The Quakers are stell

[1] This attempt of the civic authorities to introduce Anglican service into Friends' Meeting House in Gracechurch Street, was more successful on other occasions. See *London Friends' Meetings* by Beck and Ball, p. 153.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 277. 14. *Cal.* 1670, p. 314.

obstinatt. Itt is Reported thatt a boute looe they meett in the Rockes & vpon the sands to take off the fine thatt otherwise would lye vpon the howse & ffeild &c. . . .

yor Lo. ffreind

[Fa]lm^o^ THO. HOLDEN.

ye 6th July 1670.[1]

A Woman Trapped and Sold.

Deale July 14. 1670.

Mr Secretary

. . This day was brought on shore frō a Barbadoes ship Mary Peerson of Overbalonton in Darbishier spinster Trappanned by a zealous Quaker one Jno Kent of Horsedown London & sold to Jane Hardon a Quaker. Not elce but that I am

Yo^r^ obed^t^ serv^t^

RI. WATTS.[2]

Meetings in Spitalfields and Southwark.

[Endorsed] 24. July. 1670. Dep^ty^ Lieuten^t^ of ye Tower. Meetings.

S^r^

I begg pardon for not coming to Whitehall my selfe at this time to giue an Accompt That all meeting places in London were secured by the peace offic^rs^ and souldiery, soe that there was noe teaching or disturbance, In the Tower Hamletts there was noe Meetings neither, excepting one in Spittlefeilds which was a Quakers, who were all Conuicted both hearers & preacher, And in Southworke the Justices and ffoote, and horse went abroad, and dispers'd a Quakers and an Anabaptist meetinge and Conuicted many and sent the preachers and aboute halfe ascore more to Gaole for Refusing to take the oathes of Allegiance. I vnderstand alsoe there was agreate meeting in Little Mooreffeilds but dissipated by the Lieufgaurd, and some ffoote. This I thought aduty to doe incumbent vpon

S^r^

Yo^r^ very humble serv^t^

FFRA. RAINSFORD.

Tower

24° July 70.[3]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 277. 29. *Cal.* 1670, p. 321.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 277. 62. *Cal.* 1670, p. 333.

[3] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 277. 93. *Cal.* 1670, p. 343.

Capture of a Register of Yorkshire Friends.

LORD FRESCHEVILLE to Williamson.

Stauely
the 2d of Aug. (1670).

Sr

About the 23 of July I went from Yorke to a place in Darbyshire where there is a kinde of a Bathe, for since a late fit of the Gout I haue much weaknesse where I had Payne; but I shall neuer be out of distance to doe my duty as long as I can moue. In the time of the Assizes at Yorke I had information that there was a kinde of Register kept in the hands of a Quaker who lyes in Yorke Castle vppon the account of paying no Tythes, so I tooke Captaine Jeffryes wth me to the high Sheriffe desiring him that search might be made in that place wch is the Jaole of the County as soone as the Assizes were ended. It was done accordingly and I haue receiued an account from Cap: Jeffryes wch is heere inclosed, that the booke is found, and I thinke the discouery of it will be iudged no inconsiderable seruice; for since there is an order and Reguralitye in their proceeding; those people I conceiue are more dangerous then was generally vnderstood. . .

Yr most humble seruant

J. FRESCHEVILLE.

My Lord

I haue gott the Register Booke of ye Quakers into my hands wch I shall keepe till I receiue yr LdsppS Comands about. It is a thick booke in follio and kept in as orderly regular a method as euer I saw booke kept in my Life. There are the names of about 500 of the heades and cheif leaders of them throughout all Yorkshyre, and all ye Townes and parishes of that County deuided into Monthly and quarterly meetings. With a Table for ye ready findinge out of ye names of either, With the names of all (the other side of ye booke) that haue bin imprisoned in York Castle and by whom, and theire Mittimuses from ye yeare 1652 to this present time.[1]

Yesterday ye Quakers mett againe in ye street, ye Constables being ordred to keepe them out of the house, I sent Capt. Blakeston to Alderman Lamplough who went to them and gaue them a check for meeting, and perswaded them to disperse, but after that he was not to be found at home. When I found them

[1] There is an allusion to this capture in the Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting Minute Books, under date 1 mo. [March] 1679/80, where we read that the Q.M. asks Monthly Meetings for "the names of all Friends that have died in prison or prisoners for the Truth sake since your first gathering, for some records here have been taken away, that we cannot give a perfect account without such a review." Note by William C. Braithwaite.

continue there I sent some to take their names and would haue had them disperse wch they refused very angrily questioninge the Authority of the souldiers. Then I sent a guard to disperse them and those that refused their names I caused them to be carried before Ald^m^ Tyreman and Ald^m^ Richardson. The officer tells me that amongst the rest of theire insolent behauiour that Cornet Merry [inserted in another hand above this name "an old Rebell"] was very high if y^r^ L^dspp^ please to send me y^r^ order I should soon secure him if I finde him so insolent againe. I am

My Ld.
Y^r^ L^dspps^ most humble and obedient
York Aug 1st 70.[1] seruant HERB: JEFFREYS.

[Address] ffor my much honored freind Mr Joseph Williamson at Whitehall.

[Endorsed] 21 Nou. 1670. R. 30. L. Frecheuille.

S^r^

According to my Lord Arlingtons Comand I haue by this trusty person Mr Hayes sent vp the Quakers Register wch I beseech you be pleased to giue his Lo^p^ an account of at ye best conuenienye. It is a very methodicall Record of their sufferings (as they terme them) and likewise of their monthly and quarterly meetings in order to all their affaires. There dyed lately one of their sect who had beene a Captaine of horse in Lillborns Regm^t^, his name was Wattkinson who I heare was an excellent good officer of horse, and dyed riche. I am credibly informed that he left 600£ to the freinds,[2] and that they haue a Banke of mony. If I might be allowed to reward persons who are able to giue Intelligence of these and other dangerous people, it would not amount to any thinge considerable and yet doe his Maiestye good seruice . . . I p̄sent my most humble seruice to my Ld Arlington and am S^r^ y^r^ humble seruant

J. FRESCHEUILLE.[3]

Wiltshire.

[Endorsed] 20 Aug. 1670. Re. 21 Augt 1670. Sharrington Talbott. Nonconformists in Wilts.

Laycock the 20. of August. 70.

Sir, my brother Sir Gilbert Talbot being gone into the West, and my Sonn into the North, And the gentlemen of my Neyber-

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 277. 174. *Cal.* 1670, p. 361.
[2] The amount left by George Watkinson was £200. See pp. 330 ff.
[3] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 280. 124. *Cal.* 1670, p. 542.

hood repayring to mee vpon all vnlawfull meetings that are neere vs (although I am neither Deputie Lieutenant, nor Justice) yett they acquaint mee with them, knowing that I soe much honor the King, and love the peace of my Countrie, That I will doe my best to serv them both, by making vse of my frends for preventing of mischief; I doe therefore applie my self to you desiring you to present my humble service to my Lord Arlington, And to acquaint him That yeasterday Mr John Eyres of Lytle Chadel, Mr Henrie Long a Captayn of Foote in Wiltsheer, and one Mr Cornelius (all verie active in suppressing vnlawfull meetings) came to my hows and towld mee That [at] Chippenham they meet frequently, notwithstanding that Mr James Mantegue and Mr Georg Johnson, two Justices of the Peace, haue once punished some Quakers and made them pay, And they despise the Authoritie, saying they will meet . . . And wee all desier That a Troop of the Earle of Oxfords Regiment may be sent to quarter in Wiltsheer for curbing these insolent people, otherwise they will soe increas as that they will not be brought to obedience; soe with my love and respect presented to you I rest

Your verie affeč Frend
to serv you
SHAR: TALBOT.[1]

Sir John Robinson's Threat.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON to Williamson.

. . . The inclosed is a copy of a L^re^ I sent my Lord Arlington vpon Saturday last . . . .

Yo^r^ most affectionate Brother & humble serv^t^
J. ROBINSON.

[Copy]

My Lord

Since yor leaueing this place little hath happned worth yor notice. His ma^ts^ advertizem^t^ to my Ld Mayo^r^ & Co^rt^ of Ald^r^men at the Councell hath made them the more Circumspect in doeing their duty then before. In the Hamletts I haue not a publique meeting vnlesse the Quakers and after this day if I ridd not my Quarters of them Ile pull downe their howse . . .

28° Aug. 70.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 278. 22. *Cal.* 1670, p. 384.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 278. 113^I^. *Cal.* 1670, p. 409.

West Riding of Yorkshire.

[Address] ffor the Right Honorable my Lord Arlington Principall Secretary of State at Whitehall ffor his Maiestyes seruice, &c.

[Endorsed] Aug. 30. 70. My L^d^ frecheville has sent out a pty of horse to disperse a Numerous Conventicle at Shadwell Chappell desires hee may receiue ye forfeitures upon ye act upon acc^t^ for depaying Military charges.

desires to know His Maj^ies^ pleasure whither hee shall stay at Y. or come up to Parliam^t^.

Aug : 30th 70.

My Lord

There hath beene a Numerous continued Conuenticle many Sundays at a place calld Shadwell Chappell neere Leeds in the West Ridinge of Yorkshire for the Warr^ts^ brought by Constables and other inferiour Officers were so slighted, and they terrifyed who came to execute them, that the Justices of Peace required the assistance of a Party of horse from Yorke; and on Sunday last the 28th of Aug: there was a party of 20 horse sent thither by my direction to Captaine Jeffryes whose letter to me and likewise the Corporalls who comanded the Party I haue heere psented to y^r^ Lo^p^ . . .

J. Frescheuille.

[Enclosing.]

[Address] Right Honourable the Lord Frecheuile Gouerno^r^ of York Leaue this wth the postms^tr^ of of Bawterey to be sent to Stauley wth care and Speed

ffor his Maiestyes Saruice.

My Lord

Accordinge to Mr Hamond and Mr Coppleyes request to Capt Jeffereys: he comanded me wth a party of 20 horse to wayt vpon them to Shadwell or els where: and cominge to Shadwell wee tooke the teacher[1] and 300th and more in the Lytle Chepall ther the teacher refuisinge to giue his name was sent presinor to yorke Castle the congrygatione giueinge there names is to be proceeded against accordinge to the act they ware Generally all of leeds parish: after all there names taken marchinge my party ouer

[1] The Episcopal Returns, 1669, report "Mr. Nesse" as preacher "Att the Chappell of Shadwell," a village in the parish of Thorner, West Riding. No licence was issued for preaching there. Christopher Nesse (26 Dec. 1621-26 Dec. 1705) was a very notable Congregational. A.G.

Brommay moore I meet Mr Skiñer who was goinge for wauton he tould me there was 40 quakers mett wthin halfe a mile of Tadcaster vpon the highway or horses beinge very weary yett consideringe the latness of the day beinge then 5 of the clock and 2 mils and a halfe to them made me to march soe fast as or horses would carry vs and had the luck to meet wth 29 of them, 3 of them beinge speekers one sidle a bould fellow one of Oliuers ould Capts being of them: haueinge brought them to Tadcaster I marched to Yorke where I thinke wee may expect more of this Imployment: my Lord this my Duety Obligeth me to giue yu ffrom

My Lord
yor Lordsppes most obedientt and
humble Saruant
R. Hodshon.

the prisbeterians
beinge stobourne Surley but
stronge yonge fellowes

Yorke August the 29th 1670.[1]

Friends Break Open their Meeting House in Bristol.

[Address] Att ye Letter Office wth Mr James Hickes senr: Leaue this For the right worpll (my most hontrd freind) Joseph Wylliamson Esqr att Whitehall

[Endorsed] 12 Sept. 1670. R. 14. Mr Baskeruille. Quakers att Bristoll. Cottagrs in Kingswood.

Bristoll 12th Septr 1670.

Hontrd Sr.

The occurrences of this last weeke yesterday & this day, comand mee to give you this subsequent account. Sr the last Weeke the fines & penaltyes on the severall nonconformists were levyed by distresse (on theyre Convictions) that caused a greate murmuringe & fewe or none will buy the distresses: Yesterday the Quakers (who of late met in the street in silence neare theire meetinge place) tooke the boldnesse fower tymes to breake open the doore of theyre meetinge house (which was formerly by Order of his Matie & Counsell seized for the use of the Kinge) (there beinge noe knowne proprietor) On this the Mayor & Aldermen have comitted sixteene of them to the comon prison of Newgate where they are like to lye; Not wth standinge all the endeavours of the Magistracy they cannot suppresse them by reason of theyre many trickes & evasions & meetinge out of the

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 278. 76 (2). *Cal.* 1670, p. 401.

Libertyes of the Citty. (Here's wantinge a Troope of his Maties horse).

But this Day nere to us in the Forrest of Kingswood in Glouc^r^ sheire here's fell out a worse busines (vizt) the Forresters beinge very many of them indicted for Cottagers (on the Statute at Glouc^r^ sessions) The processe comeinge forth wth the sherriffs officers to take them up to answer they have risen in a Tumultuous manner (as I heare wth Drum & Trumpet) to the number of ab^t^ 3 or 400, abuseinge some of the Forrest officers & beateinge them. I heare the Trayned bands are to bee raysed this night to suppresse them. I hope there's noe greate danger in the whole, but these ill concatenations succeedinge one another aswell trouble mee by theyre aspect, as comit this Lines to Your consideraçon, beinge the Zealous oblations

Most Hon^rd^ S^r^ your most humble servant

JA. BASKERVILLE.[1]

[Endorsed] Sept. 14. 1670. ord^r^ ag^t^ ye Quakers at Bristoll, ye Cottag^rs^ of Kingswood.

At the Court at Whitehall
the 14th of September 1670.

By the King's most Excellent Matie & ye Right Hono^ble^ ye Lords of his Maties most Hono^ble^ Privy Councill.

His Matie being Informed by a Letter from Bristoll of the 12th instant, That the Quakers in that City, vpon Sonday last, tooke the boldness 4 times to break open the Doore of their Meeting-House (which was formerly by Order of his Matie & Councill seized for the vse of the King, there being no knowne Proprieto^r^) wherevpon the Maior & Aldermen have Comitted sixteen of them to Newgate; And that notwithstanding all the endeavo^rs^ of the Magistracy they cannot suppresse them by reason of their many Tricks & Evasions, & meeting out of the Libertyes of the City . . . It was therevpon Ordered by his Matie in Councill That one of his Maties principall Secretaryes of State do write to Sr Robert Atkins Kn^t^ of the Bathe, & Recorder of the said City speedily to Informe himselfe of the said Matters & Tumultuous proceedings & to Report the true state thereof to this Board, that so such further Order may be given therein as shall be fitt & necessary for the p̄servation of the publique peace.

EDW. WALKER.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 278. 158. *Cal.* 1670, p. 433.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 278: 163. *Cal.* 1670, p. 435.

The Jury in the Penn-Meade Trial.

H. Muddiman to Mr Warner, Winchester. Newsletter.

Whitehall Novembr the 3d 1670.

. . . Mr Bushell & other of the Jury who submitted not to the Paymt of the ffines then laide on them for not finding Pen & Mead guilty moved the Cort of Common Pleas for an Habeas Corpus vpon which the Court referred them to the search of Precedents in the like Case, which when they produced on the 29th of the last the Court finding them not to reach their Case as being not in Criminall matters referred them to a farthe[r] search.[1]

H. Muddiman to Mr Warner, Winchester. Newsletter.

Whitehall November the 17th, 1670.

. . . On the 15th Mr Bushell & the other Jury men who continued Prisoners for not paying their ffines were brought to the Comon Bench Bar where they were ordered to the ffleet ye prison ꝑper to yt Cort, since their Case has bin Agreed by Councill on both sides but the Court has not given their opinion . . .[2]

Sir John Robinson to Williamson.

[Address] These To his honord ffreind Joseph Williamson, Esqr pr̃sent.

[Endorsed] 18 July 1671. Sr Jo. Robinson.

Sr

My lord Arlington was at the Tower and din'd with me on Saturday, gaue me the Warrants for the releasmt of old Blood & Perrott, and for the confinemt of young Blood, which is accordingly done. Sr Samuell Starling hath conquer'd all his last yeares enemies, that malitiously brought Suites in Lawe agt him for doeing his duty in his Mayoralty: vizt Hayes and Jekell dare noe further meddle with him. The Phenatique Jury men that were fin'd for not finding Guilty the Quakers &c at the Old Bayly, they lay in Prison for their ffines, brought their Habeas Corpũ in the Cõmon Pleas, Baile was taken for them many Months agoe, This businesse hath beene severall times argued before the Judges & this Terme eight of them gaue their opinions agt the other fower, that the Jurymen should be remanded to Newgate, for that the Cause was Criminall and not cognizable in that Cort but lay before the Judges of the Kings Bench: This

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 280. 74. *Cal.* 1670, p. 513.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 280. 113. *Cal.* 1670, p. 533.

was a businesse of greate consequence in his Ma^ts^ Governm. There was a verdict pass'd ag^t^ him at Guildhall before Judg Vaughan concerning a Popular elecc̄on of the Bridgmaster, he hath gott Arrest of Judgm^t^ and silenc'd his Enemy Turner, soe that he dares not further contend with him; Worthy Mr Middleton the Tooth Drawer, who was the last yeare taken at a Conventicle, fined tenn pounds and distreyn'd, he appealed, brought two Acc̄ons, one a Trespasse and th'other for his mony, he was non suited in both and payes Sr Sam: treble Cost. He now magnifies my Ld̄ Cheife Justice Vaughan for his kindnesse to him.

Sessions begunn yesterday at Hickses Hall. This day in the morning I caus'd to be brought to the Bench the twenty seaven Sabatarians or ffifth Monarchy men wch I comitted to Newgate. The oath of Allegiance was there offered and read to them, they all refused to take it . . .

Yo^r^ most affecc̄onate Brother and humble serv^t^

J. ROBINSON.

Tower 18th of July (71) 10 at night.[1]

George Keith and the Viscountess Conway.

[Address] ffor the right honr^ble^ The Lady viscountesse Conway.

Madam

We return our humble thanks to your L^yps^ for giuing M^s^ Pordage leaue to visit vs heere and for y^r^ L^yps^ goodnesse in permitting her to stay so long at Ragley after her discharge we are al sorry she is not suitable to your L^yps^ buisinesse and so we find she is In That she is not so happy as to giue content. . . . I hope y^r^ L^yps^ found some satisfaction in discourse with George Keyth, I doe not question but I should in his company, had it been my lot to haue been then at Ragley. Hoping he is not so rigid now against al the protestant ministers as he was when he wrote that discourse of Immediate Reuelation. Paul deseruedly commended the Ephesians for their faith in the Lord Jesus, and their loue to all the saints, for al that are really Holy partake of the diuine Image, and so may Chalenge an interest in the hearts of al That loue our Lord Jesus in sincerity, who euer maintaine This Catholick charity haue a real aduantage of al others, that confine Brotherly loue to their owne sect, which mistake

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 291. 207. *Cal.* 1671, p. 385.

is the great foundation of persecution, whether it exerts itselfe in bitter censures or uniust and cruel actions. whereas the summe of al true Religion consists in unselfish loue which is a pure emanation from the Eternal Diety sending those in whom it dwells and is active to be like him who is pleasd to style himselfe The father of mercies and the God of al comforts . . .

y^r L^yps most obliged seruant

TH. BROMLEY.[1]

Vpton Nouember 10th.[2]

William Penn to the Navy Commissioners.

[Address] This for the Ld Brouncker, Sr John Mennes, Coll: Middleton, Sr Jer. Smyth, Sa^ll: Pepys Esqr, principall Officers & Comissionrs of the Navy

[Endorsed] [Oc]tob^r 2. [16]70. Mr Wm Penn about ye draught of ye River Medway.

London 10^ber ye 2^d 1670.

I just now receau'd a Letter from you intimateing a Draught of the River Medway (belonging to the Navy Office) to haue reman'd in my deceased ffathers hands, with your desires it might be return'd, to answer that frequent use the Kings Service obliges you to make of it. But as I would shew my selfe extreamlie forward to answer the Commands of the Board, espetially when attended with soe plausible a reason as any the least publique benefit; and also most cheerefully evidence my great desires to be Just, by restoreing what euer I haue noe reall right to: Soe I hope you will interpret it my duty (and but reason done my ffathers memory) to examine his Interest in it (in case I haue it amongst the many other of his Draughts) since I haue yet superstition enough (as some are pleas'd to call it) to vallue euery the smallest Relique that may be deem'd a badge of his Trade, wch rendred him what he was, and Us, his Relations, what we are. Not that I would be thought to question your Verity at all, when you are pleasd to tell me it belong'd to that Office, and was in his hands; But the integrity of such Clarks, whose neglect or carelessnes in loseing or mislaying it, may put them upon such an answer as beleiuing it, passing with your present demands. I shall thus farre express my willingness & dilligence to answer your expectations as to examine his Catalogue of

[1] Thomas Bromley, of Upton-on-Severn, author of *The Way to the Sabbath of Rest*, 1710, often reprinted.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 280. 88. *Cal.* 1670, p. 522.

Draughts, where if I find this, and not his, I shall dispatch it to you: and if once his, I shall not how ever stick to supplie your present exegency, confideing in your Generositie to returne it in some competent time to

Your very
Affec[t] ffriend
WM. PENN.[1]

[Address] For the Prin[ll] Officers & Commissioners off y[e] Nauy at y[e] Nauy Office in Seething Lane.

[Endorsed] 31 Xbr 70. M[r] W[m] Penn cannot find y[e] draught of Medway, w[ch] we say was lent his father, propounds our sending a Clerk to joyne wth him in looking for it amongst his fathers draughts.

London 31th 10[br] 1670.

Since my comeing to town (which was very lately) I receiu'd a second letter from you about the Mid-way Draught; but as I am most fully satisfy'd In the reason of sending for It, so if I may be equally credited I haue dilligently searchd his Closett & taken an account off his draughts, but find not y[t] off y[e] Mid-way amongst them; Howeuer, I shall willingly make a revew, & If you doubt my Skill, pray be pleas'd to Command any off y[r] Clarks, to whom Its Known, to be with me; & If any such thing be there, I shall as cheerfully restore it, as you were pleasd obleigingly to lend It to y[r] old ffriend, & the deceased ffather off

Your very reall ffriend to serue you
WM. PENN.[2]

Walter Clement, of Gloucestershire.

[Endorsed] M[r] Clement.

To the kings most excellent Ma[tie]

The humble petition of Walter Clement of Alveston in the County of Glouc[r]

Sheweth

That yo[r] petic̃oner haueing heretofore taken the oathes of alegiance & supremacy hath euer since behaued himselfe quietly & obediently vnder yo[r] Ma[ties] gouerem[t] yet of late w[th]out any cause or occasion given, but meerely out of some private & pticuler

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 286. 179. *Cal.* 1670, p. 562.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 286. 228. *Cal.* 1670, p. 601.

annimosity preiudice the oath of allegiance hath beene againe tendered to yor petic̃on[^1] and he comitted to prison as for refuseing to take the same.

Yo^r petitic̃oner humbly praise that yor Mat^ie wilbe pleased to referr it to the Lord Leiftennte of the said County or to any two deputy leiftennts of the same County (such as he shall appoint) to order & determin whether yor petic̃oner shalbe againe compelled to take the said oath or be continued in prison or discharged & sett at liberty.

And yor petic̃oner shall ever pray &c^t

[Address] To the worp^ll Joseph Williamson esquire at his office in Whitehall These humbly p̃sent.

[Endorsed] 19 Apr. 1671 Dr Vine^r. Clement of Glocestershire

Mr Williamson & my
most honord friend S^r

I lately spake with Sr Bainam Throckmorton whoe told me he had beene with you concerning one Clement com̃itted by him and Mr Bathurst to ye Gaole of Gloc. in his discourse I perceived a mistake of his Concerning my selfe which was that I had a l̃re to my Ld Arlington fro^m o^r B^p touching that matter. I was yesterday at ye office to waite uppon you but heard you were not to be spoke with wherefore I make bold to send you this with ye enclosed wch ye B^p of Gloc. writ with his owne hand that I might shew you at Convenient time y^t you might if you thought fit acquaint my Lo. Arlington with it that his Honour might have a true acc^t of ye p̃son Concernd if he thought fit to take any further noetice of him.

This paper was that wch Sr Bainam mistooke for a l̃re w^h ye B^p did not desire should be communicated by any precise time but when soever occasion should make me soe happie as to waite upon you. S^r I beseech you pardon this trouble to

S^r
your most obliged
& humble servant
THO VYNER.

Winchesterstreet
April 19. 71.

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 288. 28. *Cal.* 1671, p. 120, under date "1671 [March ?]"

[Enclosure]

[Endorsed] Informacõn Clement of Glocstershire. B^p^ of Glocest^rs^ Certificate Rec^d^ from Dr Vine^r^ Apr. 1671.

Walter Clemens hath bene a man y^t^ hath giuen Councell & incouragment to the Anabaptists & Quakers in this County of Gloucester & others neere adjoining. By his Councell some legally prosequuted haue escaped the law after just imprisonment.

There is little done in Gloucester shire but he is a cheife agent in it: & studies how to euade the Laws.

To curbe him in his carriere, he was seizd on by chance in Gloucester, & because it was not easy otherwise to reach him, he was offerd the oath of Allegiance, wch because he refused to take, he was cõmitted to prison as the statute cõmands by two Justices of peace, viz Sr Bainha^m^ Throckmorton & Mr Bathurst.

Vnder p̂tence of a Habeas corpus, he got to London but neuer appeared at the Kings Bench.

I suppose tis the sole P^r^sident y^t^ euer any man was taken out of the hand of justice, this way.[1]

[Endorsed] Clement.

Walter Clement beinge an Attorney at law was reteyned by Sr John Newton & others ag^t^ Sr Bainham Throckmorton to defend seuerall businesses by him p̂secuted ag^t^ them.

That Clement being at Glouc^r^ at the Quarter Sessions vpon occasions of his practice, vnderstanding that Sr Bainam had taken a displeasure ag^t^ him and had an intencõn to endeauo^r^ his comittem^t^ to prison (though he knew not any cause wherevpon he might doe it) desired a Gentleman of quality to speake wth him concerneing it Which the Gentl. did, and Sr Bainam promised him not to molest the said Clement but to forbeare farther troubling him Yet the same day after the Gentleman was gone out of towne and the Sessions was ended Alderman Waggstaff of the Citty of Glouc^r^ granted a warr^t^ to bring the said Clem^t^ before him to answere such things as should be obiected ag^t^ him whoe comeing before him, the Alderman said he had not any thing ag^t^ him, but said that Sr Bainam Throckmorton caused him to grant the warr^t^ and would not meddle in the busines vntill he had spoken wth Sr Bainam And therevpon the Alderman went wth Clem^t^ to Sr Bainam whoe then seemed a stranger to it and not to know any thing of the warr^t^ or arrest. Wherevpon the Alderman avered that he granted the warr^t^ at his instance and then he tooke it vpon him and proposed the oath of Allegiance (haueing not any

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 289. 71. *Cal.* 1671, p. 193.

thing else to obiect ag him). Then Clem^{t} informed them of his extraordinary occasions and offered any baile to appeare at the next Sessions for the County) to answere any thing that might be obiected ag^{t} him, wch seemed to be granted and Sr Bainam wth Lawrence Bathurst Esqr went to the Castle at Glouc^{r} as if they would haue taken baile, and Caused Clem^{t} to be brought theither to them and then Sr Bainam and Lawrence Bathurst tendered him the oath of Allegiance whoe informed them he had taken it before, and if they would take his baile he would satisfie them therein the next Sessions Yet they comitted him to prison as for refuseing to take the said oath The same day after the comittm^{t} one Davis Sr Bainams Clerke came to the prison to Clem^{t} informed him that it was determined before they came from Clowerwall[1] to serue him soe But that if he would procure the Gentlemen to comply wth Sr Bainam in the busines of Kingeswood he should haue his liberty, and heare noe more of it. And that if he had not medled in the busines of Kingeswood that trouble had not come vpon him.

About a weeke after Alderman Waggstaff acknowledged to two Gentlemen of quality That he granted the warr^{t} at Sr Bainams request.

Whereby it appeares that this was done rather for some priuate end than for the publike safety (wch is the end of the oath) And it farther appeares that Clem^{t} hath beene for a long time before publikely at the Assizes & Sessions managing his Clients causes there wthout the least question or interrupc̃on.

Clement being an Atto^{r}ney of the Co^{r}te of Comon pleas at Westm^{r} did take the oathes of allegiance & Supremacy when sworne an Atto^{r}ney As all Atto^{r}neys of that Co^{r}te constantly doe Therefore vnnecessary for him to take the same oath againe vnlesse fresh and new cause of suspition be given by him And if all men should be compellable vpon every requireing to take the said Oath it would be greate disturbance to men in theire trauills Clement being a pson generally knowne & liueing in the Country and imployed in many Gentlemens affaires If there had beene cause of suspition of him, other Gentlemen would haue beene as carefull of his Matie as Sr Bainham, and himselfe might haue sooner done it.

Vpon this Clement petitions his Matie shewing that he had taken the Oath before, and that it was now tendered for some pticuler animosity or for some priuate end, and prayed that it might be referred to the Lord Lievetenn^{t} of the County or any two of the deputy Lievetenn^{ts} whome he should appoint Where-

[1] Now Clearwell in the Forest of Dean. Lawrence Bathurst lived at Lechlade.

vpon his Matie was graciously pleased to referr the same accordingly and to order that if they found the said Clement had formerly taken the said Oath, and that it was now tendered vpon some pticuler animosity & p̃iudice, that they should sett the said Clement at liberty from his imprisonm^t, And therevpon the said Lord Lievetenn^t referred the same to Sr Richard Ashfield Sr Edward ffust & Sr Gabriel Lowe or any two of them Which said Sr Richard Ashfield & Sr Edward ffust examining the busines, and finding that the said Clement had formerly taken the said Oath, and that his said comittm^t was more out of pticuler animosity & p̃iudice then for any reasonable cause discharged him from his said Imprisonm^t.

The Oath was ordained for safety of his Matie the forfeitures for not taking it are to his Matie, and the penalites are at his Maties pleasure And he cann pardon all or remitt pte after conviccon, and therefore much more before conviccon.

If a priuate pson may release an Offence ag^t him why should the hands of a Prince be more bound.

The Lord Lievetenn^t of the County is principally intrusted wth the peace & safety of the County, and is alsoe a Justice of the peace of the County, therefore fittest to Judge of psons and is supposed to know best whoe are dangerous and whoe are not And soe as ffitt as any to have such a matter referred to him it only relating to the Peace.

If a priuate pson is at liberty to try his cause at law or referr it to whome he please why shall not the Prince haue the same liberty allowed him wch to deny him is insteed of allowing him a p̃rogative Royall to tye vp his hands where theires are at liberty.

The reference was not to discharge him from taking the Oath, but to examine whether he was comitted vpon private animosity, and if soe and that he had formerly taken the Oath then to discharge him of his imprisonm^t, both wch were manifest and therefore was discharged.[1]

Margaret Fox and the Swarthmoor Estate.

4th Aprill 1671.
Docquett.

A pardon vnto Margarett ffell alis ffox for Refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance & Supremacy & of the Sentence or Judgm^t of Premunire passed vpon her for the same & of all paines penalties and forfeitures incurred thereby, And likewise his Ma^ts Graunt of the Estate of the said Margarett ffell alis Fox vnto

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 230. 53. *Cal.* 1671, p. 597, under date "1671 [April ?]." See also *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 141.

Susan ffell & Rachell ffell Daughters of the said Margarett, together wth such other Clauses & Non obstantes as are vsuall in ꝑdons of like nature, Subscr̄ by Mr Attorney Gr̄all by warr^t^ vnd^r^ his Ma^ts^ Signe Manuall, & ꝑcur̄ by the Lord Arlington.

W. TRUMBULL.[1]

Elizabeth Bodely to the King.

Deale Ap^r^: 19: 1671:

Mr Secretary.

Here is in town a very scandellous & repellious paper which expressly speaketh against the Actions of his most Sacrid Ma^ty^, p^r^tendes to bee delivd̄ vnto the king the 7 day of the 12 moneth (as shee calls it). These Romish judggles are brought forth by foolish Quakers It is subscribed by one Elizabeth Bodely & justyfyed by the Quaker to bee dd̄ to his Ma^ts^ own hand: If possible shall get one of the Coppys & send you But it is so full of venom that no subject can read it without a trembling spirit.

S^r^ I think I doe but my duty to acquainte yor hono^r^ with this wicked writing for I am

Yo^r^ hono^r^s obed^t^ serv^t^

RI. WATTS.

I am confident none durst p^r^sume to deliver such a wicked peece & a small trouble might bring the Author to condinne punishm^t^ and discouer to the world w^t^ lyers the Quakers are.[2]

George Watkinson's Legacy.

Grant of Forfeited Legacys.

Whereas AB. late of J. in Our County of H. deceased did by his last will & Testament bequeath & leave in Legacy several Summes of Money to ye Use & benefit of [*blank in book*] viz two hundred pounds to y^e^ [*blank in book*] & twenty pounds to y^e^ [*blank in book*] contrary to ye Laws of this Our Kingdome in that case provided, which said Summes doe therefore become forfeited & payable to Us by ye Laws aforesaid, We being graciously disposed to gratefy therewith Our &c. LB. Our will & Pleasure is, That you forthwith prepare a Bill for Our Royall Signature to passe Our Privy Seal, containing Our Grant of ye said Summes so forfeited to Us as aforesaid to the said LB. his Executors &

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. Docquets, vol. 25, no. 38. *Cal.* 1671, p. 171.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 289. 72. *Cal.* 1671, p. 194.

Adminestrators for his & their proper Use as of Our Free Guift without Account, With Power in Our name to demand, sue for, & recover ye same & every part there of, with such other Clauses as may render Our said Grant full & sufficient. And &c. Given &c. 1671

By &c.

To Our Atturney Generall.[1]

[Endorsed] Ld Frescheuille Pr Seale for Quakers mony.

CR.

Wheras George Watkinson late of Scotton in Our County of Yorke deceased did by his last will and testament bequeath and leaue in Legacy seuerall summs of mony to the use and benefitt of certaine unlawfull meetings and assemblies of seditious persons and Quakers (vizt) two hundred pounds to the Quakers of Scotton contrary to the laws of this O^r^ Kingdome in that case prouided which said summes doe therefore become forfeited & payable to vs by the laws aforesaid Wee being graciously disposed to gratify therwith Our R^t^ Trusty & well beloved John Ld Frescheuille Our will & pleasure is that you forthwith prepare a Bill for Our Royall signature to pass Our Pr. Seale containing Our grant of the said summes so forfeited to Vs as aforesaid to the said John Ld Frescheuille his Executors & administrators for his & their proper vse as of Our free guift without account with power in Our name to demand sue for and recouer the same and euery part thereof with such other clauses as may render Our said grant full and sufficient. And &c. Giuen [at] Windsore 16th day of June 1671.

ARLINGTON.

To Our Attorny Generall.[2]

[Endorsed] vlt Junii 1671.
Docq^tt^

June 1671.

L^d^ ffrescheville.

Whereas George Watkinson late of Scotton in the County of Yorke Gent did by his lat Will and Testam^t^ Giue and bequeath the sum of 200^li^ to the benefitt and Support of the Quakers of the s^d^ County of Yorke & 20^li^ to the Quakers of Scotton meeting contrary to the laws of this Realme by reason whereof the sd money is become forfeited His Ma^ty^ is graciously Pleased to grant

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II., Entry Book 21, fo. 94. *Cal.* 1671, p. 325.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II., Entry Book 34, fo. 104. *Cal.* 1671, p. 325.

unto John Lord ffrescheuille his Executors and Assigns the s[d] seu[r]all sums of 200[ld] & 20[ld] to his owne use without Account with such Clauses as are usuall in grants of like nature Subscribed by M[r] Attorney Gr̄all by Warr[t] und[r] his Ma[ts] signe Manuall Procured by the Lord Arlington.[1]

LORD FFRESCHEVILLE to Williamson.

Yorke the 7[th] of Aug:

S[r]

I suppose you haue beene ingaged in his Maiestyes attendance and my former letter hath come very slowly to y[r] hands, but that this will speed better. The 2 poore men Ellis and Strangewayes I feare haue suffered delayes in their businesse by reason of your absence, and I cannott wonder at it for my owne concernments w[ch] were very neere perfected before I left the Towne (I meane both that old one of the Aduowson and the Grant of the Quakers Legacy) haue stucke (as I thinke in S[r] George Downings hands) and my sollicitor cannott obtaine from him the tender of the Docketts to the L[ds] Comissioners. If it lay w[th] your conueniencse to aduance them you would highly oblige me, for I am muche disappointed in the vnexpected delay. Before the end of the Assizes heere, where there is a great concourse of the Gentry of this County I shall p[r]sent my Lord Arlington an account of what occurrs:

I am S[r] y[r] most humble and faithfull seruant

J FFRESCHEUILLE.[2]

Carting Quakers to Prison.

[Address] These ffor Joseph Williamson Esq[r] at y[e] Lord Arlingtons Whitehall.

[Endorsed] Yarmouth R. 7 Aug. 1671 M[r] Bower.

S[r]

Sunday last there was a Quakers meeting at Paikefeild in Suffolke about seauen miles from this Towne, w[ch] the Cheife Constable being informed of, takeing Some assistance wth him went to disperse, So many as he knew he tooke theire names, the rest being in number 11 refused to giue him there names vpon w[ch] he Sett a guard vpon them & went to S[r] Thomas Meddowes for

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II., Docquets, vol. 25, no. 88. *Cal.* 1671, p. 325.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 292. 26. *Cal.* 1671, p. 419. Lord Fresceville did not obtain the whole of the legacy. See further on this subject in THE JOURNAL, vol. x.

a warrant to bring them before him, at his returne he Shewed them his warrant & required them to goe wth him, they told him no, for the warrant required him to bring them before the Justice & therefore they would not goe vpon wch the Constable gott a Cart,[1] but they not being free to goe in of themselues the Constable with his assistance was forst to put them in, the first that were put in were so cross that they would lye at theire length So y^t^ they could not Stow halfe of them where vpon the Carter laid them one vpon an oth^r^, but this not being for theire ease they then Sett vp, being brought to ye doore where the Justice was, they could not pswade them to come out of ye Cart, vpon wch the Carter cast of the belly band of the ffiller, lifted vp the tibbs of ye Cart & so threw them out altogeth^r^ at ye Carts arse, wch So cooled theire Courage y^t^ coming before Sr Thomas they all gaue in theire names & were dismist for ye p^r^sent not else but y^t^ I am

S^r^ yor humble Seru^t^

RICH. BOWER.[2]

Notes by Secretary Williamson.

Sept. 21. 1671.

It's said the Quakers are known not to be much at the burnings of the City.[3]

9 Nov. 1671.

Ennys was wth ye K last night to desire the like liberty might be given to all as to others, i.e. the Quakers for so he alleadged

Keep out ye Quakers from Meetings or else admitt of others more Sober, as Independents, Presbyterians. Shutt up their doores deface their houses & lock them up. If they meet in ye Streets leave them to it w^th^out all force.

at Devonshire House they have a house
Gracechurch Street }
Bull & Mouth at Aldersgate }
Quakers Meetings
in Southwarke one
in Whelers Street one
in Ratcliffe one building now.

[1] Another instance of Friends being carted to jail is given in Camb. *Jnl.* ii. 14.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 292. 27. *Cal.* 1671, p. 419.

[3] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 293. 28. *Cal.* 1671, p. 496.

16 Nov. 1671.
a Quakers House Building in Ratcliffe[1]

13 Dr. 1671.
. . . N.B. My L[d] May[r] does nothing. Vincent still continues even this last day. q. how it comes about. But doe not mention Vincent to him but only y[e] Quakers who haue no pityers so long as they are not beaten.[2]

The Quaker's Dinner Party.

SIR THOMAS PLAYER to Williamson.

[Address] These to y[e] honoured Joseph Williamson Esq[r] at his Ma[ties] Court humbly ꝑsent.

[Endorsed] M[r] Player. London 16th Oct. 71. R. 17th.

Honoured S[r]

I acknowledge I doe not deserue any degree of your friendshepp, haueeng soe lettle improu'd y[e] opportunetie you gaue mee of addresseng my selfe to you; & if this hearty acknowledgment haue any vertue in it, I hope to gaine your pardon, & regaine your fauour, w[ch] I feare I may haue lost. I could plead in excuse for myselfe that I haue watched all opportunities to haue writt something y[t] might haue binne worth your perusall; but since your departure, here hath nothing fallen out either of good or ill, y[t] Could deserue your reading, if it had not binne to slight a story, I Could haue told you that your brother Robinson, S[r] And: King & myselfe were invited to dinner by Capt[n] Mead y[e] great quaker to his house at Clapham; where wee had ten or 12 dishes of meat, but noe butchers meat, that wee had most abominable Christmas pyes, that wee were serued all in Siluer, & made halfe drunke though y[e] quaker neuer dranke to us, with many other pleasant Circumstances. . . .

Againe if need be sollicite my forgiuenesse w[ch] I am Confident you will not deny to soe great a penitent, nor to

S[r]

Your most faithfull Seru[nt]

THO: PLAYER.

Guildhall
Octob: 16th 1671.[3]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 301. 14, 294, 36. *Cal.* 1671, pp. 561, 569.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 294. 178. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 28.

[3] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 293. 133. *Cal.* 1671, p. 527. See Camb. *Jnl.* ii. 420.

William Penn, "The Great Opinionist."

SILAS TAYLOR [the Essex Antiquary] to Williamson.

[Address] To the Much Honored Joseph Williamson Esqr at my Lord Arlingtons office in White Hall, London.

Harw^ch^ Oct: 26. 1671.

S^r^

. . . On Tuesday out of one of our packet boats from Holland arrived here Sr Wm Pen's eldest sonne, the great opinionist, he went presently & associated himselfe with the Quakers of this Towne. I can heare of noe more. I am

S^r^

Your very humble servant,

SILAS TAYLOR.[1]

Ambrose Rigge to the King.

King Charles

The Inocency of my Cause, & the integrity of my hart to thee & all men, hath born up my Spirit this many yeares under great and Sore Sufferings w^th^in this Kingdom my Native Country. Who can Say in the p^r^sence of god, the great Searcher of all harts, That I doe w^th^out any manner of deceit or Reservation whatsoever, Bear true & faithfull Alegiance to thee; Neither was I ever an enemy to thy father or thee, in word or deed. Soe as to Seek any hurt to yor persons or Goverment; nor (I hope) never shall, for I hate ye thought of it in my Selfe, or any other in whomsoever it shall apear; yett have I suffered Straite & Close imprisonment, welnigh this Ten yeares, because I dare not breake ye Comande of Christ to Swear, which nothing Short of ye mighty arme of ye Lord could have Suported me under to this day, Who hath Comanded mee to write to thee, That as hee once Eminently delivered thee out of the hands of thy Enemies in Sussex that thou wouldest deliver one of his opressed Servants from his Straite and Close imprisonment there, it being wholly Left to thy power & pleasure to doe it by Law, This I was Comanded of y^e^ Lord to desire of thee, otherwise I should have Still continued in quiet & patient Suffering w^th^out aquainting thee there wth as hitherto I have done.

Whose heart is true & a faithfull to thee & all men, Called

AMBROS RIGGE.

Horsham prison in Sussex this 27th of the $\frac{8}{Mo}$ 1671.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 293. 175. *Cal.* 1671, p. 541.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 292. 113. *Cal.* 1671, p. 450.

Ambrose Rigges Petition.

[Endorsed] Ambros Rigges pet. Lord Brounker.

To the Kings most Excellent Matie

The humble Petic̃on of Ambrosse Rigge Prisoner in Horsham Goale in Sussex.

Humbly Sheweth

That your poore petic̃oner hath remained in close and strict Confinem^t almost this ten yeares in this most sad, and lamentable Prison, without the least regard or pitty had either to the length or Cruelty of his sufferings; for that hee dare not goe against the naturall Scitement of his Conscience in Swearing though hee Solemnely protest before God (to whom hee hopes one day to appeare) that hee bares a loyall and faithfull heart towards yor Ma^ts Person and Governm^t, and hates the thought of ill of you, either in himselfe or Others.

May it therefore please your most sacred Matie to take his sad Condic̃on into your Princely Consideracon, and give Order for his discharge, that hee may not dye in this loathsome Place, but Spend the few dayes hee has to live in compleating his Pennance for his Sins, and preparing himself after his Conscience to leave this miserable world.

And yor Ma^ts poore Pet^r shall ever pray &c.[1]

Pardon to Ambrose Rigg.

Draft.

Our Will and Pleasure is That you forthwith prepare a Bill for Our Royall Signature to passe Our Great Seale, containeing Our Gracious Pardon unto Ambrose Rigge Prisoner at Horsham Goale in Our County of Sussex and and Jonathan Jennings of Linhurst in Our County of [*blank*] convicted of a præmunire, and of all other offences whatsoeuer by them committed. Wherein you are to insert such beneficiall words & Clauses as may render this Our Graunt most full and effectuall. Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall [*blank*]day February 167½.

By his Maties Com̃and.

Jennings &c^a pardon.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 292. 114. *Cal.* 1671, p. 450.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 303. 117. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 170.

Rich Quakers and the Statute of Premunire.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON to Williamson.

[Endorsed] 23 Dec. 1671. S^r Jo. Robinson affaires in ye Citty.

Tower, 23° Dec^r (71).

Deare Brother

You were yesterday very busy, and I was in greate hast. These 14 dayes past I haue euery day imployed my selfe in millitary & Ciuill affaires in & aboute the Citty, to see them in order before I goe out of Towne. the Militia is in good hands and well setl'd in ye Hamletts; The publique meeting Howses that were [? closed] the preachers haue submitted and promis'd to giue noe further offence; I haue spoake with 2 of the Justices of the peace of Southworke who haue promis'd to take care of that part, and aduertise them that are preachers to desist. My Ld Mayo^r tells me that he sent for Vincent & seu^rall others and hath discours'd them He promiseth faire, that if they will not leaue of, he will execute the Lawes vpon them; He is at a stand what to doe with the Quakers. I acquainted him what I did with two Meetinge howses of the Quakers. In my Quart^rs I keepe them out of their howses, and if any of them preache take them vpp, and send them to Newgate for six months. Penn I serv'd soe. Own^rs of their howses, there's none to be found. They are a besotted people of two sorts fooles and knaues, of knaues some of them are rich men and there's noe other way to proceed ag^t them but to Indict them vpon the Statute of Premunire & seize their Estates & imprison them during the Kings pleasure; If this rule was generally followed & kept close to, it would breake them without any noise or tumult . . .

Yo^r affec̃onate brother & seru^t

J. ROBINSON.[1]

Sunday Trading.

[Address] To m^r James Hickes sen^r at the Letter Office.

[Endorsed] [torn]th 25 decem^r 1671.

. . . Just Now Our Maior goeing to Church, found as hee passed by seu^rall Quakers shops open which hee caused his Constables to shut ye windowes of, hauing first caused them to throw in the goods on ye bulks into the shops. What hee will doe with them after sermon I cannot tell.

Waym^th 25 Decr 1671.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 294. 216. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 40.

[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 294. 224. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 43.

An Appeal from Nottinghamshire.

To the King and both Houses of Parliament.

Friends,

We have much cleerness to present our suffering condition unto you, as to our own concernments, though we are sensible that many of our dear Friends and Brethren are deeply exercised in the same Tryal with us, which unto you have been presented in a general manner, but as our sufferings are carried on by such persons as do not seem to be sensible either by Law, Equity or mercy, so we cannot but lay before you the sad effects which are produced by their means and yet likely to be continued if not by you prevented, for we do not perceive that they who first put their hands to work against us (since by your act they were encouraged) do intend to spare us whilst we have any thing they can take from us, and many of us they have already left in a very low Estate as to outward things, for they have taken both our Corn, Cattle, and Houshold goods, so that we are as a people which seemingly are appointed to a day of outward distress in a high degree, and whereas we have been capable of doing good unto others, and have relieved many in their outward wants, and paid our Taxes to the King, and our Rents unto whom they were due, and maintained considerable Families in a comfortable manner, we are now made altogether uncapable of doing such things through the violence of some men against us that pretend your Act for what they do, and that you who are the outward authority of a Nation, should have your authority concerned in the desolation of so many honest Families (and especially the name and authority of the King) we may have some cause to hope that the serious consideration of your own concernment may stop all future proceedings in such a manner, and to cause all persons who do imploy themselves to ruine us to cease from their violence, for our hearts are grieved within us to see how men act daily against us to their own hurt, besides the sorrow that attends us to see our Children and Families deprived of that comfortable lively-hood which they and we have been partakers of through the mercy of God, and we do not know that we have ever given just occasion why it should be so done unto us, and having clear Consciences in the sight of God for having any intention against you to do you harm, we must needs say that we are afflicted in our Innocency, and it is a very great comfort to us as from the Lord that we are Innocent from any just charge of evil, and as the Lord God hath made us Innocent and in that life preserves us, he doth not condemn us as being guilty of offences against you, and therefore you have no cause at all to punish [us] as offenders.

Oh King and Parliament, Remember the time of your own adversity, and how a way was made for you to come into your places of authority, and be ye merciful as God hath shewed mercy unto you, for our condition is sad as to outward things, and though we shall not now trouble you with particulars, believing you may have seen something of our sufferings stated with other of our dear Friends, yet know that we have since that time suffered much and the same thing is still continued in a high degree, for as the Informers cleareth one place they go to another where they have any hopes to compass their own gain, and there is one Justice that appeareth ready to answer their minds in what they would have done, so that it is absolute necessity that causeth us thus to complain unto you, for we may hope that all are not like minded to bring outward ruine upon us and our Families, and we may also hope to meet with some tenderness and pitty from such a great Assembly wherein the body of the Nation is so much concerned and we know if you incline your Ear to that of God in you, our cause will be pleaded beyond what we can lay before you, for that good and just principle takes notice of all your thoughts, words, and works, and if you do well, it will then be well with you, but if you turn your ear from the instruction of Life, and follow on your own way to afflict the innocent, then will you cause the Holy One to turn against you, and draw down his hand heavy upon you.

Oh King, Counsel, and Parliament, Consider in the Fear of God the End for which you have power in outward government, and make use of your power for the benefit of all that are under your power, and give glory to Christ Jesus, who is King and Lord in government everlasting, that so by your means the whole nation may be setled in love, peace and quietness, to every ones happiness.

So having briefly and plainly demonstrated the truth of our conditions unto you (from too true experience) we shall commit all things wherein we are concerned unto the true and living God; and in the Joy of his presence we rest, and can truly say that we are your Friends for your everlasting good.

From the People of God called *Quakers* in the County of Nottingham, the 15 of the 11 Month, 1670.

[1st column.]

THOMAS INGAL
WILLIAM CLAYTOR
THOMAS ELSAM
JOHN THEAKER
ROBERT CARNIL
THOMAS RIDGE
WILLIAM RAWORTH
WILLIAM WILSON

THOMAS CRANE
ROBERT SHAW
JOSEPH WALLS
JOHN TRUSWEL
JOHN SMITH
HUGH NEALD
STEVEN PYE
JOHN GASKIN

William Birket
Jonathan Humphry
John Cam
Thomas aukeland
John Abert
William Kent
Michael Emly
Josiah Turner
William Heeman
Richard Birket
John Hall
John Dewick
Roger truswel
John Ouldham
Joseph Humphry
James Cam
George Cam
Roger Truswel Ju.
William Blanch
Ralph Bateman
John Batemen

[2nd column.]

William Watson
John Law
Edward Butler
Nathaniel Price
Tobias Holder
Anthony Smith
George Smith
Joseph Wats
Edward Asline
John Blanch
Samuel Bark
Josiah Bark
Samuel Bark Ju.
Robert Grace
Matthew Brackney
George Whitworth
Robert Marriot
Richard Brownley
Richard Cooper
Francis Cooper
Christopher Branderith
Nathaniel Clay
John Roberts
John Bullivant
Richard Wats
John Bing
Robert Moor
William Malson
Frauncis Clay
John Bingham
George Hopkinson
Timothy Garland
John Langford
Samuel Hooten
Iohn Hotten
George Cockram

[3rd column.]

Thomas Hyfield
Edward Poe
Richard Richardson
Samuel Reckless
John Rouse
William Wood
William Willamat
George Hopkinson
William Kirk
Thomas Goodman
George brumley
George Oats
James Slark
John Reckless
William Watson
John Hart
William Smith
William Trotter
Boar Ellinson
Joseph Reckless
James Star
Samuel Oats
Henry Dubbleday
John Draper
John Barker
Thomas Samson
John Goodrich
Alexander Samson
George Wheldeal
John Richerson
Nathaniel Hopkinson
George Rogers
William Hudson

THOMAS FARNWORTH
SAMUEL NICHOLSON
ROBERT PARTRIDGE

[4th column.]

THOMAS EMLEY
JOHN BICKS
JOHN CAMSEL
GERVAS LAMBERT
ISAAC SMITH
ROGER STORRES
JOSEPH HUDSON
JONATHAN HUDSON
JOHN BUTTERICK
MORDECAI WHITE
ANNE INGAL
ALCE CLAYTOR
ELIZABETH ELSAM
ANNE THEAKER
ELIZABETH CARNIL
ELIZABETH RIDGE
ELLEN RAWORTH
ELIZABETH WILSON
ELIZABETH CRANE
ANNE SHAW
JANE TRUSWEL
JANE SMITH
FAITH STURGIS
ELIZABETH WOOD
ANN SPENCER
ANNE MORTON
ALCE SMITH
MARY GARRET
MARY WATSON
MARY THEAKER
JANE NARGRAVE
ELINE SMEETON
ELIZABETH CADE
MARY WALKER
JANE THROAN
KATHERINE STURGIS

[5th column.]

SUSANNAH BIRK
ELIZABETH AUKLAND
JANE ABERT
AVIS HEEMAN
ANNE BIRKIT
ANNE ANSEBERY
IZABEL KILLINGER
ELIZABETH TRUSWEL
RUTH RIDGE
ELIZABETH HUMPHRY
MARY BLANCH
ELIZABETH BLANCH
BRIDGET BARTON
ANNE LAW
IZABEL HODSON
ALCE SMITH
ELIZABETH HODSON
MARGRET DRING
SUSANNAH WATS
MARY WATS
ANNE BARKE
LYDYE CLAY
MARTHA GRACE
ELIZABETH COPLEY
ALSE BRACKNEY
ELIZABETH HOOTON
ANNE WILSON
MARY BRIG
ELIZABETH MOOR
MARY LEADBEATER
ALCE BINGHAM
MARY HOPKINSON
JUDITH GARLAND
ALCE SINYARD
ELIZABETH HOOTON JU.
KATHERINE TOMLINSON

[6th column.]

ELIZABETH PETTY
MARY HOLMS
ELIZABETH COCKRUM
SARAH WATSON
HANNAH RECKLESS
JANE CLARK
BARBARY SMITH
PRUDENCE HARDING
MILLECENT GOSS
ELIZABETH SMITH
ANNE SMITH
ELIZABETH MATCHET
HANNAH RECKLESS JU.
JOYCE ROE
MARY RICHERSON

Sarah Watson ju.
Susannah Smith
Grace Richerson
Sarah Hyfield
Emmat Burroughs
Anne Colline
Susannah Armstrong
Sarah Noble
Patience Wilkinson
Hannah Poe
Elizabeth Gamble
Elizabeth Newham
Rebeccah Robinson
Elizabeth Bradwel
Mary Oats
Mary Need
Joan Hyfield
Elizabeth Dubbleday
Margret Samson
Margret Goodrich
Mary Samson, &c.[1]

The General Pardon of 1672.

[Endorsed] Order of Council for the Quakers generall pardon

At the Court at Whitehall
the 8th of May 1672.

The Kings most excellent Matie

Arch Bp of Canterbury
Lord Keeper
Duke of Lauderdail
Lord Chamberlain
Earle of Bridgwater
Earl of Essex
Earl of Anglesey
Earl of Bathe
Earl of Carlisle
Earl of Craven
Earl of Shaffsbury
Viscot ffauconberge
Viscot Halifax
Lord Bp of London
Lord Newport
Lord Hollis
Mr Visc Chamberlain
Mr Secretary Trevor
Sr John Duncombe
Mr Chancellor of the Dutchy
Master of the Ordinance
Sr Thomas Osborne

Whereas his Matie of his Princely Clemency was gratiously pleased to derect that Letters should be written from this Board to the Sherriffs of the respective Countyes & Citties and Countyes, and Townes & Countyes, within his Maties Kingdome of England & Dominion of Wales, requireing them to returne perfect lists or Callenders of the Names time and causes of Comittment of all such Prisoners called Quakers as remaine in their severall Goales, or prisons, which they accordingly did, & the same were by order of his Matie in Councell of the third of this instant delivered into the hands of the right Honoble the Lord Keeper of the great seale of England, who haveing considered thereof did this day returne them againe together with his opinion therevpon as followeth, vizt

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 287. 69A. *Cal.* 1671, p. 594.

The Returnes that are made touching the prison[rs] in the severall Goales are of severall Kindes.

1 All such of them as are returned to be convicted to be Transported or to be Convicted of a Priemunire (vpon which Convictions I suppose Judgment was given) are not Legally to be discharged but by his Ma[ties] pardon vnder the great seale.

2 All those that are returned to be in prison vpon writts of Excommunicato Capiendo not mentioning the Cause ought not to be discharged till the cause appeares, ffor if it be for Tythes, Legacyes, Defamation or other private Interest, they ought not to bee discharged till the partie be satisfied.

3 All those that are returned in prison for debt or vpon Exchequer processe or of any of the other Courts at Westminster, are not to be Discharged till it be knowne for what cause those processes were Issued & those debts be discharged.

4 Those that are in prison for not paying their ffynes ought not to be discharged without paying their ffynes or a Pardon.

All the rest I conceive may be discharged.

Which being this day taken into Consideracõn his Matie was gratiously pleased to declare, that he will Pardon all those persons called Quakers, now in prison for any offence comitted relateing only to his Matie and not to the prejudice of any other person. And it was therevpon ordered by his Matie in Councell That a List of the Names of the Quakers in the seuerall Prisons together with the Causes of their Comittment be & is herewith sent to his Ma[ties] Attorney Generall who is required & Authorized to prepare a Bill for his Ma[ties] Royall Signature conteyning a Pardon to passe the great seale of England, for all such to whom his Ma[tie] may legally grant the same & in Case of any difficultie that he attend the Lord Keeper & receive his Directions therein.

EDW. WALKER.[1]

FLEET.

William Adams
Robert Hart
John Boult &
William Welch

NEWGATE.

Edward Pattison
John Ellis
Richard Cannon
Arthur Cooke

SUSSEX.

Ambrose Rigg
Nicholas Beard
Richard Scrace
Walter Scrace
John Shutter
William Geering
Moses ffrench
Thomas Avery
John Marten
John Ellis
Stephen Eager
Richard Newnham &
Richard Green

SURREY.

George Brigstocke
Edward Taylor
Vriah Worlington
Andrew Hall
W[m] Bowman Sen[r]
W[m] Bowman Jun[r]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 307. 166. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 489.

Wm Welland
Richard Broughton
William Hills
Abra : Shapton
John Baker
Joseph Parker
Thomas Harlow
William Collard
John Stephens
William Harris
Wm Kidder &
Thomas Moore

WORCESTER.

Richard Payton

LEICESTER.

Lawrence Farmer &
Wm Christian

MONMOUTH.

Anthony Ridley &
Lewis Thomas

DURHAM.

John Langstaffe
Humfrey Norton
Joseph Heeling
ffrancis Temple
John Hunter
Tho. Yeale
John Vshaw
Roger Hudson
Edward Lampson
Anthony Hodgshon &
Emanuel Grice

STAFFORD.

Tho. Taylor
Tho. Woolrich
Peter Littleton
Edward Scotson
John Till &
James Kendall

SOUTHTON.

Philip Bence
Robert Mercer
Martin Bence
Thomas Manner
John Rogers
James Puckeridge
Edward Pritchett
John Bishop &
James Miller

BERKS.

Tho. Curtis
James Marlow
Thomas Tudway
John Paine
Geo. Lamboll
Thomas Bartlett
Robert Pocock
Benjamin Coale
Wm Yeate
Tho. Cunnicke
Richard Green
John Tray
Antho. Sadler
Leonard Keeyes
Wm Lamboll
James Lavell
Leonard Coale
Robert Paine
Richard Hutchins
Edw. Taylor
John Littleworth
Isaac Penington
Alex Merrit
Benjamin Clerke
John Kent Junr
Margery Richardson
Ann uxr Henry Sharpe
Hannah Kent
Jane uxr George Hussey
Anne Ball
Mary vxr Leon : Cole
Sarah Kent
Alice vxr Tho East
Grace vxr Rich Huchins
Ann Greenway
Eliz. vxr Edw. Chesterman
Hannah Gates
Eliz. Whiteheart
Ann Trusse
Ellen Binfeild
Eliz vxr Tho. Tudway
Frances vxr Jo Kent
Eliz : Tudway
Hannah Webb
Sarah vxr Jos : Phipps
Anne Tompson
Rachell Cope
Marg Whitehart
Mary Greenaway
Eliz. Booth
Ann vxr Tho Curtis
Jone vxr John Philp
Mary Kent
Mary Saunders
Thomasin vxr Wm Chapman
Eliz Philp
Susan Westwood
Hannah Wrenn
John Stephens
Tho. Clarke
Richard Slade
Mary Slade
John Langly
Wm Weston
Chr Cheesman
Judith Smith
Mary Winter
Joseph Phipps
Henry Adams
Oliver Lockey
Samuell Burges
Geo White
William Dobson

Oliver Sansom &
John Cotterell

DEVON.

Alex Richards
William Jacobs &
John Jannicliffe

CARMARTHEN.

James Picton

LINCOLN.

Raph Harbottle
John Williamson
Charles Howett
Richard Parnell
Wm Hagworthingham
Roger Williams
Wm Cliffe
Wm Philipps &
John Bayly

NORFOLKE.

Edmond Sconce
Nicholas Reeston
Henry Kettle
Edmund Racke
Richard Cockerell
Robert Elden
Tho. Murford
Robert Gowsell
Edward Bensley
Joseph Harrison
Edmund Pattison
Mary Cirake
Anne Hollaway
Lewis Gedge
Tho Watson
John Cady &
Wm Hemstole

KENT.

Richard Perry
James Gimond

DORSET.

Henry Wheadon
Joshua Brooke
John Leach
Wm Scott
ffrancis Bound
Angell Smith
Charles Noake
Andrew Downton
John Cawley
John Parsons
Robert Angell
Wm Kite
Wm Gawler
John Debnam
John Maynard
John Bennett &
ffrancis Guy

OXFORD.

Joseph Davies
Henry Philipps
Wm Pettifer
Robert Thorpe
John Thorpe
Joseph Stephens
John Benham
Tho. Perry
Tho. Besley
John Renn
Tho Minchin
Geo Weston
Giles Tidmarsh
Jefferey Bennett &
Tho Gilpin.

SOMERSET.

Wm Beaton
Sam^ll^ Scott
John Leverick
John ffudge
John Slade
Sam^ll^ Trent
John Anderdon
Tho: Plaice
Wm Day
Wm Salway
Richard Cooper
Roger Nott
John Nott
John Coles
Andrew Elliott
John Slocombe
Tho: Stone
Wm Dare
Wm Gravett
Jonathan Collier
John Anger
Owen Henry
John Smith
John Adams
John Collins
Joseph Peirs
Wm Roach
John Denbury
Rice Morris
George Clapp
Nathan^ll^ Parke
John Cary
Giles Brookes
Amos Parsons
Henry Turner
Henry Lambert
Tho: Sawrey
Wm Leakey &
Toby Wells

WARRWICK.

Tho. Goodare
Tho. Cooke
Wm Parre
Richard Feild
Wm Bevington
Wm Dewsbury
Henry Jackson
Wm Lucas
John Carpenter
Paul Newnham
James Wagstaff
Mary Cooper
Wm Cocktill &
Tho. Wincott

BUCKS.

John Raunce &
Nich. Noy.

CUMBERLAND.

Tho. Sturdy &
Stephen Peirson

WILTES.

Walter Penn
John Miller
John Kingman
Robert Button
John Lennard
Edw. Gye
John Smith
Joane Gaine
Jane Selfe
Isaac Selfe
Henry Long
James Eve &
Edw. Marshall

YORKE.

John Todd
Tho. Wayte
Francis Colton
George Peckett
Tho Aldam
Josiah Box
Tho Bambrough
John Burly
Anth. Carr
John Hall
John Kellam
Tho. Kellam
John Willson
Robert Simpson
Wm Brooksbanck
John Leake
Wm Wright
John Wetwand
Wm Clarkson
Robert Butterey
John Lumley
Wm Regby
Rich. Wilson & Ann
ux.
John Hicks
Timothy Marshall
Robert Cutter
Anth. Willson
ffrancis Stringer
Wm Spray
Robert Lunn
ffrancis Booth
John Bradford
Samuell Binns
Edward Hussey
Wm Clayton &
John Whitacre

CITTY OF EXON.

John Bennett

MOUNTGOMERY.

Charles Lloyd
Wm Lewis
Cadwallader
Edwards
Hugh Davyd
Richd David Griffith
Margarett Lewis
Sarah Wilson
Anne Lawrence
Tho Lloyd
Richard Davyes
Watkin David
Owen Jones &
Eliz. Hughes

SUFFOLK.

Edward Hall
Anne Hall
Edw. Manning
John Brag
John Sparke
James Lilly &
Tho. King

NORTHTON.

Daniel Ree
John Nottingham
Thomas Page
John Houghton
Nicholas Day
Joseph Garrett
William Robinson
John Cary
Tho. Allen
Richard Coe
John Tresloe
Wm Lyne
Francis Child
Thomas Dent &
Eliz Harris &
Richard Cooper

HERTFORD.

Nich. Lucas
Sam^ll^ Traherne
Jeremy Herne
Henry Feast
Henry Marshall
John Wytham
Richard Thomas
ffrancis Hatten
Tho: Crawley
Robt ffaireman
Sam^ll^ Woollaston
Robert Crooke
John Thorowgood
Henry Sweeting
Henry Stout
Jeremy Deane
Willm Burr
Lewis Lawndy
Tho. Moss
W^m^ ffayreman
Mary Whittenbury
John Piggott
Edw. Parkin
Wm Larkin
Tho. Wood
Wm Browne
Priscilla Grapes
Sarah Grapes
Roger Cooper
Ebinezer Golledge
Tho. Archer
Wm Archer
Tho. Kirby
Tho. Vance
Tho. Hill
Robert Pryer &
Tho. Chalkley

CITTY OF LINCOLN.
Martin Mason

CAMBRIDGE.
Edward Smith
John Byng
Wm Wytham
Edward Sutton
Robert Matthew
Giles Pemberton
Phillip Williamson
Tho. Rivers
Francis Holcroft &
James Rogers

HUNTINGTON.
John Peacock
Robert Ingram
ffrancis Penn
Robert Whitehead
Eliz. Throstle &
John King

BEDFORD.
John ffen
John Bunion
John Dunne
Tho. Haynes
Geo. ffarr
James Rogers
John Rush
Tabitha Rush &
John Curfe

ESSEX.
Edwin Morrell
Joseph Smith
John Clarke
William Bridge
Margaret Clarke
Thomas Arthur
Nathan^ll^ Plumsted &
Richard Richardson

KINGS BENCH.
John Griffith
Jonathan Jennings
John Alway
Abraham Dikson
Matthew Perryn
Tho. Naylor
Wm Gibson
Theophilus Green
John Wrenn
Tho. Paul
ffrancis Cooley
Richard Cock
Richard Guy
John Smith
Joshua Sparrow
John Maddocks
George Tippin
Henry fforty
Samuell Hart
Joseph Townsend
John ffeilder &
Robert Hodgson

LANCASTER.
Richard Clayton &
ffrancis Dunne

SALOP.
Wm Payne
James ffarmer
Owen Roberts
Samuell Everatt
Ranulphus Alcott
Thomas Overton
John Holston
James ffarmer
Richard Lownes
John Simpson
Joseph ffletcher &
Richard Hoogen

CORNEWALL.
Nicholas Jose
Stephen Read
John Wallish
Thomas Richards
Richard Dennis
John Matthew
Thomas Tyack
John Ellis &
Lawrence Growdon

CITTY OF WORCEST^R^
Robert Smith

This is a true List of the Names of such Persons comonly called Quakers & others which are by vertue of an Order of Councill of the 8th of May last past to be inserted in a generall Pardon.

EDW. WALKER.[1]

[Address] ffor the Right honor^bl^ the Erle of Arlington these.
[Endorsed] Mr Blood, May 23. 72. Prisoners in Sm̃all Goales to bee p̃doned.

My Lord
According vnto y^r^ Lord^ps^ direction I Inquiered after ye order of councell for ye relece of prisoners and find it to be no larger then vpon letters sent to ye sherrifs of each county for an accoumpt

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 307. 166. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 489.

of what quakers were prison^{rs} vpon ye accoumpt of conscience and no other crime that ye Aturny generall should draw vp a pardon for to contain them all to which haue bene added som others since by order of councell, but I cannot find any other order of councell that relates to prisoners, so y^{t} many are like to remaine still in prison y^{t} are of other perswasions then quakers, and vnderstanding that y^{r} Lord^{p} by ye Kings apoyntment hath by warra^{t} releced some that peticoned his Maiesty I humbly offer to y^{r} Lord^{p} whither it be not ye best way to peticon his Maiesty for these prisoners incerted in this inclosed that they may be releced by spetiall wara^{t} conditionall that they be in for no other crimes then such as are mentioned in ye sayd list of prisoners, but if y^{r} Lord^{p} thinke it not a convenient way I humbly desire y^{r} Lord^{ps} directions, these are prisoners recomended vnto my care and I would willingly haue my reputation kepte vp that I may bee the better inabled to sarue his Maiesty.

If yor Lord^{p} think fit to signify your pleshur herein by Mr Bridgman or any other way it shall be obsarved by

yor Lord^{ps} most obliged
servant

May 23. 72. THO BLOOD.[1]

[Two lists follow of 18 prisoners in Bodmin, Exeter, Stoke cannon Devon, Kings Bench & Durham, none apparently Quakers.]

A Generall pardon to Quakers prisoners in the Goals of seuerall Counties of England, for all offences, contempts and misdemeanors by them or any of them committed before the day of last ag^{t} seuerall Statutes, in not comeing to Church & heareing diuine seruice, in refuseing to take the Oath of allegiance & Supremacy and frequenting seditious Conventicles &^{c} and of all premunires Judgment convictions sentences & excommunications &^{c}.

12 June 1672.

To M^{r}. Atturney.[2]

August, 1672.
Quakers pdon.

A pdon vnto the seũall psons therin named of all Offences Contempts & Misdemeano^{rs} comitted ag^{t} the Seũall Statutes made in the 1st, 23^{d}, 25th, & 35th yeares of the Reigne of Queene Elizabeth in the 3^{d} yeare of King James & in the 16th yeare of

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 309. 103(3). *Cal.* 1672, p. 45.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. Entry Book 34. *Cal.* 1672, p. 214.

his Maties Reigne, in not comeing to Church & heareing Divine Service, In refuseing to take the Oath of Allegeance & Supmacy, & frequenting or being psent att Seditious Conventicles, And of all pmunires Judgem^ts Conviccons, Sentences of Excommunicacon & Transportacon therevpon & of all ffynes Amerciam^ts paines, penalties and forfeitures thereby incurr'd, with Restitucon of Lands & Goods & Such other Clauses & Non obstantes as are vsual in pdons of like nature. Subscr̃ & pcur̃d vt Supra.[1]

A Fire in St. Katherine's.

A narratiue of the late fyer in St. Katherines drawne by the best informacon that at p^rsent can be had.

Vpon Saturday night May the 25th (72) aboute 11. aclock the ffyer begann in St. Katherines in a Quakers howse, a Tobacconist one Thomas Lacey, it being seaven or eight howses from Iron Gate neere the Tower; Within a Quart^r of an houres time, The lieuf^t^ of the Tower rec^d^ the Alarum, vpon which he presently drew the Companies in the Tower to their Armes and rais'd the offic^rs^ of the ordnance and Mynt, and the Lieuf^t^ of the Tower gaue order for men to be sent upp vpon the White Tower with necessaries for preventing of fyer, and water with Bucketts Ladders and other things needfull were carried vpon the Line and all the Bullworks in the Tower, and this not without great necessity, by reason of great ffiakes of ffyer fell in all parts of ye Tower the wind being full East. . . [4½ folio pages—80 houses burned, 30 blown up, 30 more shattered, 7 vessels burned.]

The Examination of Thomas Lacy Quaker taken before Sr John Robinson the 28th Day of May 1672.

ffirst this Examinant saith to the best of my knowledge that hee and his wife and one childe one man Servant were gone to bedd halfe an houre after tenn not leaveing soe much fier in the house below staires as would light a pipe of tobacco without the helpe of amatch, as for his maid servant the Examinant saith hee left hir below to make some matches for his tinder box, which shee did make, and accordingly brought them upp to hir Masters beddside presently before a leaven a clocke, and soe hee gave his order to goe downe and locke the doores and come away to bedd, which I doe not know that shee did any thinge otherwise, shee lyeing two paire of staires next the Streete, and I laye backwards one paire of Staires.

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. Docquetts, vol. 25, fo. 288.

To the best of my knowledge halfe an houre after Eleaven the Childe being froward wakened my wife and shee awaked mee and told mee that shee heard Some noise backward vppon the water cry out fier upon which I started out off my bedd and saw a little shedd or washouse all on fire wherevpon I rann downe staires to see if I could quench it but goeing upp staires to my wife tooke my childe in my armes and bidd my wife follow mee, when I was come downe I bethought my selfe of some mony I had in my chamber went vpp againe and perceaveing the fire appeareing durst not stay to bringe my mony but came presently downe in two minnetts and the fire mett mee at the staire foote and burnt my face, wherevpon findeing my wife and childe gone out I followed hir out and cried fire in the Streete, and being got almost as farr as the Kings head taverne I mett one man in blacke clothes armed and tooke mee by the Shoulders and call mee roague and gave mee a kicke on the buttockes, goe backe and helpe to quench the fire, soe I rann backe to save my selfe into the house of M[r] Mayden who lent mee a coate to cover my nakednesse.

And this is all I cann saye uppon my owne knowledge witnesse my hand

THOMAS LACY.[1]

Long-time Prisoners.

For the King & his Privie Councell.

Since the King has declared his will and pleasure to bee that the Execution of all and all manner of pœnall Lawes in matters Ecclesiasticall against what soever sort of Nonconformists or Recusants be immediately suspended and that they are suspended.

Wee doe tenderly request you to take into your serious considerations the present suffrings and deep afflictions of our many Innocent ffreinds and Bretheren called Quakers who lye in Prisons & nautious goales vntill this day, meerely for matters relateing to their tender Consciences, many suffring vnder the sentence of a Præmunire, and many vnder penall Lawes in matters Ecclesiasticall as for non Conformity and vnder Excommunications and many remaine Prisoners vnder the sentence of banishment, and have remained above seaven yeares ; And vnder the sentence of premunire some have remained in prison ffoure yeares, many six, & many seaven or Eight and some Tenn yeares, & vpwards whereby many are greatlie impaired in their healths and ruined in their estates, and honest imployments and trades, to the vndoeing of their ffamilies and the great prejudice of many poore

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 310. 3. *Cal.* 1672, p. 82.

people who have been imployed by them, when they had libertie to follow their trades abroad ; which they have been long deprived of by their seveere restraints, besides a great number of Innocent men and Women, who have laid downe their lives in prisons. Wherefore from that sence wee have of their deep suffring and sore oppression that many still lye vnder, Wee (as bound in Christian dutie) desire that these our freinds and Bretheren may be discharged from these their present suffrings & imprisonm^{ts} that they may enioy their liberties in the peaceable exercise of their Consciences and to follow their lawfull trades & callings, And that for the same end yo^{u} would be pleased to grant forth a Proclamation, or otherwise give order for their release ; that yor power may be extended in Mercy to the Releife of the oppressed who owe nothing but Love and good will to you and all mankind.

And this is the Request of the peacaeble people called Quakers.

An account of 125 persons who are Prisoners vnder the Sentence of a Premunire.

BERKSHIRE.

John Payne	Robert Payne	These 27 persons have been prisoners on the account afores^{d} most of them above seaven yeares.
William Yett	Richard Hutchins	
Robert Pocock	Richard Green	
Thomas Tudway	Anthony Sadler	
William Lamboll	James Marlow	
Leonard Keyes	John Littleworth	
Leonard Coale	Thomas Cunnick	
John Boult	Isaac Pennington	
James Laxall	Alexander Merret	
George Lamboll	Benjamin Clarke	
Thomas Bartlett	John Kent &	
John Tray	John Stevens	
Thomas Curtis		
Benjamin Coale		

CUMBERLAND.

Thomas Storey & Steven Pearson } have remained prisoners on ye same account above seaven yeares.

DURHAM.

John Langstaffe } Prisoner on ye same account above Eight yeares.

DORSETTSHIRE.

John Pittman, William Scott, Charles Noak } Angell Smith, ffrancis Bowne, Andrew Downton } have been all Prisoners vnder the same sentence aboue seaven yeares.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

John Williamson & Ralph Harbottle } have been Prison^{rs} above seaven yeares.

NORFOLKE.

Edward Shooter, Robert Turner, Thomas Waller, Joseph Whittworth, Ben: Townsend, Joseph Townsend, Anth: Preston, John Hazlewood & John Yaksly } have remained Prisoners above Eight yeares.

NORTHAMPTON.

Thomas Dent & George Eyre } have remained prison^{rs} severall yeares.

OXFORDSHIRE.

William Pettifer & Henry Phillipps } Prison^{rs} on ye same Account above Eight years.

SUSSEX.

Steven Eager, Nicholas Beard, William Gearing, Richard Scrase, Walter Scrase, John Ellis, Ambrosse Rigg, John Shooter, John Martin, William Norton, Moses ffrench, Thomas Avery & John(?) Wenham, [2nd and 3rd letter erased] } have most of them remained prisoners on ye same acco^{t} above Eight yeares.

HARTFORDSHIRE.

Thomas Chalkly, Robert Pryor & Thomas Hill } have Been prisoners on ye same account about 7 yeares.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

John Adams
Joseph Pearce
Thomas Budd
John Collins
William Roach
John Denbury
Rice Morris
George Clapp
Nathaniell Parke
John Cary
Giles Brookes
Amos Parsons
Henry Turner
Henry Lambert
Andrew Raymond

The most of these were first imprisoned for meeting and after ffourteene monthes Imprisonment had the sentence of a Præmunire past vpon y^m^ for not sweareing and have remained prison^rs^ above tenn yeares.

The most of whom^m^ are very poore men several of them haveing great charges of Children and ffamilyes & little else to mainteyn them but their daily Labours.

SURREY.

Robert Hodgson & Tenn more — Prisoners in ye Kings bench for ye same Cause.

MIDDLESEX.

John Boult
John Keinsey
Wm Welch & one more

Prisoners in the fleet on the same account.

Two Prisoners in Newgate on ye same account.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Robert Smith & Richard Peyton — have been prisoners above Eight yeares on ye same account.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Thomas Goodayre
Thomas Cooke
Richard ffeild
William Parr
Henry Jackson
Thomas ffeild
William Deusbery
William Bevington
Jacob Gibbs
Paul Newman
Job Carpenter
James Waggstaffe
William Lucas
Mary Cooper

These have been prison^rs^ for the Cause aforesaid above 7 yeares.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Thomas Taylor } hath been prisoner above nine yeares for ye same Cause.

MOUNTGOMERY in Wales.

William Lewis	Charles Lloyd	These have remained prison^rs^ on ye same account above seaven yeares.
Marg^t^ Lewis	Cadwallider Edwards	
Edward Evans	Humphrey Wilson	
Kath : Evans	Anne Lawrence	
Richard Davis	Sarah Wilson	
Hugh Davis		

CARMARTHEN.

James Pickton } hath remained a prisoner for ye same above nine yeares.

And besides these there remaines prisoners

1 Vnder the Sentence of banishment about 60 Persons.
2 Vppon Excommunications about 30 Persons.
3 ffor ffines and Meetings above 100 persons.

Alsoe of late time very many more are deep sufferers vpon the late Act by the great loss & spoile of their goods, for their Innocent Meetings, many whereof being poore labouring men, who have had not soe much as their working tooles left them, but their poor Children, & ffamilyes ruined, by the spoylers and severall more of late time imprisoned for their tender Consciences, who are soe numerous that at present wee have not a perticuler account of them.[1]

A Counterfeit Quaker.

SILAS TAYLOR to Williamson.

Harwich ffeb : 15 : 167½.

S^r^

I haue rec^d^ none of your l^res^ beeing now about noone, nor any account of yor occurrences. The reason of it is the extraordinary ill managem^t^ of the stages betwixt us & London & truely S^r^ it would doe well considering the usefulnes of this place that there were a setled stage, betwixt vs & Colchester, for this stage is not car'd for by ye post office; but one of our Townse

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 311. 114. *Cal.* 1672, p. 214, under date "1672 [June ?]."

men manages it for one peny for euery letter brought or sent betwixt Colechester & Harw^{ch} wch beeing but 60 miles from London it is hard we should be oblidged to pay more then any other place in England for ye same distance.

Our news here is nothing; yesterday there went out of this port many colliers light for Newcastle belonging to Ipswich & this towne.

The last night we made a stop of a shipwright that would haue pas'd in ye packet boat for Holland, & further to secure him he was presd into a catch belonging to ye Royall James who is here pressing: He sayd he was a Hollander & at first counterfeited himselfe a quaker but whilst he was vnder examination & finding himselfe discouerd he took up a glasse of wine & began his Mat^{yes} health of his owne accord. I am

S^{r} your most humble seru^{t}

SYLAS TAYLOR.[1]

Dover.

[Endorsed] 28 Oct. 1671. Re: 31. Mr Carlisle.

Douer Octb^{r} 28th 71.

S^{r}

I thinke itt is My Duty to acquaint you wth the transactions of this day & the rude carrages of about 2 or 3 hundred men, headed by the Maior of this Towne, who Caused the horne to bee blowne about the Towne Charging all freemen in his owne name to appeare att the Guild Hall att 2 in the afternoon who accordingly did in a tumultuous manner I rather thinke itt In a Rebellious manner to alter the Constitution & gou^{r}ment of this Corporation Contrary to our Lawes & Charters which hath been held good aboue 120 years and owned by the King & Counsell 7^{ber} the 15th 1670 yett not withstanding this our Maior who is noe great pollition is guided by a party of men, some quakers, Many Annabaptists & most of them non Conformists & excommunicated psons, & truly when I saw them flock together itt Looked wth the face of Rebellion ass itt began in 42 & he that is one of the Ring Leaderes was one thatt surprized Douer Castle in the year aboue said & severall of these Disturbers hath been in actuall armes against the King. . . .

Y^{r} most humble seruant,

JO: CARLILE.[2]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 304. 35. *Cal.* 1671-2, p. 138.
[2] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 293. 183. *Cal.* 1671, p. 545.

"The Wilde of Kent."

[Address] ffor the Honor^ble Sr Joseph Williamson one of The Clarkes of His Matt^les Most Honor^ble Priuy Councell att Whithall.

[Endorsed] Sheernesse Aug. 6. 1672. R. 7. Major Darrell.

Sh. 6th of August.

S^r

This is the returne of a thousand thankes ffor ye most obliging Letter wch I will study to deserue by euery act of my Lyfe. . . . This place affoordes none [news] but that s^r William Penns sonn a Renowned quaker and Two or three Brethren moore are very busy in the wilde of Kent In planting their Gospell and elightening that dark Country wch is the receptacle of all sisme and Rebellion a gentleman of this Country told me this newes yesterday and that these Impostures have numerous Companies folowing them. . . .

S^r I am y^r most humble and euer obliged Servt

A. DARRELL.[1]

[1] S.P.Dom. Car. II. 313. 227. *Cal.* 1672, p. 450.

Index.

Abert, Jane, 341.
Abert, John, 340.
Adams, Henry, 344.
Adams, John, 345.
Adams, William, 343.
Alcott, Ranulphus, 347.
Aldam, Thomas, 346.
Allen, Thomas, 346.
Alsopp, George, rector, 314.
Alveston, see Olveston.
Alway, John, 347.
Anabaptists, 315, 327, 355.
Anderdon, John, 345.
Angell, Robert, 345.
Anger, John, 345.
Ansebery, Anne, 341.
Appleby, 295.
Archer, Thomas, 346.
Archer, William, 346.
Armstrong, Susannah, 342.
Arthur, Thomas, 347.
Ashfield, Sir Richard, 329.
Asline, Edward, 340.
Atkins, Sir Robert, 321.
Aukland, Elizabeth, 341.
Aukeland, Thomas, 340.
Avery, Thomas, 343, 352.

Baker, John, 344.
Ball, Anne, 344.
Ballidon, Over, 315.
Bambrough, Thomas, 346.
Bark, Josiah, 340.
Bark, Samuel, 340.
Bark, Samuel, Jun., 340.
Barke, Anne, 341.
Barker, John, 340.
Bartlett, Thomas, 344, 351.
Barton, Bridget, 341.
Baskerville, James, 320.
Bateman, John, 340.
Bateman, Ralph, 340.
Bath, Earl of, 313.
Bathurst, Lawrence, 326-328.
Bawtry, 319.
Bayly, John, 345.
Beard, Nicholas, 343, 352.
Beaton, William, 345.
Bedford, 347.
Bence, Philip, 344.
Bence, Martin, 344.
Benham, John, 345.
Bennett, Jeffery, 345.
Bennett, John, 345.
Bennett, John, 346.
Bensley, Edward, 345.
Berkshire, 344, 351.
Bermondsey, 311.
Besley, Thomas, 345.
Bevington, William, 345, 353.
Bicks, John, 341.
Binfield, Ellen, 344.
Bing, John, 340.
Bingham, Alice, 341.
Bingham, John, 340.
Binns, Samuel, 346.
Birk, Susannah, 341.
Birket, Anne, 341.
Birket, Richard, 340.
Birket, William, 340.
Bishop, John, 344.
Blakeston, Capt., 316.
Blanch, Elizabeth, 341
Blanch, John, 340.
Blanch, Mary, 341.
Blanch, William, 340.
Blasdon, John, 313.
Blood, Col. Thomas, 322, 347, 348.
Blood, Thomas, Jun., 322.
Bodely, Elizabeth, 330.
Bodmin, 348.
Booth, Elizabeth, 344.
Booth, Francis, 346.
Boult, John, 343, 353.
Boult, John, 351.
Bound, Francis, 345.
Bower, Richard, 333.
Bowman, William, Sen., 343.
Bowman, William, Jun., 343.
Bowne, Francis, 352.
Box, Josiah, 346.
Brackney, Alice, 341.
Brackney, Matthew, 340.
Bradford, John, 346.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Bradwell, Elizabeth, 342.
Brag, John, 346.
Bramham Moor, 320.
Brandreth, Christopher, 340.
Bridge, William, 347.
Bridgman, Mr., 348.
Brig, Mary, 341.
Brigstock, George, 343.
Bristol, 298, 307, 320.
Brookes, Giles, 345, 353.
Brooksbank, William, 346.
Bromley, Thomas, 324, n.
Brommay, see Bramham.
Brooke, Joshua, 345.
Broughton, Richard, 344.
Brouncker, Lord, 324, 336.
Browne, William, 346.
Brownley, Richard, 340.
Brumley, George, 340.
Bucks, 345.
Budd, Thomas, 353.
Bull and Mouth, 333.
Bullivant, John, 340.
Bunyan, John, 347.
Burges, Samuel, 344.
Burly, John, 346.
Burnyeat, John, 299.
Burr, William, 346.
Burroughs, Emmat, 342.
Bushell, Edward, 322.
Butler, Edward, 340.
Butterick, John, 341.
Buttery, Robert, 346.
Button, Robert, 346.
Byllinge, Edward, 307.
Byng, John, 347.

Cade, Elizabeth, 341.
Cady, John, 345.
Calvagh, 305.
Calvert, Elizabeth, 301.
Cam, George, 340.
Cam, James, 340.
Cam, John, 340.
Cambridge, 347.
Camsel, John, 341.
Cannon, Richard, 343.
Carlisle, John, 355.
Carmarthen, 345, 354.
Carnil, Elizabeth, 341.
Carnil, Robert, 339.
Carpenter, John (Job), 345, 353.
Carr, Anthony, 346.
Cary, John, 346.
Cary, John, 345, 353.
Cawley, John, 345.
Chalkley, Thomas, 346, 352.
Chandler, Richard, 312.
Chapman, Thomasin and William, 344.
Cheesman, Christopher, 344.
Chester, 300, 310.
Chesterman, Elizabeth and Edward, 344.
Child, Francis, 346.
Chippenham, 318.
Christian, William, 344.
Cirake, Mary, 345.
Clapham, 334.
Clapp, George, 345, 353.
Clark, Jane, 341.
Clarke, Benjamin, 344, 351.
Clarke, John, 347.
Clarke, Margaret, 347.
Clarke, Thomas, 344.
Clarkson, William, 346.
Clay, Francis, 340.
Clay, Nathaniel, 340.
Clay, Lydia, 341.
Clayton, Richard, 347.
Clayton, William, 346.
Claytor, Alice, 341.
Claytor, William, 339.
Clement, Walter, 325-329.
Cliffe, William, 345.
Coale, see also Coole.
Coale, Leonard, 344, 351.
Coale, Mary, 344.
Cock, see Cox.
Cock, Richard, 347.
Cockerell, Richard, 345.
Cockermouth, 305.
Cockram, George, 340.
Cockrem, Elizabeth, 341.
Cocktill, William, 345.
Coe, Richard, 346.
Colchester, 354.
Coles, John, 345.
Collard, William, 344.
Collier, Jonathan, 345.
Colline, Anne, 342.
Collins, John, 345, 353.
Colton, Francis, 346.
Connick, see Cunnick.
Conventicle Act, 298-301, 303, 307, 308, 310, 313.
Conway, Lady, 323.
Cooke, Arthur, 343.
Cooke, Thomas, 345, 353.
Coole, Benjamin, 344, 351.
Cooley, Francis, 347.
Cooper, Francis, 340.
Cooper, Mary, 345, 353.
Cooper, Richard, 340.
Cooper, Richard, 345.
Cooper, Richard, 346.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Cooper, Roger, 346.
Cope, Rachel, 344.
Copley, Elizabeth, 341.
Coppley, Mr., 319.
Cornelius, Mr., 318.
Cornwall, 347.
Cotterell, John, 345.
Cox, John, 304, 305.
Crane, Elizabeth, 341.
Crane, Thomas, 339.
Crawley, Thomas, 346.
Crooke, Robert, 346.
Crooks, Mr., 307.
Cumberland, 305, 346, 351.
Cunnicke, Thomas, 344, 351.
Curfe, John, 347.
Curtis, Thomas and Ann, 344, 351.
Cutter, Robert, 346.

Dare, William, 345.
Darrell, Major, 356.
David, Hugh, 346.
David, Watkin, 346.
Davies, Joseph, 345.
Davies, Richard, 346, 354.
Davis, Hugh, 354.
Day, Nicholas, 346.
Day, William, 345.
Deal, 296, n, 315, 330.
Deane, Jeremy, 346.
Debenham, John, 345.
Denbury, John, 345, 353.
Dennis, Richard, 347.
Dent, Thomas, 346, 352,
Derbyshire, 315, 316.
Devonshire, 345, 348.
Devonshire House, 297, n, 306, 333.
Dewick, John, 340.
Dewsbury, William, 345, 353.
Dickson, Abraham, 347.
Dobson, Robert and Ellen, 304.
Dobson, William, 344.
Dorset, 345, 352.
Doubleday, Elizabeth, 342.
Doubleday, Henry, 340.
Dover, 301, 306, 355.
Downing, Sir George, 332.
Downton, Andrew, 345, 352.
Draper, John, 340.
Dring, Margret, 341.
Duncombe, Thomas, 313.
Dunn, Francis, 347.
Dunn, John, 347.
Durham, 344, 348, 351.

Eager, Stephen, 343, 352.
East, Alice and Thomas, 344.
Edwards, Cadwallader, 346, 354.
Elden, Robert, 345.
Ellinson, Boar, 340.
Elliott, Andrew, 345.
Ellis [Jacob], 332.
Ellis, John, 343.
Ellis, John, 347.
Ellis, John, 343, 352.
Ellis, Thomas, 302, 303.
Elsam, Elizabeth, 341.
Elsam, Thomas, 339.
Emley, Thomas, 341.
Emly, Michael, 340.
Episcopalians, 314.
Essex, 347.
Evans, Edward, 354.
Evans, Katherine, 354.
Eve, James, 346.
Everatt, Samuel, 347.
Exeter, 346, 348.
Eyre, George, 352.
Eyres, John, 318.

Faireman, Robert, 346.
Faireman, William, 346.
Fairfax, Captain, 302, 304.
Fairfax, William, 304.
Falmouth, 313, 314.
Farmer, James, 347.
Farmer, James, 347.
Farmer, Lawrence, 344.
Farnworth, Thomas, 341.
Faron, see Fearon.
Farr, George, 347.
Fearon, Thomas, 305.
Feast, Henry, 346.
Fell, Rachel, 330.
Fell, Susanna, 330.
Fenn, John, 347.
Field, Richard, 345, 353.
Fielder, John, 347.
Fifth Monarchy, 323.
Firbank, Laton, 303, 304.
Fisher's Folly, 297, n.
Fisher, Jasper, 297n.
Fitzherbert, Jo., 298.
Fleet Prison, 343, 353.
Fletcher, Joseph, 347.
Forty, Henry, 347.
Fox, George, 298, 300n.
Fox, Margaret, 329.
French, Moses, 343, 352.
Frescheville, Lord, 316, 317, 319, 331.
Fudge, John, 345.
Fust, Sir Edward, 329.

Gaine, Joan, 346.
Gamble, Elizabeth, 342.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Garland, Judith, 341.
Garland, Timothy, 340.
Garret, Joseph, 346.
Garret, Mary, 341.
Gaskin, John, 339.
Gates, Hannah, 344.
Gawler, William, 345.
Gedge, Lewis, 345.
Geering, William, 343, 352.
Gibbs, Jacob, 353.
Gibson, William, 347.
Gilpin, Thomas, 345.
Gimond, James, 345.
Gloucester, Bishop of, 327.
Gloucestershire, 321, 325.
Golledge, Ebenezer, 346.
Goodaire, Thomas, 345, 353.
Goodman, Thomas, 340.
Goodrich, John, 340.
Goodrich, Margaret, 342.
Goodwin [Thomas], 307.
Goss, Millicent, 341.
Gower, Sir Thomas, 302.
Gowsell, Robert, 345.
Grace, Martha, 341.
Grace, Robert, 340.
Grapes, Priscilla, 346.
Grapes, Sarah, 346.
Gravett, William, 345.
Green, Ellis, 304.
Green, Richard, 343.
Green, Richard, 344, 351.
Green, Theophilus, 347.
Greenaway, Mary, 344.
Greenway, Ann, 344.
Grice, Emanuel, 344.
Griffith, John, 347.
Griffith, Richard David, 346.
Growden, Lawrence, 347.
Guy, Francis, 345.
Guy, Richard, 347.
Gye, Edward, 346.

H——, G——, 307.
Hagworthingham, William, 345.
Hall, Andrew, 343.
Hall, Anne, 346.
Hall, Edward, 346.
Hall, John, 304, 305.
Hall, John, 340.
Hall, John, 346.
Hamond, Mr., 319.
Harbottle, Ralph, 345, 352.
Harding, Prudence, 341.
Hardon, Jane, 315.
Harlow, Thomas, 344.
Harris, Elizabeth, 346.
Harris, William, 344.
Harrison, Joseph, 345.
Harrison [Thomas], 307.
Hart, John, 340.
Hart, Robert, 343.
Hart, Samuel, 347.
Harwich, 335, 354.
Haslam, Wm. and Dorothy, 304.
Hatten, Francis, 346.
Hawley, Lord, 311.
Hayes [James], 309, 322.
Hayes, Mr., 317.
Haynes, Thomas, 347.
Hazlewood, John, 352.
Heeling, Joseph, 344.
Heeman, Avis, 341.
Heeman, William, 340.
Hemstole, William, 345.
Henry, Owen, 345.
Herne, Jeremiah, 346.
Hertford, 346, 352.
Hicks, James, 306, 313, 320, 337.
Hicks, John, 346.
Hildyard, Henry, 312, 313.
Hill, Thomas, 346, 352.
Hills, William, 344.
Hodgshon, Anthony, 344.
Hodgson, Robert, 347, 353.
Hodshon, R——, 320.
Hodson, Elizabeth, 341.
Hodson, Isabel, 341.
Holcroft, Francis, 347.
Holden, Thomas, 313, 315.
Holder, Tobias, 340.
Holland, 335, 355.
Hollaway, Anne, 345.
Holms, Mary, 341.
Holston, John, 347.
Hoogen, Richard, 347.
Hooton, Elizabeth, 341.
Hooton, Elizabeth, Jun., 341.
Hooton, Samuel, 340.
Hopkinson, George, 340.
Hopkinson, George, 340.
Hopkinson, Mary, 341.
Hopkinson, Nathaniel, 340.
Horsham, 295, 335, 336.
Horsleydowne, 312, 315.
Hotten, John, 340.
Houghton, John, 346.
Howett, Charles, 345.
Howgill, Francis, 295.
Hudson, Jonathan, 341.
Hudson, Joseph, 341.
Hudson, Roger, 344.
Hudson, William, 340.
Hughes, Elizabeth, 346.
Humphry, Elizabeth, 341.
Humphry, Jonathan, 340.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Humphry, Joseph, 340.
Huntingdon, 347.
Hunter, John, 344.
Hussey, Edward, 346.
Hussey, Jane and George, 344.
Hutchins, Grace and Richard, 344.
Hutchins, Richard, 344, 351.
Hyfield, Joan, 342.
Hyfield, Sarah, 342.
Hyfield, Thomas, 340.

Independents, 298, 333.
Ingal, Anne, 341.
Ingal, Thomas, 339.
Ingram, Robert, 347.
Ipswich, 355.

Jackson, Henry, 345, 353.
Jacobs, William, 345.
Janeway, James, 311, n.
Jannicliffe, John, 345.
Jeffreys, Herbert, Capt., 317, 319.
Jekyll [John], 309, 322.
Jennings, Jonathan, 336.
Jennings, Jonathan, 347.
Johnson, George, 318.
Jones, Owen, 346.
Jose, Nicholas, 347.

Keinsey, John, 353.
Keith, George, 323.
Kellam, John, 346.
Kellam, Thomas, 346.
Kendal, 295.
Kendall, James, 344.
Kent, 345, 356.
Kent, Frances, 344.
Kent, Hannah, 344.
Kent, John, 315.
Kent, John, 344, 351.
Kent, John, Jun., 344.
Kent, Mary, 344.
Kent, Sarah, 344.
Kent, William, 340.
Kettle, Henry, 345.
Key, Leonard, 344, 351.
Kidder, William, 344.
Killinger, Isabel, 341.
King, Sir Andrew, 309, 334.
King, Colonel, 301.
King, John, 347.
King, Thomas, 346.
King's Bench, 347, 348, 353.
Kingman, John, 346.
Kingswood, 321, 328.
Kirk, William, 340.
Kirby, Thomas, 346.
Kite, William, 345.

Lacy, Thomas, 349.
Lambert, Gervase, 341.
Lambert, Henry, 345, 353.
Lamboll, George, 344, 351.
Lamboll, William, 344, 351.
Lamplough, Alderman, 316.
Lampson, Edward, 344.
Lancaster, 347.
Langford, John, 340.
Langley Marish, 311n.
Langly, John, 344.
Langstaffe, John, 344, 351.
Larkin, William, 346.
Latey, Gilbert, 312.
Lavell, James, 344.
Law, Anne, 341.
Law, John, 340.
Lawndy, Lewis, 346.
Lawrence, Anne, 346, 354.
Laxall, John, 351.
Laycock, 317.
Leach, John, 345.
Leadbeater, Mary, 341.
Leake, John, 346.
Leakey, William, 345.
Leeds, 319.
Leicester, 344.
Lennard, John, 346.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger, 301, 302.
Leverick, John, 345.
Lewis, Margaret, 346, 354.
Lewis, William, 346, 354.
Lilborne, Colonel, 317.
Lilly, James, 346.
Lincoln, 345, 347, 352.
Lincoln, Bishop of, 297.
Lindhurst, 336.
Linskill, Thomas and Isabel, 304.
literature, 299-302, 330.
Little Chaddle, 318.
Littleton, Peter, 344.
Littleworth, John, 344, 351.
Lloyd, Charles, 346, 354.
Lloyd, Thomas, 346.
Lockey, Oliver, 344.
Lockwood, Alice, 304.
Lockwood, Elizabeth, 304.
Long, Henry, Capt., 318.
Long, Henry, 346.
Lotherington, William, 304, 305.
Lownes, Richard, 347.
Lucas, Nicholas, 346.
Lucas, William, 345, 353.
Lumley, John, 346.
Lunn, Robert, 346.
Lyndhurst, 336.
Lyne, William, 346.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Maddocks, John, 347.
Malson, William, 340.
Mandit, Jasper, 297.
Manner, Thomas, 344.
Manning, Edward, 346.
Manton [Thomas], 307.
Marlow, James, 344, 351.
Marriot, Robert, 340.
Marshall, Edward, 346.
Marshall, Henry, 346.
Marshall, Timothy, 346.
Marten, John, 343, 352.
Mason, Martin, 347.
Matchet, Elizabeth, 341.
Matthew, John, 347.
Matthew, Robert, 347.
Mayden, Mr., 350.
Maynard, John, 345.
Mead, Edward and Elizabeth, 304.
Meade, Capt., 308, 322, 334.
Meddowes, Sir Thomas, 332.
Megginson, George and Ann, 304.
Mercer, Robert, 344.
Merrit, Alex, 344, 351.
Merry, Cornet, 317.
Mennes, Sir John, 324.
Metcalf, John, constable, 304.
Middlesex, 353.
Middleton, Colonel, 324.
Middleton, Mr., 323.
Miller, John, 346.
Milner, James, 344.
Minchin, Thomas, 345.
Monck, Thomas, 299.
Monmouth, 344.
Montague, James, 318.
Montgomery, 346, 354.
Moor, Elizabeth, 341.
Moor, Robert, 340.
Moore, Thomas, 295.
Moore, Thomas, 344.
Morrell, Edwin, 347.
Morris, Rice, 345, 353.
Morton, Anne, 341.
Moss, Thomas, 346.
Muddiman, Henry, 322.
Murford, Thomas, 345.
Musgrave, Sir Philip, 308.

Nargrave, Jane, 341.
Naylor, Thomas, 347.
Neald, Hugh, 339.
Neale, Thomas, 312.
Need, Mary, 342.
Nesse, Christopher, 319n.
Newcastle, 355.
Newgate, 343, 353.
Newham, Elizabeth, 342.
Newman (Newnham), Paul, 345, 353.
Newnham, Richard, 343.
Newton, Sir John, 327.
Nicholson, Samuel, 341.
Noake, Charles, 345, 352.
Noble, Sarah, 342.
Norfolk, 345, 352.
Norrison, William, 304.
Northampton, 346, 352.
Norton, Humphry, 344.
Norton, William, 352.
Norwich, 296.
Nott, John, 345.
Nott, Roger, 345.
Nottingham, John, 346.
Nottinghamshire, 338.
Noy, Nicholas, 345.

Oaths, 295, 310, 315, 323, 325-329, 335, 336, 348.
Oats, George, 340.
Oats, Mary, 342.
Oats, Samuel, 340.
Oldham, John, 340.
Olveston, 325.
Ormond, Duke of, 306.
Overballidon, 315.
Overton, Thomas, 347.
Owen [John], 307.
Oxford, 345, 352.

Page, Thomas, 346.
Paine, John, 344.
Paine, Robert, 344.
Pakefield, 332.
Parnell, Richard, 345.
Parke, Nathaniel, 345, 353.
Parker, Joseph, 344.
Parkin, Edward, 346.
Parre, William, 345, 353.
Parsons, Amos, 345, 353.
Parsons, John, 345.
Partridge, Robert, 341.
Pattison, Edmund, 345.
Pattison, Edward, 343.
Paul, Thomas, 347.
Payne, John, 351.
Payne, Robert, 351.
Payne, William, 347.
Payton, Richard, 344, 353.
Peacock, John, 347.
Pearce, Joseph, 353.
Pearson, see Peirson.
Pearson, Mary, 315.
Peckett, George, 346.
Peirs, Joseph, 345.
Peirson, Stephen, 345, 351.
Pemberton, Giles, 347.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Penington, Isaac, 344, 351.
Penn, Francis, 347.
Penn, Walter, 346.
Penn, Sir William, 324, 335, 356.
Penn, William, 300n, 322, 324, 335, 337, 356.
Penn-Meade trial, 322.
Pepys, Samuel, 324.
Perrott, ——, 322.
Perry, Richard, 345.
Perry, Thomas, 345.
Perryn, Matthew, 347.
Pettifer, William, 345, 352.
Petty, Elizabeth, 341.
Peyton, see Payton.
Phillips, Henry, 345, 352.
Philipps, William, 345.
Philp, Elizabeth, 344.
Philp, Jone and John, 344.
Phipps, Joseph, 344.
Phipps, Sarah and Joseph, 344.
Picton, James, 345, 354.
Piggott, John, 346.
Pitman, John, 352.
Plaice, Thomas, 345.
Player, Sir Thomas, 334.
Plumsted, Nathaniel, 347.
Pocock, Robert, 344.
Pocock, Robert, 351.
Poe, Edward, 340.
Poe, Hannah, 342.
Pordage, Mrs. 323.
premunire, 295, 329, 336, 337, 343, 348, 350.
Presbyterians, 297, n, 298, 314, 320, 333.
Preston, Anthony, 352.
Price, Nathaniel, 340.
Pritchett, Edward, 344.
Pryer, Robert, 346, 352.
Puckeridge, James, 344.
Pye, Stephen, 339.

Racke, Edmund, 345.
Rainsford, Francis, 315.
Ragley, 323.
Ratcliff, 333, 334.
Raunce, John, 345.
Raworth, Ellen, 341.
Raworth, William, 339.
Raymond, Andrew, 353.
Read, Stephen, 347.
Reckless, Hannah, 341.
Reckless, Hannah, Jun., 341.
Reckless, John, 340.
Reckless, Joseph, 340.
Reckless, Samuel, 340.
Ree, Daniel, 346.
Reeston, Nicholas, 345.
Regby, William, 346.
register-book, 316.
Renn, John, 345.
Richards, Alexander, 345.
Richards, Thomas, 347.
Richardson, Alderman, 317.
Richardson, Grace, 342.
Richardson, John, 340.
Richardson, Margery, 344.
Richardson, Mary, 341.
Richardson, Richard, 340.
Richardson, Richard, 347.
Ridge, Elizabeth, 341.
Ridge, Ruth, 341.
Ridge, Thomas, 339.
Ridley, Anthony, 344.
Rigge, Ambrose, 295, 335, 336, 343, 352.
Rivers, Thomas, 347.
Roach, William, 345, 353.
Roberts, John, 340.
Roberts, Owen, 347.
Robinson, Sir John, 301, 308, 312, 318, 322, 334, 337, 349.
Robinson, Rebecca, 342.
Robinson, William, 346.
Roe, Joyce, 341.
Rogers, George, 340.
Rogers, James, 347.
Rogers, James, 347.
Rogers, John, 344.
Rouse, John, 340.
Rush, John and Tabitha, 347.
Ryder, John and Jane, 304, 305.

Sabbatarians, 323.
Sadler, Anthony, 344, 351.
Salway, William, 345.
Samson, Alexander, 340.
Samson, Margaret, 342.
Samson, Mary, 342.
Samson, Thomas, 340.
Sansom, Oliver, 345.
Saunders, Mary, 344.
Sawrey, Thomas, 345.
Scarth, Isaac, 304.
Sconce, Edmond, 345.
Scott, Samuel, 345.
Scott, William, 345.
Scott, William, 352.
Scotson, Edward, 344.
Scotton, 331.
Scrace, Richard, 343, 352.
Scrace, Walter, 343, 352.
Selfe, Isaac, 346.
Selfe, Jane, 346.
Shadwell Chapel, 319.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Shakerley, Sir G., 299, 310.
Shapton, Abraham, 344.
Sharpe, Ann and Henry, 344.
Shaw, Anne, 341.
Shaw, Robert, 339.
Shere, 312.
Shooter, Edward, 352.
Shooter, John, 352.
Shropshire, 347.
Shutter, John, 343.
Simpson, John, 347.
Simpson, Robert, 346.
Sinyard, Alice, 341.
Slade, John, 345.
Slade, Mary, 344.
Slade, Richard, 344.
Slark, James, 340.
Slocombe, John, 345.
Smeeton, Eline, 341.
Smith, Alice, 341.
Smith, Alice, 341.
Smith, Anne, 341.
Smith, Angell, 345, 352.
Smith, Anthony, 340.
Smith, Barbary, 341.
Smith, Edward, 347.
Smith, Elizabeth, 341.
Smith, George, 340.
Smith, Isaac, 341.
Smith, Jane, 341.
Smith, John, 339.
Smith, John, 345.
Smith, John, 346.
Smith, John, 347.
Smith, Joseph, 347.
Smith, Judith, 344.
Smith, Robert, 347, 353.
Smith, Susannah, 342.
Smith, William, 340.
Smyth, Sir Jeremiah, 324.
Sneaton, Henry, 304.
Somerset, 307, 345, 353.
Southampton, 344.
Southwark, 311, 315, 333, 337.
Sparke, John, 346.
Sparrow, Joshua, 347.
Spencer, Anne, 341.
Spitalfields, 315.
Spray, William, 346.
Stafford, 344, 354.
Star, James, 340.
Starling, Sir Samuel, 298, 301, 314, 322.
Staveley, 316, 319.
Stephens, John, 344, 351.
Stephens, John, 344.
Stephens, Joseph, 345.
Stittenham, 302.
Stoke Canon, 348.
Stone, Thomas, 345.
Storrs, Roger, 341.
Story, Thomas, 351.
Stout, Henry, 346.
Stoxley, Katherine, 305.
Strangeways, ——, 332.
Street, Robert, 312, 313.
Stringer, Francis, 346.
Sturdy, Thomas, 346.
Sturgis, Faith, 341.
Sturgis, Katherine, 341.
Suffolk, 332, 346.
Surrey, 343, 353.
Sussex, 295, 335, 336, 343, 352.
Sutton, Edward, 347.
Swarthmoor, 329.
Sweeting, Henry, 346.

Tadcaster, 320.
Talbot, Sir Gilbert, 317.
Talbot, Sharrington, 317.
Taylor, Edward, 343.
Taylor, Edward, 344.
Taylor, Silas, 335, 354.
Taylor, Thomas, 344, 354.
Temple, Francis, 344.
Theaker, Anne, 341.
Theaker, John, 339.
Theaker, Mary, 341.
Thomas, Lewis, 344.
Thomas, Richard, 346.
Thompson, Anne, 344.
Thompson, Oswald, 304.
Thorowgood, John, 346.
Thorpe, John, 345.
Thorpe, Robert, 345.
Throan, Jane, 341.
Throckmorton, Sir Bainham, 326-328.
Throstle, Elizabeth, 347.
Tidmarsh, Giles, 345.
Till, John, 344.
Tiplady, John, 305.
Tippin, George, 347.
tithes, 316.
Todd, John, 346.
Tombes [John], 307.
Tomlinson, Katherine, 341.
Townsend, Benjamin, 352.
Townsend, Joseph, 347.
Townsend, Joseph, 352.
Traherne, Samuel, 346.
Tray, John, 344, 351.
Trent, Samuel, 345.
Tresloe, John, 346.
Trotter, Justice, 305.
Trotter, William, 340.

For previous indexes see pp. 95, 201, 289.

Trumbull, W., 330.
Trusse, Ann, 344.
Truswell, Elizabeth, 341.
Truswell, Jane, 341.
Truswell, John, 339.
Truswell, Roger, 340.
Truswell, Roger, Jun., 340.
Tudway, Elizabeth and Thomas, 344, 351.
Turner, ——, 323.
Turner, Henry, 345, 353.
Turner, Josiah, 340.
Turner, Robert, 352.
Tyack, Thomas, 347.

Upton-on-Severn, 324n.
Ushaw, John, 344.

Vance, Thomas, 346.
Vaughan, George, 304.
Vaughan, Judge, 323.
Vincent, Nathaniel, 311, n, 334, 337.
Vyner, Dr. Thomas, 326, 327.

Wagstaff, James, 345, 353.
Wagstaff, Alderman, 327, 328.
Wales, 354.
Walker, Edward, 321, 347.
Walker, Mary, 341.
Waller, Thomas, 352.
Wallish, John, 347.
Walls, Joseph, 339.
Walton, Yorks, 320.
Warner, Mr., 322.
Warwick, 345, 353.
Warwick, William, 299.
Watkinson, George, 317, 330-332.
Watson, Mary, 341.
Watson, Sarah, 341.
Watson, Sarah, Jun., 342.
Watson, Thomas, 297, n, 307.
Watson, Thomas, 345.
Watson, William, 340.
Watson, William, 340.
Watts, Joseph, 340.
Watts, Mary, 341.
Watts, Richard, 296, 315, 330.
Watts, Richard, 340.
Watts, Susannah, 341.
Wauton, see Walton.
Wayte, Thomas, 346.
Webb, Hannah, 344.
Weems, Ann, 304.
Welch, William, 295, 343, 353.
Welland, William, 344.
Wells, Toby, 345.
Wenham, John, 352.
Westmorland, 295, 308.
Weston, George, 345.
Weston, William, 344.
Westwood, Susan, 344.
Wetwand, John, 346.
Weymouth, 337.
Wheadon, Henry, 345.
Wheldeal, George, 340.
Whitacre, John, 346.
Whitaker, William, 312, n.
Whitby, 302.
White, George, 344.
White, Mordecai, 341.
Whitehart, Margaret, 344.
Whitehead, Robert, 347.
Whiteheart, Elizabeth, 344.
Whittenbury, Mary, 346.
Whitworth, George, 340.
Whitworth, Joseph, 352.
Wilkinson, Patience, 342.
Willamat, William, 340.
Williams, Roger, 345.
Williamson, John, 345.
Williamson, Sir J., *passim*.
Williamson, John, 352.
Williamson, Philip, 347.
Willson, Anthony, 346.
Willson, John, 346.
Wilson, Anne, 341.
Wilson, Elizabeth, 341.
Wilson, Humphrey, 354.
Wilson, Richard and Ann, 346.
Wilson, Robert, 304, 305.
Wilson, Sarah, 346, 354.
Wilson, William, 339.
Wiltshire, 307, 317, 346.
Wincott, Thomas, 345.
Winter, Mary, 344.
Wood, Elizabeth, 341.
Wood, Nicholas, 296.
Wood, Thomas, 346.
Wood, William, 340.
Woollaston, Samuel, 346.
Woolrich, Thomas, 344.
Worcester, 344, 347, 353.
Worlington, Uriah, 343.
Wrenn, Hannah, 344.
Wrenn, John, 347.
Wright, William, 346.
Wytham, John, 346.
Wytham, William, 347.

Yaksly, John, 352.
Yarmouth, 332.
Yeale, Thomas, 344.
Yeamans, Isabel and William, 304.
Yeate (Yett), William, 344, 351.
Yewcoat, 304.
York, 316, 319, 331, 332, 346.
Yorkshire, 316, 319, 331.

For previous indexes see pp, 95, 201, 289.

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